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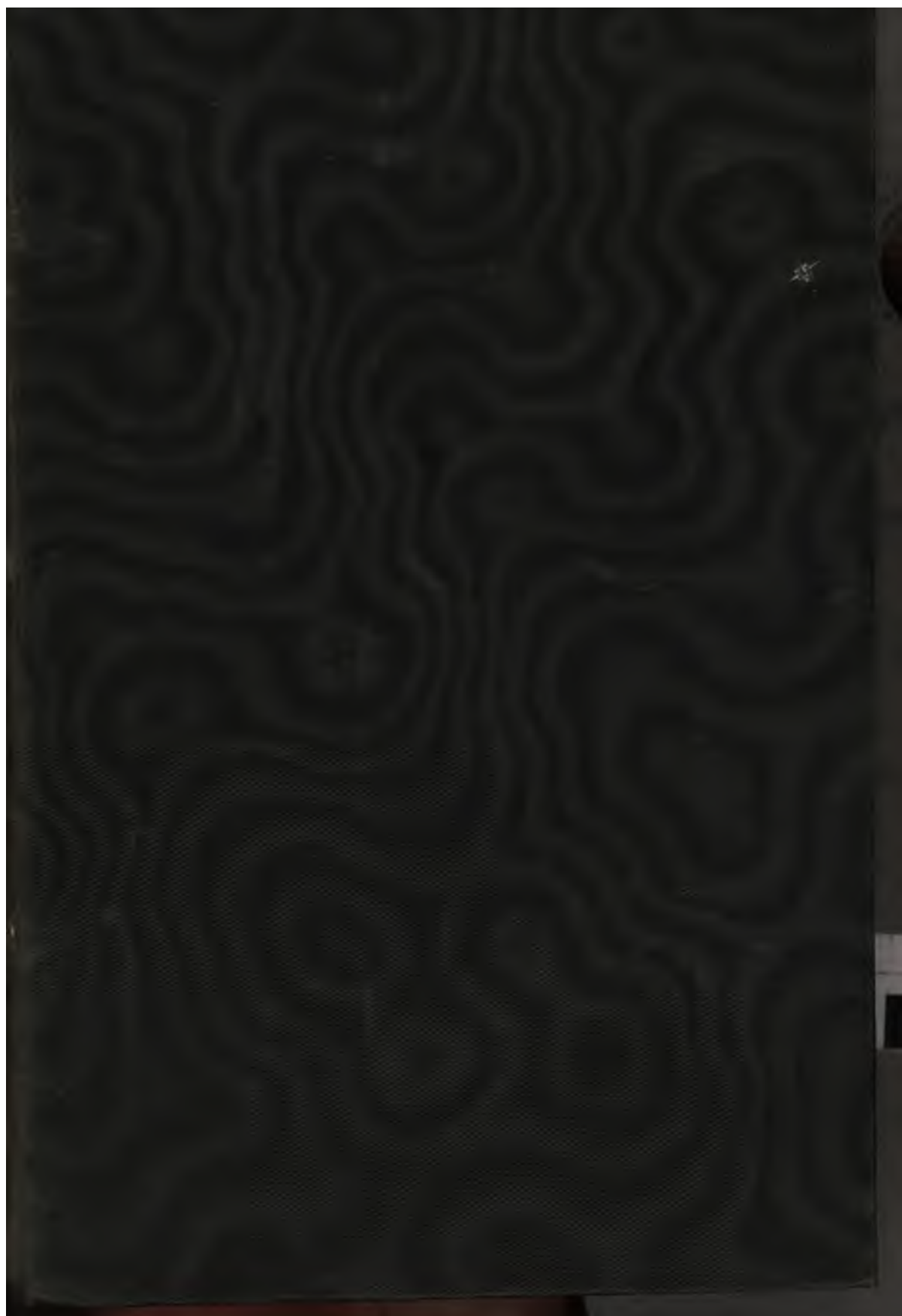
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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NEW SERIES.

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УДАЛЕНА ДИОГМАТ?

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PREFACE.

THE last six months which have elapsed since we addressed our readers have not, so far as we know, been distinguished by any remarkable event in the history or progress of literature or art, demanding a separate and specific mention; but the general march of knowledge has proceeded, without interruption, in its accustomed manner, leaving with us as it passes treasures of more or less value, and occasionally finding new outlets for its abundant stores. A distinguishing and praiseworthy mark in the literary mind of the present age is the desire of gaining more accurate information on points in which our predecessors were satisfied with that which was casually and easily obtained. History, which should be a jealous and authentic repository of facts, will be little better than a romance or tale of fiction, unless it is supplied with materials by the *past*; and the culpable negligence or fortuitous casualties of former times have left so much to perish, that it is doubly incumbent on us to guard with vigilance, and use with industry, that which still remains; it is therefore with pleasure that we see a growing disposition to make public historic documents of various kinds our guides in future researches; and we have particular pleasure in mentioning the third series of Letters lately published by Sir Henry Ellis, with his usual care, learning, and ability. Sir Harris Nicolas is just bringing to a conclusion his excellent Life of Nelson, formed in its biographical facts upon the original correspondence, and presenting an authentic portrait of one whose glory is as imperishable as that of the country he preserved, and whose heroic deeds were based on the solid foundation of patriotic feeling. In Poetry, we are pleased to see the admirable edition of our great dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher, by Mr. Dyce, now all but concluded, and we only await the appearance of the last volume to bring it before the attention of our readers. A new and more correct edition of Chaucer, the

"morning star" of our poetic constellations, is announced by Mr. Wright, to whose care and learning it may safely be confided. In Theology, we have received and reviewed many volumes of sermons of great learning, eloquence, and ability; and, if in our poetical department there is not much that rises into superior excellence, yet the numerous volumes that appear shew a more general cultivation of intellect, and a higher refinement of taste, both in the authors and their readers. Nor can we fail to remark in works of fiction (with few exceptions) a growing propriety of language and purity of feeling, which most honourably distinguish them from the same class of works in former days, and for much of which we are probably indebted to our FEMALE writers.

SYLVANUS URBAN.

June 30, 1846.



THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

At the close of our present Number our readers will find the sheets deficient last month, together with the customary Indexes, and the Title and Preface of our last volume. We have also given some supplementary pages of Marriages to bring up arrears, in order that our monthly list may henceforward be closer up to the period of our publication. In our present Number we have adopted an alteration in printing the Marriages, which we trust will have the effect of guiding the eye when referring to a mass of small type.

The Portland Vase.—Since our article on this subject was printed, we have obtained a more accurate statement of the explanations of Millingen, which we referred to from memory in p. 43. He describes the Obverse of the Vase, (which Mr. Windus treats as the second subject,) as Peleus led by Cupid seizing Thetis in the presence of old Nereus; and the Reverse as Medea, Jason, and Aphrodite. (See Millingen's *Ancient Inedited Monuments*, i. 27; and *Memoirs of the Royal Society of Literature*, ii. 99.) Thus, we believe, Millingen does not differ from Thiersch. Lenormant makes the third figure on the Reverse, Ariadne.

With reference to the article on the Ancient Inn at St. Alban's in our Sept. Number, and the enumeration therein of inns having open galleries, C. would add that Leadenhall-street possesses two such in close contiguity, viz. "The Bull," opposite the entrance to Leadenhall Market, and "The King's Arms," over against the India House.

The Rev. F. R. RAINES, M.A. F.S.A. of Rochdale, is engaged in preparing for the press a *Life of Dr. Gastrell*, Bishop of Chester (1714—1725), and would be glad if any of our readers having unpublished letters or information relative to that prelate would entrust such letters (or authentic copies) to him. He asks where a correct report of Gastrell's speech at Bishop Atterbury's trial is to be found, and desires information respecting the descendants of the Rev. Dr. Bromley, whose son, Thomas Bromley Chester, Gastrell's grandson, was living in 1768.

In the account of Sowton Church, Devonshire (Dec. p. 628) we read that "a new plan of heating has been adopted, consisting of a trough covered with a floor

of ornamental iron work, laid in the middle of the passage." A YORKSHIRE-MAN asks, Would the architect, or any of our Devonshire correspondents, have the kindness to favour the public with a more full account of that new plan, as to how the trough is supplied,—how the smoke is conveyed away, or consumed,—and how heat is communicated through the building from the said "trough." It would likewise be desirable to state whether the plan is found effectually to answer.

F. inquires who is the author of a tract in small quarto, printed "Permissu Superiorum, 1638," but without any printer's name, entitled "The Church Conquerant over Humane Wit," being an answer to Chillingworth's *Religion of Protestants*, &c. The tract, with a preface and a short advertisement to the reader (which shows that the book was printed abroad), occupies 193 pages. Appended thereto is another tract, printed in like manner, "Permissu Superiorum, 1639," entitled "The Total Summe, or No Danger unto Roman Catholics for any Error in Faith," &c. &c. The last tract fills 104 pages. Are these tracts well known or scarce?

A SUBSCRIBER wishes to ascertain the Christian name of the father of Ezekiel Hopkins, Bishop of Derry, ancestor of Sir Francis Hopkins, Bart. He held the living of Sandford, Devon. Also to apprise him of the college and university wherein he received his education and took his degree.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER will feel deeply obliged by any information on the Priory and Church of Davington, near Faversham, particularly by reference to any early representations of the buildings, the former eastern end of the church especially.

The silver coin communicated by E. T. R. F. is of Barsaba, in Spain. See Akerman's *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes*, page 69, and plate viii. No. 4.

Is our Correspondent Mr. DUDLEY, who inquires respecting the letters and MSS. of A. Wood, acquainted with the collection of "Letters from the Bodleian," published in 1814, in 3 vols. 8vo.?

The inscription on the silver ring said to have been found in Selby Abbey, communicated by B. appears to be ἀμὲν τῆς μακαρίας, but we cannot explain its meaning.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.



THE BIRTH-PLACE OF JOHN AUBREY.

Memoir of John Aubrey, F.R.S., &c. By John Britton, F.S.A.

(Printed for the Wiltshire Topographical Society.) 1845, 4to.

AMONG the many works with which Mr. Britton has favoured us, during a life honourably devoted to the illustration of the antiquities, as well as to the preservation of the noble and venerable structures which the piety and munificence of our ancestors erected to the service of religion, and to the honour and ornament of the country in which they are placed, there is not one which has not in some degree contributed to the advancement and extension of the science which he has cultivated, and to adorn which he has united the labours of the antiquary, the architect, and the artist. Often as we have turned over the pages of his many beautiful works of ecclesiastical antiquity, we have never left them without feeling a more profound respect for the deep scientific learning, and the bold creative genius of the great builders of those noble cathedrals, and other almost equally magnificent churches and religious edifices spread over our country; which not only surprise by the depth of the principles on which they were founded, but seem also to defy imitation in the beauty with which they were executed. It is useless to attempt to draw comparisons as to the respective excellence of the Heathen temple and the Christian church, abstracted from the purposes for which they were framed, the localities in which they were placed, and the people by whom they were erected. All art branches out into beauties of different kinds, radiating from one central form of admitted excellence, and directed and led by the hand of genius to new modifications adapted to the demands of increasing knowledge. The simple majesty of the Parthenon, and the severe grandeur of those massive temples which rise in all their marble splendour on the myrtle plains of Pæstum, can no more be placed in the scale of comparative excellence with the very different structures of the mediæval ages, with the dark and mysterious sublimity of the

cathedrals of Seville, or those scarcely less noble structures whose grey towers are reflected in the waters of the Avon or the Thames, than the graceful beauty of the Italian palm-tree could be with the robust majesty of the British oak. Each has its own principles of form, and its own results of beauty. But this observation may be made, that the splendour and surpassing excellence of what is called the architecture of the Norman ages, is more astonishing than that of the Greeks; because it appeared to arise in solitary growth, unaccompanied by the equal progress of the kindred arts, and emerging as it were from the dark and barren womb of the periods that had long preceded it; whereas the Muse of Greece, who presided over the architecture of that enchanted land, was attended by all her sister-band, eager and able to decorate the structures she had raised, and to give to the primæval types of abstract power and wisdom, an earthly form of grandeur and beauty worthy of the august abodes which had been raised by mortal hands for their awful sojourn upon earth.

But we have been led astray from the pleasing task that lies before us, which is to give to our readers a short and but insufficient abstract of this most agreeable account by Mr. Britton, of the life and writings of a person whose name is familiar to all acquainted with the literature and antiquities of their country, but of whom no previous biography had either in fulness or accuracy been at all satisfactory. Mr. Britton says, on examining the published accounts of John Aubrey's literary and personal career, that he soon found that several of the circumstances and dates mentioned in them were inconsistent, contradictory, and improbable, and appeared to rest on slight foundations; that the information to be gathered from them was very unsatisfactory and imperfect; and that an attentive perusal of his printed works would supply better details of his life and actions. He was long persuaded that a careful examination of his manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, of which no complete list had been printed, was essential to the preparation of a correct and judicious biography.

The result of this examination was, that he was called to reconcile many apparent contradictions, and to correct many errors in former memoirs; besides meeting with some additional circumstances of great value, as illustrating not merely Aubrey's life and writings, but the state of society in general, and especially the literary opinions and tone of the seventeenth century. Aubrey appears to have kept a Diary, but Mr. Britton says, neither this nor many others of his private papers have been preserved; and, except as to the events mentioned in his auto-biographical memoranda, he has been compelled to glean the facts from his correspondence and incidental passages in his various works. The previous accounts of this diligent and learned person appear to have been very slight. Dr. R. Rawlinson prefixed some account to his edition of Aubrey's *History of Surrey, 1719*. The next account was called, *Some Memoirs of the Life of Mr. John Aubrey*, published in his *Miscellanies*, 2nd edition, 1721. This seemed to be a sort of incorrect republication of Rawlinson. The article in the *Biographia Britannica* was probably written by Dr. Kippis, and compiled with care and discrimination. It affords a favourable view of Aubrey's literary merits, but adds little or nothing to our knowledge of his personal character. Mr. Britton passes over the notices given by Chalmers, Granger, &c. but mentions the memoir in *Malcolm's Lives of Topographers (1815, 4to.)* as the most careless and inaccurate of any. He gives, however, due praise of Mr. Hunter's article in the *Biographical Dictionary* by Rose; and of Mr.

Stanesby's in the Dictionary of the same name, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. How imperfect had been the results of the labour of previous biographies, may be seen in one point, that "neither the day of Aubrey's death, nor even the year, nor the place of his interment, has been correctly ascertained."

After a series of inquiries, it was at last *almost by accident* that Mr. Britton was directed by a *MS. note of Dr. Rawlinson* to the church of St. Mary Magdalene at Oxford, on searching the register of which Dr. Ingram found the record of his burial. From the descendants of Aubrey's family now remaining, Mr. Britton has been able to derive no information of their ancestors, nor has he been able to trace who is the owner of the *Monumenta Britannica*, mentioned at p. 87 of his volume.

Some writers have traced up the name of Aubrey to Saunders de St. Aubrey, or Alberic, a member of the royal family of France, who accompanied William of Normandy to England; but Mr. Britton, more judiciously, is contented with observing that the name was of some consequence in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when, in the person of Dr. William Aubrey, it became distinguished in science and law. He was praised by Thuanus, and lived on terms of intimacy with his neighbour, Dr. Dee, of Mortlake. John Aubrey was descended from John the youngest son of this person, the eldest branch of the family, it appears, residing in the next generation at Borstall, in Bucks, and Llantrithyd, in Glamorganshire. Richard, the son of this John Aubrey, in his 22nd year married Deborah, the only child of Isaac Lyte, of Easton-Pierse, Wilts, and of Kington, in Herefordshire, she being then only 15 years old,* and in March, 1625-6, their son, John Aubrey, the future antiquary, was born at Easton-Pierse, in a house of which Mr. Britton has given us the view prefixed to this article.

Little John was an antiquary in petticoats. When he was in Somersetshire, at his grandmother's, he became acquainted with the Druidical monument at Stanton Drew; in his eighth year he was familiar with Stonehenge; and when a little boy at school it grieved his youthful heart to see Mr. Stump, the parson of the parish, stopping the bungholes of his alebarrels with the manuscripts of Malmesbury Abbey. Little Aubrey expostulated; but *Mr. Trulliber Stump* said, "nothing did it so well," which, says the poor boy, "it did grieve me then to see."† However he was soon removed to the care of Mr. Latimer, rector of Leigh-de-la-Mere, an adjoining parish; and here he was, when quite a little youth,

* It is remarkable how early the marriages of those days were compared to the present: few maidens, gentle or simple, marry now at the *pinusfore* age of 15, yet that was the common period of life then when the cares and pleasures of womanhood and married life commenced. We happen to be reading the *Life of Lord Deputy Wandesforde* (temp. Carol. I.) ex. gr. p. 59:—"Mr. Danby having lived sometime in the Wandesforde family, had cast eyes of affection on his eldest daughter, a very pretty young lady, and appeared so worthy in the eyes of all the family, that, though several other gentlemen of considerable fortunes were suitors, he was preferred both by her and her parents, and, being himself about 18 years of age, was married to her about 15;" and, like the former young lady, Mrs. Danby was soon delivered of a son.—p. 60.

† It appears, however, that Mr. Stump was not singular in his desecration of manuscripts. Aubrey says, "there was the like use of the covering of bookes at Mr. Latimer's. In my grandfather's days the manuscripts flew about like butterflies. All musick bookes, account bookes, copie bookes, &c. were covered with old manuscripts, as we cover them now with blew paper, and the *glovers* at Malmesbury made great havock of them, and gloves were wrapt up, no doubt, in many good pieces of antiquity."—p. 20.

noticed by Hobbes, who came in venison season to visit his old school-master. "He was a proper man, briske, and in very good equipage. His haire was then quite blacke." This condescension of the philosopher to the boy was continued in kind intercourse with the man, which only ended at Hobbes's death in 1679. He was soon after removed to Blandford school, in Dorsetshire, the most eminent school in the west of England. When he was nine years old he notices a curious picture of Sir Philip Sidney's funeral, which he saw at Gloucester, and "which made such a strong impression upon my young tender phantasy, that I remember it as if it were but yesterday." In May, 1642, in his 17th year, he entered a gentleman-commoner at Trinity College, Oxford. In his *Miscellanies* he gives the following curious little anecdote:—

"When I was a freshman at Oxford, in 1642, I was wont to go to Christchurch, to see King Charles I. at supper, where I once heard him say, 'that as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into the quarry, and found the covey of partridges

falling upon the hawk, and I do remember this expression further, viz. 'and I will swear upon the book 'tis true.' When I came to my chamber I told this story to my tutor; said he, that covey was London."*

Aubrey did not stay long in Oxford. The commencing hostilities between the King and Parliament induced his parents to remove him into the country. In 1646 he was admitted a student of the Middle Temple; but "his father's sickness and business never permitted him to make any settlement to his study." In January 1649 he discovered the remains of the famous Druidical temple at Avebury, in Wiltshire. He thus describes an event which greatly delighted him:—

"I never saw the country about Marlborough till Christmas 1648, being then invited to Lord Francis Seymour's, by the Honourable Mr. Charles Seymour, with whom I had the honour to be intimately acquainted, and whose friendship I ought to mention with a profound respect to his memorie. The morrow after twelfth-day Mr. Charles Seymour and Sir William Button met with their packs of hounds at the Grey Wethers. These downes looke as if they were sown with great stones, very thick, and in a dusky evening they looke like a flock of sheep, from whence they take their name: one might fancy it to have been the scene where the giants fought with huge stones against the gods.†

. . . 'Twas here that our game began, and the chase led us at length thorough the village of Aubury into the closes there, where I was wonderfully surprised at the sight of those vast stones, of which I had never heard before, as also at the mighty bank and graffe about it. I observed in the enclosures some segments of rude circles made with these stones, whence I concluded they had been in the old time complete. I left my company awhile, entertaining myself with a more delightful indagation, and then, (cheered by the cry of the hounds) overtook the company, and went with them to Kynnet, where was a good hunting dinner provided."

THE year Aubrey was collecting information concerning the noises which so much annoyed the Parliamentary Commissioners at Woodstock, and which long eluded all attempts to discover the

* This account given by King Charles of the *Partridges falling upon the Hawk*, to which of which the King thought it was necessary to swear, is not without analogous examples; probably the old birds were roused in defence of their young. White, in his *Ballad*, mentions the hens in a farmyard falling on a *pinioned* sparrow-hawk and tearing him in pieces; and my gardener once saw a hare follow and beat a weasel out of the *partridge* standing on him with her fore legs. This was a temporary courage or fire.

† The parental *σπογγή*.—REV.
are described in the *Beauties of Wiltshire*, vol. iii. and in ii.

means by which they were so successfully planned and conducted.* Aubrey was distantly related to Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley, whose name is so conspicuous in *Woodstock*, and his son-in-law, Lord Abingdon, was Aubrey's friend and patron. In 1651 he witnessed the execution of Mr. Christopher Love on Tower Hill, for high treason:—"I did see Mr. Christopher Love beheaded on Tower Hill in a delicate clear day. About half an hour after his head was struck off the clouds gathered blacker and blacker, and such terrible claps of thunder came that I never heard greater." He says that his mother's importunities prevented him at this time from going to Italy. These were probably caused by his father's illness, who had been gradually sinking, and who died on the 2d October, 1652, at Broad Chalk. He was buried at Kingston St. Michael. "Three or four days before my father died," he says, "I did hear three distinct knocks on the bed's head." Upon his father's death he inherited the farm at Broad Chalk, where he chiefly resided, and also the manor of Burleton, in Herefordshire. Of Inigo Jones's book on Stonehenge, which was published about this time, he thus speaks:—

"There is a great deal of learning in it, but, having compared his scheme [i. e. plan] with the monument itself, I found he had not dealt fairly, but had made a Lesbian's (*Lesbian*) rule, which is conformed to the stone; that is, he framed the monument to his own hypothesis, which is much differing from the thing itself;† and this gave me an edge to make more researches, and a further opportunity was, that my honoured and faithful friend, Colonel James Long, of Draycot, was wont to spend a week or two every autumn at Aubury in hawking, where several times I have had the happiness to accompany him. Our sport

was very good, and in a romantick country, for the prospects are noble and vast, the downs stocked with numerous flocks of sheep, the turfe riche and fragrant with thyme and burnet,—

'Fessus ubi incumbens baculo, saxoque resedens,

Pastor arundineo carmine mulcet oves;'
nor are the nut-brown shepherdesses without their graces. But the flight of the falcons was but a parenthesis to the Colonell's facetious discourse, who was '*tam Marti quam Mercurio*,' and the Muses did accompany him with his hawkes and spaniels."

In 1656 Aubrey began his *Natural History of Wiltshire*, his first literary work; and between this time and 1659, there are but few and trifling notices by him, one of which, however, is curious enough to extract. "I heard Oliver Cromwell, Protector, (at dinner at Hampton Court, 1657 or 8,) tell the Lord Arundell of Wardour and the Lord FitzWilliams that he had been in all the counties of England, and that the Devonshire husbandry was the best." The will which he made is supposed to have been written about this time. His executors are to buy a *college pot* of the value of ten pounds for Trinity College, which was, we presume, for ale, and another ten pounds for books. To Jesus College he bequeaths books without any accompanying flagon, and to Mrs. Mary Wiseman of Westminster his best diamond ring, and something else, which is mystically and symbolically represented by three stars * * *. The nutbrown shepherdesses are not mentioned at all, as the good man probably provided for them in his lifetime.

In 1659 Mr. Aubrey commenced a second work relating to Wiltshire,

* See on this subject a letter printed by Aubrey in his *Miscellanies*, by J. Lyddell, 11 March, 1649, and Sir W. Scott's romance of *Woodstock*.

† We have seen at Mr. Britton's a very ingenious and beautiful model of Stonehenge. He says that Inigo Jones, to prove his hypothesis, (certainly absurd enough,) not only altered the position of many of the stones, but added others to their number.

"An Essay towards the Description of the North Division" of it, a Mr. William Yorke undertaking the middle division. Part of his collections have been printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, but it appears not fully, for the original manuscript has a great number of plans, views, and other drawings, the armorial shields are all emblazoned, the antient deeds are copied as fac-similes, with drawings of the seals, and the whole may be considered as one of the most curious works of its kind extant.

"In the same year he became a member of a celebrated club which met to discuss the principles of government, and which he thus mentions in his Memoir of JAMES HARRINGTON, author of the then popular *Oceana*. He states that Harrington 'made severall essayes in poetry, but his muse was rough; and Mr. Henry Nevill an ingeniose and well-bred gent., a member of the H. of Commons, and an excellent (but conceited) poet, was his great familiar and confident friend, and dissuaded him from tampering with poetrie, which he did, *invitâ Minerâ*. and to improve his proper talent, viz. political reflections. Whereupon he writ his *Oceana*, printed, London..... Mr. Hobbes was wont to say that H. Nevill had a finger in y^e pyc, and 'tis like enough. That ingeniose tractat, together with his and H. Nevill's smart discourses and inculcations dayly at coffee-houses, made many prose-lytes. In so much that A^o 1659, the beginning of Michaelmas-term, he had every night a meeting at the (then) Turke's head, in the New Pallace-Yard, where they take water, the next house to the staires, at one Miles's, where was made purposely a large ovall table, with a passage in the middle for Miles to deliver his coffee. About it sate his disciples, and the virtuosi. The discourses in this kind were the most ingeniose and smart that ever I heard, or expect to hear, and larded with great eagernesse; the arguments in the Parl. house were but flatt to it.' He now printed a little pamphlet called the *Rota*, 4to. 'Here we had (very formally) a *ballotting-box*, and ballotted how things should be carried, by way of Tentamens. The room was every evening full as it could be crammed. I cannot now recount the whole number; Mr. Cyriack Skinner, an ingeniose young gent., scholar to Jo. Milton, was chairman. There was Mr. Hen. Nevill, Major Wildman, Mr. Wooseley, of ... , Staffordsh., Mr. Coke, gr. son of Sir Edw., Sir William Poulteney (Chairman), Mr. Maximilian Petty (a very able man in these matters, and who had more than once turned the councill-board of O. Cromwell, his kinsman); Mr. Michael Malett, Mr. Carteret, of Garnely, Cradoc, a merchant, Mr. Hen. Ford, Major Verner, Mr. Ed-

ward Bagshaw, Croon, M.D. *cum multis aliis*, now slipt out of my memorie, which were as auditors as myselfe. Severall, e. g. y^e Earle Tirconnel, S^r John Penruddock, &c. Mr. Jo. Birkenhead, Stafford, Esq. &c. opponents. Severall soldiers (officers). We many times adjourned to the Rhenish Wine-house. One time, Mr. Stafford, and his gang, came in drunk from the tavern, and affronted the junto; the soldiers offered to kick them downe stayres, but Mr. Harrington's moderation and persuasion hindered it. Mr. Stafford tore their orders and minutes. The doctrine was very saking; and the more because, as to human foresight, there was no possibility of the King's returne. But the greatest part of the Parliament-men perfectly hated this designe of *rotation by ballotting*, for they were cursed tyrants, and in love with their power, and 'twas death to them, except 8 or 10, to admitt of this way, for H. Nevill proposed it in the House, and made it out to them that except they embraced that modell of government they would be ruined; *sed quos perdere vult Jupiter, hos*, &c. Pride of senators for life is insufferable; and they were able to grind any one they owed ill will to powder; they were hated by the armie, and their country they represented, and their name and memorie stinkes. 'Twas worse than tyranny. Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should rote out by ballot every yeare, so that every ninth yeare the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 yeares, and all to be chosen by ballot, than which manner of choice nothing can be invented more fair and impartiall. Well; this meeting continued Novemb., Dec., Jan., till Feb. 20 or 21, and then, upon the unexpected turne upon Generall Monke's coming in, all these airie modells vanished. Then 'twas not fitt, nay treason, to have donne such; but I well remember he [Harrington] severall times (at the breaking up) sayd, 'Well, the King will come in. Let him come in and call a Parliament of y^e great cavaliers in England, so they be men of estates, and let them sett but 7 yeares and they will all turn Commonwealth's men.'"

In July 1660 Aubrey accompanied his friend A. Ettrick to Ireland, and on returning they narrowly escaped shipwreck. About twelve months after he thus wrote to Thomas Hobbes.

"From N. Wales I went into Ireland, where I saw the manner of living of the natives, scorning industry and luxury, contenting themselves only with things necessary. That kingdom is in a very great distemper, and hath need of your advice to settle it; the animosities between the English and Irish are very great, and will ere long, I am confident, break into a war. Sir, you have done me so much honour in your acquaintance and civilities, that I want language to

expresse my thankfulness; among other favours I particularly return you my hearty thanks for the trouble I gave you to sitt for your picture,* which is an honour I am not worthy of, and I beg your pardon for my great boldness, but I assure you no man living more prizes it, nor hath greater devotion for you then myselfe. Your brother I heare is well, whom I intend to see on Monday next, and shall with him sacrifice to your health in a glasse of sack," &c.

In 1663 the Royal Society was incorporated, Viscount Brouncker was the president, and on the council were Sir K. Digby, Sir W. Petty, and John Evelyn. Aubrey was nominated a fellow by them, as was Dryden, Wren, Hooke, and other of his friends. Charles the Second often attended the learned meetings, and conversed with many of the members. Aubrey says—

"Charles II. discoursing one morning with my Lord Brouncker and Dr. Charlton, concerning Stoneheng, they told his Majestie what they had heard me say concerning Aubury, for that it did as much excell Stoneheng as a cathedral does a parish church. His Majestie admired that none of our chorographers had taken notice of it, and commanded Dr. Charlton to bring me to him the next morning. I brought with me a draught of it, done by memorie only, but well enough resembling it, with which His Majestie was pleased, gave me his hand to kisse, and commanded me to wait on him at Marleborough, when he went to Bath with his Queen (which was about a fortnight after), which I did; and the next day, when the court were on their journey, His Majestie left the Queen and diverted to Aubury, with the view whereof he and His Royal Highnesse the Duke of Yorke were very well pleased; His Ma-

jesty then commanded me to write a description of it, and present it to him; and the Duke of Yorke commanded me to give an account of the old camps and barrows in the plaines. As His Majestie departed from Aubury to overtake the Queen he cast his eie on Silbury Hill, about a mile off, which he had the curiosity to see, and walkt up to the top of it, with the Duke of York, Dr. Charlton and I attending them.† They went to Lacock (*Lacock Abbey*) to dinner, and that evening to Bathe, all the gentry and commonaltie of those parts waiting on them, with great acclamations of joy, &c. In September following I surveyed that old monument of Aubury with a plane table, and afterwards tooke a review of Stoneheng, and then I composed this following discourse, in obedience to His Majestie's command, and presented it to him, which he commanded me to put in print."

In 1664 Aubrey went into France, visited Paris, Tours, and Orleans, and returned in October. His friend old Hobbes wrote to him approving his design of seeing the Loyer (*Loire*) and the country of Brittany, and that about Geneva, and adds, "I see you mean to husband all your time to the best advantage. I have nothing to add but my wishes for your safety

* Hobbes sat to Jo. Baptist Caspars; it was presented to the Royal Society, and engraved by Hollar. Another portrait of him was taken by S. Cooper, which was bought by Charles the Second.

† Mr. Britton says the King commenced this progress on 26th August, and returned to London 2nd October. He was sumptuously entertained at Marlborough by Lord Seymour, and at Longleat by Sir James Thynne. Dr. Stukeley, in his volume on Abury, 1743, says, "Some old people remember Charles II. the Duke of York, and Duke of Monmouth, *riding up* Silbury Hill." p. 43. Perhaps this was a second visit to this interesting spot.

and the continuance of your health, which is not to be despaired of in one that can temper himself from excesses, and especially in *fruit*, as you can."

In 1665 he discovered a mineral spring at Seend, in Wiltshire; but a spring or fountain of nature, more bitter than the iron of Seend, was now about to open upon him. It was on Nov. 1 that he enters in his book of *Accidents to John Aubrey*, "I made my first address (in an ill hour) to Joane Sumner." Whether, however, this was the punishment of some infidelities, or the natural consequence of levity and caprice, we dare not say, but it certainly appears that John Aubrey had previously scorched his antiquarian heart in several other little furnaces of love. In his *Collection of Genitures* (p. 110) he remarks, "My mother fell from her horse, and brake her arme, the last day of April, 1649-50, when I was a *suitor to Mrs. Jane Codrington*." In April 1651, "I sawe that incomparable good conditioned gentlewoman Mrs. M. Wiseman, with whom at first sight I was in love." In 1655 and 1656 he had "several love and lawe suites." In "1657, Nov. 27, obiit Dña Kasker Ryves, with whom I was to marry, to my great losse:" but why did not he marry Mrs. Wiseman? that we cannot answer, but it is sufficient to say that a Mrs. Joan Sumner, of whom more hereafter, next caught the eye of this heedless, light-headed man; what he promised or what he performed we do not know, but in December 1667 he was arrested in Chancery Lane at her suit. In February following he with some difficulty obtained a verdict against her, with 600*l.* damages, in a trial at Salisbury. This was consolatory, but it was but a transient gleam, for these damages were reduced to 300*l.* on a new trial at Winchester in 1669; out of this, too, he had the costs to pay. Mr. Britton talks about "ex-parte statements," and hearing what Mistress Joan had to say,—we won't listen to a word; depend on it she was a peevish, litigious, close-fisted shrew, a perpetual thorn in poor John Aubrey's side, and it behoved Mr. Britton to stick fast by his friend the antiquary. We confess we feel acutely the injustice of this litigious woman's proceedings; she was a serpent in the good man's unsuspecting bosom, a perpetual fever, a torment, a prurigo, fretting him to death. There is nothing to be said in her favour; better had he passed his blameless days reading bucolics to the nutbrown shepherdesses, in the Arcadian simplicity of the Marlborough Downs. Mr. Britton may smile, for "he jests at scars who never felt a wound."

About the year 1667, during one of his visits to Oxford, Aubrey became acquainted with Anthony à Wood, and till within a short time previous to the latter's death a familiar intercourse subsisted between them, but "What is friendship but a name?" says the poet, and A. Wood, some years after, Mr. Britton thinks as late as 1693, entered in his Diary the following account of his friend.

"An. 1667. John Aubrey of Easton Piers, in the parish of Kington St. Michael, in Wiltsh., was in Oxon. with Edw. Forest a bookseller, living against Alla. coll. to buy books. He then saw lying on the stall *Notitia Academiæ Oxoniensis*;

and asking, who the author of that book was? he [Edw. Forest] answer'd, the report was, that one M^r. Anth. Wood, of Merton coll. was the author, but was not.* Whereupon M^r. Aubrey, a pretender to antiquities, having been con-

* Mr. Britton observes that unmarried females in Aubrey's time were called *Mistresses*, *Miss* being, in fact, a modern abbreviation. It was so in his time, but soon after there is some confusion of the two words, both being occasionally used for the same person. See, for instance, the names of the women performers in the list of dramatic personæ.—Rkv.

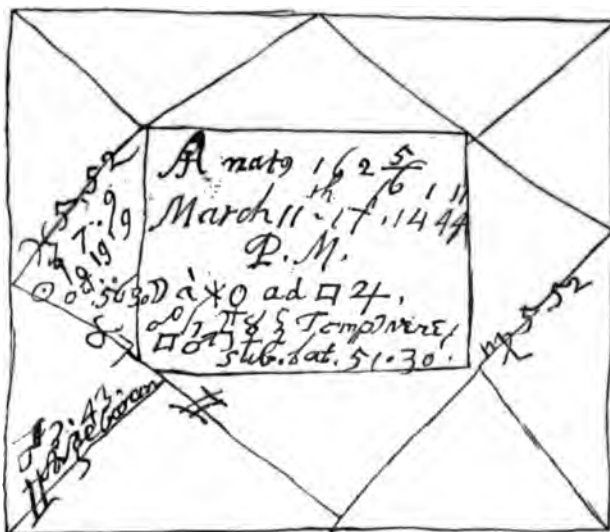
† "Fulman's *Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia* was published in 1665, 4to."

temporary to A. Wood's elder brother in Trin. coll. and well acquainted with him, he thought, that he might be as well acquainted with A. W. himself. Whereupon repairing to his lodgings, and telling him who he was, he got into his acquaintance, talk'd to him about his studies, and offer'd him what assistance he could make, in order to the completion of the work that he was in hand with. Mr. Aubrey was then in a sparkish garb, came to town with his man and two horses, spent high, and flung out A. W. at all reckonings. But his estate of 700*li*. per an. being afterwards sold, and he reserving nothing of it to himself, liv'd afterwards in a very

sorry condition, and at length made shift to rub out by hanging on Edm. Wyld, esq. living in Blomesbury neare London, on James earle of Abendon, whose first wife was related to him, and on St Joh. Aubrey, his kinsman, living sometimes in Glamorganshire and sometimes at Borsall neare Brill in Bucks. He was a shiftless person, roving and magotieheaded, and sometimes little better than crased. And being exceedingly credulous, would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with folleries, and misinformations, which sometimes would guid him into the paths of errorr."*

It does not appear whether by his own extravagance, or by the misfortune of coming to property charged with expenses and heavy law-suits, aided by that female vixen Mistress Joan, but about this time Aubrey became so embarrassed as to be obliged to sell all his estates. It is clear that his "Love" had ended, as it so often did, in "Law." Lawyers stopped the holes he had made in the female affections, as dentists do teeth, with gold. One estate was bought by Herbert Croft, the Bishop of Hereford, who would only give eighteen years' purchase for it. His native place, Easton-Pierse, was sold on Lady-day 1671, and possession given to Mr. Sherwin. Aubrey solaced himself in this his greatest misfortune by drawing a scheme or horoscope to show the precise hour when the sale was effected. There is a humorous *naïveté* in the manner in which he writes on this subject, "Absconded as a banished man. Ubi in monte Dei videbitur. I was in as much affliction as a mortall could bee. Never quiett, nor anything of happiness, till divested of all, 1670. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*." In 1671 he collected his spirits sufficiently to finish his *Description of Wilts*, in 2 vols. fol. "He could not be quiet till he had done it, *tanquam canis e Nilo*, for feare of crocodiles (i. e. Catchpoles.") He also arranged his notices of Druidical monuments, which he called *Monumenta Britannica*, and he collected materials to assist his friend A. Wood in his *History and Antiquities of Oxford*. In 1671 he had recourse to astrology for comfort, and the famous Henry Coley drew an elaborate horoscope for him; his nativity had been calculated by a rival astrologer, John Gadbury, on which Coley makes some pungent remarks, as "What can be more significant than ♄ in ♂ of ♀ in ye ascendant in ye dignities of ♀?" It appears to us (though Mr. Britton has not authorised the conjecture) that Aubrey was resorting to astrological science for direction in the choice of a wife. He thought the stars would be more propitious than the earth had been. The cunning astrologer says, he is "no enemie to the female sex, but the position of ♃ in the 7th in ♂ to ♄ and ♄ in the ascendant shews great vexations in love affairs, which the native has experienced to purpose." Alas! alas! poor John Aubrey, it is in vain for you to go blindly fumbling among the planetary influences for what had already been settled for you on earth. Neither Mars nor Venus in conjunction, nor all the astral divinities, can undo what Mistress Joan Sumner has done; you may dismiss your astro-labes, and your altitudes, and your horoscopes; for your goodly farms in

* "Vide Wood's Autobiography in Bliss's ed. of Athen. Oxon. vol. i. p. lx."



HOROSCOPE OF JOHN AUBREY'S NATIVITY, FROM HIS OWN SKETCH.

Herefordshire, your flowery orchards and your green crofts, your pasturages and pightels, your cornfields and your granges, and your capacious vats of perry and cyder are all emptied by that insatiable female cormorant—that leech, that crocodile of Chancery Lane,—and the Bishop has finished what that artful *quean* began. John Aubrey, you are a man of light, foolish fickle mind, a feather floating on the winds of vanity,—a man whose brain is filled with gauds and toys, and moreover easily hooked by the flatteries of a fair comely countenance,—a tap of the fan, a perfumed glove, a furbelow brushing against your side. We are your friends, take our advice, give no more promissory bonds to ladies,—no notes to be forfeited if the marriage contract is not fulfilled. You have been devoured by a harpy, a painted Jezabel. John Aubrey, it is time to grow wiser, eschew all female vanities, put not your trust in Sidrophels or planets, but stick to your Wiltshire downs, keep to the pillars of Stonehenge—the circle, the cairn, the Druid temple on the solitary downs; there, friend John, is your true domicilium, the fortress of your strength, your barbi-can, your castellum, your walled town and bastion,—there you may defy Joan Sumner, were she Joan of Arc herself, or that other Joan quæ sedebat in Cathedrâ Apostoli.

But we must return from our *Postills*. In 1673 Aubrey received a licence from the Royal Cosmographer to survey the county of Surrey. Aubrey made short work of his task. He began in July and ended in September his perambulations. After his death the work was published by Dr. Rawlinson. Evelyn wrote a letter in its praise, but Mr. Britton says he much overrated its merits. In the summer of that year he was at Hothfield, in Kent, the seat of his singular good friend, Nicholas Earl of Thanet, where he surveyed the parish church, in order to establish a theory as to the *variation* in the position of old churches with reference to the cardinal points of the compass. The church was dedicated to St. Margaret, and he found, or fancied, its position answer to the sun rising on St. Margaret's

day, 20th July, whence he infers that churches were so placed that the eastern ends should be directly opposite to that part of the horizon where the sun rose on the day of their patron saints. He contributed the plate of Osney Abbey, near Oxford, to Dugdale's *Monasticon*,* engraved by Hollar, and continued his assistance to Anthony Wood; but pecuniary difficulties more and more pressed on him. He found a friend in the Earl of Thanet, who appears, however, more willing than able to assist him. We confess we do not understand the mysterious significance of the following letter addressed to him by the Earl:—

"Yow are my solicitor to looke after my business in London; and for your salary that is agreed on. My mother hath lent me Thanet house garden, where I intend to fit up two or three chambers for my use when I come to London privately, and intend to stay not long there,

one of which as my *meniall servant* you may make use of when fitted up, and when it is you shall have notice. . . . I would have you in the future to take more time in writing your letters, for your last was soe ill writ that I had a great deal of trouble to read some part of it."

Again:—"Sir, I am well aware the stile of my letter of the 3d instant was unfitting to a person of your birth. The reason I made myself such a proud ill-bred fellow in it is the better to disguise the business you lately enjoined me to do for you." He then says that his future letters shall be equally cool and distant in their language, so that, if examined, any person would believe "that the business, although very unbefitting, of your belonging to me, is no otherwise than real," &c. My Lord Thanet's protection, however, seemed but of little service, for two years after we find—"July 1, 1677, I sold my bookes to Mr. Littlebury; scilicet, when the imposthume in my head did break." However, he found a singular good friend in Dr. Edward Davenant, who generously lent him five hundred pounds for a year and a half, and he would not fasten any interest upon him.

In December 1679 Thomas Hobbes died. He had desired Aubrey to write his life, which he accordingly did, but lent it to Dr. Richard Blackbourne, of Trinity College, Cant. who in 1681 produced a Latin Life of Hobbes, with the Memoirs previously published, supposed to have been written by Hobbes himself. In 1680 he addressed his *Lives of Eminent Men* to Anthony à Wood, which he appears to have collected as materials for Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*. In 1683-4 he compiled his *Idea of Education* for young gentlemen, a manuscript the most valued of all his writings; and he evinces much anxiety for its fate after his decease.†

In 1685 Aubrey witnessed the coronation procession of James II. but his only record of the ceremony is, "The canopy carried over the King's head by the Wardens of the Cinque Ports was torn off by a puff of wind, as he came to Westminster Hall: it hung down very lamentably; I saw it." In 1686, he says, that Penn, Lord Proprietor of Pennsylvania, did give him a grant under his seal of 600 acres in Pennsylvania; and he also had a gift of a thousand acres of land in the island of Tobago, from Captain Poyntz; but what benefit he derived from them does not appear. At one time he seemed not unwilling to go to the West Indies, and the Earl of Thanet wished him to go to his estate in the Bermudas. In 1686 his mother died, and he says, "the estate of Chalke must be sold." He says, his

* Dr. Rawlinson says most of the copies of the *Monasticon* want this plate, but the British Museum copies both have it. It is copied in pl. 115 of Mr. Skelton's "*Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata*."

† Original in the Ballard Collection of Letters in the Bodleian Library, vol. xiv.

eyes were a fountain of tears, but we doubt the sincerity of the stream; for in the same letter he sends his true love to Kit Wase, of whom he and Lord Pembroke had much talk at dinner. He laments the death of his facetious friend, Parson Hodges, and adds, "I must make haste with my papers, for I am now 60." In 1686, meaning to take a journey to the West of England, he made his will, bequeathing his papers on the Natural History of Wilts to his worthy friend Mr. Robert Hooke, of Gresham college, and desiring that Mr. David Loggan should engrave the plates. Next year he wrote his *Remaines of Gentilisme and Judaism*, a MS. now in the British Museum. Its object is to show that most of the old provincial customs and observances in England were derived from the ancients.* About this time he came to the determination of depositing his MSS. in the Museum at Oxford, and he also still persevered in his chancery suits; it does not however appear, at this time, what lady was the plaintiff. In 1692 he commenced a correspondence with Dr. Garden, of King's college, Aberdeen, on the subject of Celtic monuments, Scottish traditions, Second-sight, Transportation by an invisible power, &c. The letters are still preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, and are mentioned with commendation by Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's *Britannia*. In 1692 we find him diligently employed in revising his *History of Surrey*; he also visited Ray, the Naturalist, at his living at Black Notley, in Essex, and submitted his different works to him, for his alterations and improvements. There seems, however, at this time to have been much difficulty in getting publishers to undertake the expense and risk of any works of size and importance. Bishop Tanner writes to him:

"My principal business is to drive on our common design, viz. the *Antiquities of Wilts*, which I hope will find encouragement. If it does not I will never undertake any thing more for the public. My *St. Cuthbert's Life* hath suffered the fate of a great many better books. I am heartily sorry your *Monumenta* meets with no better encouragement in this age, but I like it never the worse for that. It hath been the ill fortune of the best books that they have not borne the charges of their own impression. It is *well known*

that no bookseller would give Sir Henry Spelman *five pounds in books* for his incomparable Glossary, and you know that Sir Walter Raleigh burnt the latter part of his admirable *History of the World*, because the former had undone the printer. The *X Scriptores* and the *Monasticon*, volumes now worth old gold, had never been printed had not the former been carried on by a public fund, the other by the sole charges of the editor," &c.

We have long, though we have not communicated this to our readers, we say, we have long suspected, that the friendship of our author with Mr. A. Wood, was not built on quite so strong foundations as is generally supposed: we were never very fond of Master Wood's physiognomy,—there was a *vulpine* expression about it, displeasing to our eyes. And now it must all come out. He behaves to John Aubrey no better than the women had done. This good man has become a general prey. In the MS. of the second part of his *Lives of Eminent Men*, there is written in large capital letters as follows:

"INGRATITUDE.

"In this part the Second Mr. Wood has gelded from p. 1 to 44, and other pages too are wanting wherein are contain'd Truths, but such as I entrusted nobody with the sight of but himself, whom I thought I might have entrusted

with my life. There are several papers that may cut my throat. I find too late memento diffidere was a saying worthy of the sages. He hath also embezill'd the Index of it, q^d N.B.

"It was stitched up when I sent it to him. "Novemb. 29, 1692."

* Lansdowne MS. No. 231, British Museum.

Tanner seems to lend his authority to the charge of ingratitude against Wood. He says "I shall scorn to be like A. Wood, make use of your papers and acquaintance, and at last afford you not a good word;" and again he alludes to Wood's having "dealt so ungenteely by you." Two years after we find Aubrey sending the following letter to Wood, in which the cause of his complaint is more fully opened; and, as the whole circumstance is curious, we shall give the extract as it stands in Mr. Britton's book:—

"Mr. Wood, Borstall, Sept. 2,
1694.

"I thought I should have heard from you ere this time. I have been ill ever since I came from Oxford, till within these five days, of a surfeit of peaches, &c.; so that I was faine to send to Kit White for a good Lusty Vomit. I could not eat a bitt of flesh for six days, but abstinence hath pretty well settled me again. Your unkindness and choleric humour was a great addition to my ilnes. You know I always loved you, and never thought I took paines enough to serve you; and I was told by severall at Oxford, and so the last yeare, that you can never afford me a good word. I desired you to give to the Museum my draught of Osney, which cost me xxs. when I was of Trin. Coll: 'twas donne by one Hesketh, a Hedge-Priest, who painted under M^r Dobson; also I desired you to give the entertainment to the Queen at Bushells' Rocks; your Nephews and Neices will not value them. You have cutt out a matter of 40 pages out of one of my volumes, as also the index [was ever any body so unkind?] and I remember you told me coming from Heddington, that there were some things in it that would cutt my throat. I thought you so deare a friend that I might have entrusted my life in your hands; and now your unkindness doth almost break my heart. If you will returne these papers to me & the other things y^e may then have the Lives: I tooke D^r Gale's Life from his owne [mouth] erling's under his owne hand. I should be glad you shall be heartily welcome, and I will shew booke of this house, in parchment done in H. 6. and this Estate granted to him by Edw. Confessor. I want M^r Lilly's Epitaph. I would have you come the next week, for in a fortnight hence S^r J. A. goes into Glamorganshire, & will have me with him. I have not been very fitt for riding, but I intend to spend 2 or 3 dayes before Sir Jo. goes away. You cannot imagine how much your unkindness vext and discomposed me. So God bless you.

"Tuissimus, J. A.

"I would have you come hither as early as you can, because of perusing the MS. and seeing the gardens, for the afternoon will be taken up with good-fellowship."

"There is no evidence amongst the writings of Wood or Aubrey to show that the former ever made the latter any apology or explanation. He died on the 28th November, 1695, in his 63rd, when Aubrey was in his 70th, year. How strongly do the letter and the sentiments above quoted contrast with the splenetic and invidious language used by the author of *Athenæ Oxonienses*, who calls his traduced friend 'a mere pretender to antiquities,' and 'little better than crazed.'"

"About two years before Wood's death proceedings were taken against him for a libel on the Earl of Clarendon, for which he was fined and degraded, and the second volume of his *Athenæ Oxonienses*, containing the alleged libel, was publicly burnt. It is stated by Hearne that the offensive passages in that work were inserted by Wood from Aubrey's notes, whence, according to Dr. Bliss, the former was punished for writings of which he was not the author; and it is possible that Wood entertained some such feeling when he stated, in the article so often mentioned, that Aubrey, 'being exceedingly credulous, would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with folleries, and misinformations, which sometimes would guid him into the paths of error.' Still, it must be observed that the passages for which Wood suffered were, like many other so-called *libels*, offensive only from their pertinence and truth; for Aubrey's statements, on which they are said to have been founded, were evidently based upon good authority. We are therefore compelled to regard the testimony of Wood, with reference to Aubrey, as being quite at variance with facts, as were also his perverted notices of the characters of Locke, Ashmole, Bathurst, Wallis, and others. The circumstances here adverted to, taken in connexion with the former long and friendly correspondence of the two biographers, prove that the account which Wood gave of Aubrey could only have been written during the last three years of the former's life."

Few personal notices of Aubrey occur after this time. On the 20th March, 1692, about 11 at night, he was robbed and had five wounds in his head; and the spring following he had an apoplectic fit, circiter 4 h. P.M. In his *Miscellanies*, he says, "On the day of St. John the Baptist, 1694, I accidentally was walking in the pasture behind Montague House,* it was 12 o'clock. I saw there about two or three and twenty young women, most of them well habited, on their knees, very busy, as if they had been weeding. I could not presently learn what the matter was; at last a young man told me, that they were looking for a coal under the root of a plaitain to put under their head that night, and they should dream who would be their husbands. It was to be sought for that day and hour."

In 1696 Aubrey's *Miscellanies* were published, and dedicated by the author to the Earl of Abingdon, in whose "pleasant walks and gardens at Lavington he mentions having reviewed his scattered papers. His life of labour and of anxiety, however, was now to draw to a close. Probably, Mr. Britton says, another fit of apoplexy was the immediate cause of his dissolution; at all events, the suddenness of his decease is shewn by the fact, that, within six days after the date of his last letter to his publisher Churchill, he was buried in the parish church of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxon. The entry of burials stands thus:—"1697. John Aubrey A stranger was buried Jun. 7th." Dr. Rawlinson stated in his *Memoir*, that "several misfortunes" reduced Aubrey, in the latter part of his life, "to very low and mean circumstances, so that (as a Reverend Divine from Kington St. Michael's informed the Editor) he was generously supported by the late Lady Long, of Draycot, in her own house, to which he was going, on his return from London, when his journey and life were concluded at Oxford, where it is presumed he was buried; though neither the time of his Obit or his place of burial can be yet recovered."†

"Aubrey, it may be presumed, received as good an education as was usually imparted by the tutors and colleges of his age. The course appears to have embraced the classics, a general knowledge

of algebra, geometry, mathematics, natural history, &c.; but he never became eminent as a *scholar* or *man of science*. His *Idea of Education* shows that, although he did not undervalue the advantages of

* Mr. Britton gives a curious account of the verge or northern boundary of London as he remembers it when a boy. To this we add, that we learned to ride, when very young, in fields where Fitzroy-square now stands, and that we can remember well an old farm-house and yards standing where the Colosseum now is. Old Mr. Walker, who keeps Jack's Coffee-house, in Dean-street, Soho, informs us that he could see Hampstead formerly from his windows. We have also heard Lord Eldon mention the peaches and nectarines he ripened in his garden in Gower-street. In the map to Dodsley's London, 1761, the north boundary of London runs thus—Ormond-street, Queen-square, Bedford and Montague Houses, Cavendish-square,—Marybone-lane terminating London north of Oxford-street. Where Charlotte-street now is, was called "The Green Lane." The Middlesex Hospital, Whitfield's Tabernacle, the Foundling Hospital, were all in the country. It would at that time have been feasible for the Duke of Chandos to have carried though his grand projected plan of making a long private avenue from his country seat at *Canons* to his house in Cavendish-square, which was to occupy the whole north side. At that time Oxford-street took the name of Tyburn-road as soon as it crossed Bond-street, and *Lambeth* was almost entirely fields and marshes. The only *rural suburb* now left is a little district between Old Brompton and Kensington-road, where Cromwell House stands, and where are still a few old cottages embosomed in gardens and orchards.—REV.

† Some singular variations and mistakes occur as to the time of his birth and the place of his burial, which may be seen fully detected and observed on in Mr. Britton's *etc.*

mere erudition, he felt the necessity of a more *practical* system of instruction than he had himself received, in order to prepare a youth for the business and general pursuits of the world.

"His loyalty to the House of Stuart was no doubt sincere; but it is displayed rather by invectives against the tyranny of the Puritans than by any expressions of regard for their ill-fated but misguided victim,—Charles the First,—or his profligate successor. Religious topics he seldom appears to have adverted to. He was a Protestant; and he records his devout acknowledgments to the Almighty for preservation from many dangers.

"Aubrey's love of literature, of science, and of antiquarian research and illustration, the interest he felt in all projects for local or national improvements, and in matters relating to the mechanical and useful arts, together with his zeal for the welfare and advancement of societies, and public bodies, instituted with similar views, are proved by numerous passages in his writings. His *Lives of Eminent Men* especially have many memoranda showing his desire to advocate and promote such objects.

"His easy and familiar *style of composition* has been already illustrated by the extracts from his writings in the preceding pages. It is certainly peculiar, and almost unique. Notwithstanding their liveliness and freedom, his productions have much less vulgarity and coarseness than those of many of his contemporaries;

but they are occasionally disfigured by uncouth words of Latin derivation, now long since obsolete. His *orthography* is comparatively pure and modern. It is true, precision in the orthography of names was not then practised or studied; hence, though, he generally spelt his own name "Aubrey," on some occasions he wrote it "Awbrey." He frequently used the monogram J. A. (formed by a J. within, and crossing the horizontal line of, the letter A.) instead of a signature at full; sometimes he Latinized the name, "*Albericus*;" and in one letter to Anthony à Wood he quaintly signs "*Jo. Gregorius*," perhaps with reference to his birth upon *St. Gregory's Day*. His *handwriting* varies considerably. In later life, and in all of his most hurried memoranda, it is very small and illegible; but his more elaborate and important manuscripts are in a bold and plain character.

"Although we have not any satisfactory data to mark or define his general personal figure and appearance, we may infer from the *portrait* accompanying this volume that his features were manly, bold, expressive, and intelligent. The nose, mouth, forehead, and eyes show that the face was symmetrical and fine, and therefore calculated to make a good bust or picture. The monstrous and barbarous wig, however, not only disfigured the human countenance, but, like a bad and disgusting frame to a beautiful picture, was calculated to deteriorate and degrade the gem it enshrined."

Three original portraits of Aubrey seem to have been made. One by the celebrated Samuel Cooper,* one by Faithorne, and the other by an unknown hand. The first is completely lost. Faithorne's rests in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, executed in Indian ink in a careful and beautiful manner. It was taken when Aubrey was forty.

His books and manuscripts were given to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, where they are still preserved, and a very full and interesting account of their contents will be found in Mr. Britton's volume. From his Introduction to the Antiquities of Wiltshire we cannot refrain from giving one passage, as it affords such a graphic and pleasing account of that part of England in the days of our forefathers.

"I am heartily sorry I did not set down the Antiquities of these parts sooner, for since the Time aforesaid [1659] many Things are irrecoverably lost. In former Days the Churches and great Houses

hereabouts did so abound with Monuments and Things remarkable, that it would have deterr'd an Antiquary from undertaking it.' After a review of the state of the northern part of Wiltshire

* There is a singularly strong eulogy on Cooper in one of Ray's letters to Aubrey:—"Your picture done in miniature by Cooper is a thing of great value. I remember, so long ago as when I was in Italy, and while he was yet living, any piece of his was highly esteemed there; and for that kind of painting he was esteemed the best artist in Europe." Aubrey mentions his picture by Cooper at an auction yielding 20 guineas.—Vid. p. 80.

before the Roman Invasion, and under the dynasties of the Romans, Saxons, Normans, &c. successively, he states that 'in the time of Henry VIII. this country was a lovely Champain, as that about Sherston and Cotswold; very few Enclosures, unless near Houses. My Grandfather Lyte did remember when all between Cromhall (at Eston) and Castle Comb was so, when Easton, Yatton, and Comb, did intercommon together. In my remembrance much hath been enclos'd, and every year more and more is taken in. Anciently the *Leghs* (now corruptly called *Sleights*), i. e. Pastures, were noble large grounds, as yet the demesne lands at Castle Combe are. So likewise in his remembrance was all between Kington St. Michael and Draycot Cerne common fields. There was a world of labouring people maintained by the plough, as yet in Northamptonshire, &c. There were no rates for the poor in my Grandfather's dayes; but for Kington St. Michael (no small parish) the Church-ale at Whitsuntide

did the business.' He then traces the derivation of the term Church-ale, and, after noticing the religious festivals of the times referred to, says, 'Such joy and merriment was every Holyday; which days were kept with great solemnity and reverence. These were the days when England was famous for the Grey Goose Quills.' 'This country was full of Religious houses. Old Jacques (who lived where Charles Hadnam did) could see from his house the Nuns of the Priory of St. Mary's (juxta Kington) come forth into the Nymph-Hay, with their Rocks and Wheels, to spin, and with their sewing work. He would say that he hath told three score and ten; tho' of Nuns there were not so many; but in all, with Lay-sisters, as Widows, Old maids, and young Girls, there might be such a number. This was a fine way of breeding up young women, who are led more by example than precept, and a good retirement for widows and grave single women, to a civil, virtuous, and holy Life.'"

The manuscript of his great work, "*Monumenta Britannica*," 3 volumes folio, after having eluded long the searches of antiquaries, and being found, has again been, perhaps, irrecoverably lost; the curious history given of it will be read with interest and regret. Mr. Britton has recovered a copious description of its valuable contents.*

The *Memoirs of the Naturall Remarques in Wilts*, 2 parts, folio, remains still in MS. in the Ashmolean Museum; it has numerous MS. notes by Evelyn, Gale, Ray, Tanner, and T. Gale. It was submitted to the Royal Society in 1675, and afterwards dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke. Dr. Rawlinson printed the Dedication and Preface as Addenda to Aubrey's *History of Surrey* (vol. v. p. 403). The title-pages of the manuscript bear dates of 1685 and 1686, when the contents appear to have been arranged and completed by the author. The work is divided into 36 chapters, most of them with titles of great interest, and inclusive of all subjects that could reasonably be expected to be treated of; the two last, however, are a little repulsive to our feelings.—35. *Falling of Rents*. 36. *Number of Attornies every 30 years since Henry VIII.* The attornies increasing as the rents fell. There is, however, a Chapter (21) on *Shepherds and Pastorals*, which is less affecting, and tends very much to tranquillise the previously agitated mind. Our author's philosophical knowledge is seen to great advantage in the 8th Chapter, which mentions a theory of Edmund Halley, R.S.S. "who hath an hypothesis that the world is only about 500 miles thick, and that a *Terella* moves within it, which causes the variation of the needle, and in the centre a Sun." In the same Chapter he says,—"On St. Andrew's Day, 1666, my Lord Brouncker, Mr. Wyld, Dr. Charlton, and I, riding in a coach towards Gresham Colledge (the Anniversary Day), at y^e corner of Holborn Bridge, a cellar of coals was opened by the labourers (who digged y^e rubbish and foundations), and there were burning coals (which we saw) *which burnt ever since the great*

* See p. 87 to p. 91.

fire, but being pent so close from air there was very little waste.*" In Chapter 17, which illustrates "the grandeur of the Pembroke family," is the following passage, quoting the well-known beautiful lines :—

"Underneath this sable hearse
Lies the subject of all verse," &c.

"These verses were made by Mr. William Browne, who wrote the Pastoralls, and they are inserted there." It is most probable that Aubrey was mistaken in giving these lines to Browne, who never wrote any thing so good; but it is rather singular that Evelyn filled up the Christian name, which was left blank, and added "William, Governor to ye now E. of Oxford." However, the whole does not prove any thing. At that period verses written by one poet were not seldom inserted in the works of another, and—Aubrey was not *critical*. The next work is the *Perambulation of halfe the County of Surrey*, fol. also in the Ashmolean Museum. This was printed under the care of Dr. Rawlinson, in five vols. 8vo. 1719, and is now scarce. We now come to "Lives, 3 parts," and "Mr. T. Hobbes' Life, in English." This is the work by which he is best known, and from which A. Wood drew much of the *Athenæ Oxonienses*. Granger in his *Biographical History of England* acknowledged his obligations to them, and Lysons used them for his *Environs of London*. T. Warton, in writing his *Life of Dr. Bathurst*, owns his obligations to Aubrey's *Collection of Letters*. Farmer mentions with no great praise his *Notices of Shakspeare*, and it would appear that Aubrey was the person who first suggested that Davenant was Shakspeare's son.†

In 1813 Aubrey's *Lives of Eminent Men* were published by persons themselves scarcely less eminent, Rev. J. Walker and Rev. Dr. Bliss, in 3 vols. 8vo.; an interesting and curious work. In 1823 the late Robert Leman discovered in the State Paper Office the MS. of a work by Milton, before unknown, except by the notice of Aubrey, who described it as "Idea Theologiæ a MS. in the hands of Mr. Skinner, a merchant's sonne in Mark Lane;" it passed into that office directly from the hands of Dr. Skinner, in consequence of a prohibition from government against its being published. This work we have heard was translated *nominally* by the Bishop of Winchester, but really by Mr. Walker of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, and an account of it is given in the dullest and worst life of any English poet that ever was written, we mean Mr. Todd's *Life of Milton*; and Bishop

* It is said that the fires in White's Club House have never been out since the days of George the First; but in many houses in South Wales the fires are never extinguished, being heaped up always at night for the morning; and so probably in the North.

† In Boswell's edition of Malone (vol. III. p. 278,) the famous imperfectly obliterated lines, which had been traced by Warton 20 years before, were for the first time given, not much to Madame Davenant's credit, they ran thus: "Now, by the way, his mother had a very light report: in those days she was called a *trader*." There is also the following passage not preserved by Malone: "I have heard Parson Roberts (Davenant's brother,) say that Master William Shakspeare had given him a hundred kisses." Mr. Orchard Halliwell has grafted these golden pippins into his *Essay on Falstaff*, p. 47—50, this version, however, as we understand, differs from that of Malone; but what woman's character could stand that "powerful magnifying glass" that Mr. Halliwell used to inspect her freckles, more than the skins of the maids of honour at Brobdingnag did Gulliver's microscopic close inspection, especially assisted by the experienced eye of Mr. Kirtland, the assistant keeper? We are very glad the erased passages in Gray's late MS. letters were not submitted to such fearful scrutiny, or the *Court* would have been the worse for it.

Burgess read an elaborate paper before the Royal Society of Literature, to prove, by *internal evidence*, that it could not be Milton's, though Milton's Arian heresies were suspected long before.

Gifford in his *Life of Ben Jonson* has denied the truth of some of Aubrey's statements, and in each particular Aubrey has proved right, and Gifford egregiously mistaken. He denies that Jonson was tutor to Sir W. Raleigh's son, and Jonson's *Conversations*, lately published, prove it was so. But we have now come to the end of our tether, and must leave our readers to cater for themselves in the savoury dishes of "Apparatus of the Lives of English Mathematicians," of "Remains of Gentilisme," "Idea of Education of Young Gentlemen," "Villare Anglicanum," "A Collection of Divine Dreams," "A Collection of Genitures well attested," "Designatio de Easton-Piers, in Com. Wilts. Per me (heu!) infortunatum Johannem Aubrey, R. S. Socium. A.D. 1669;" and, above all, they will remark that our laborious and plodding antiquary actually designed a comedy in five acts, of which he achieved the first three scenes. The play was to be called "The Country Revell, or the Revell of Aldford," and some of the dramatis personæ are, Courtoise, a knight, protector and servant of distressed ladies, Lady Euphrasia, wife to Sir L. Gourmond, Lady Florimel, wife to Sir Surly Chagrin, Justice Wagstaff (Sir J. Dunstable), Sir Fastidious Overween, Captain Exceptionous Quarrelsome, Country Wenches, &c. This, we hope, soon will appear, with an introduction and notes by Mr. Dyce or Mr. Collier, in the Shakespeare Society Papers, and will be probably followed in due time by various learned pamphlets and tracts under the title of "Critical Remarks on the Text of the late edition of Aubrey's Comedy called 'The Country Revell,' with proposed Various Readings, and Observations on the Editor's Notes."

Mr. Britton has favoured us with a very curious kind of autobiography of Aubrey, from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum, overlooked by those diligent persons who collected the letters. This lets us pretty well into his character; but it is far too long to transcribe—too curious to abridge: we can only mention the most important facts—that he had a "paine or belly ache" monthly or quarterly, till he was 12 years old, when it ceased; that he had an "issue naturall" in the coronal suture of his head; that he was "entred into his Latin grammar by Mr. R. Latimer, a delicate and little person;" that when at school he wished to have access to locksmiths, but did not care much for grammar; that he was to have married Mrs. K. Ryves, but she died, and he lost 2,000*l.*, besides her brother's 1,000*l.* a-year; that he sold all his estates, and was *delitescens* at Hethfield, in Kent; and also that he took his diet and sweet *otiums* at Glazeley Hall, Salop; that his stomach was so tender he could not drink claret without sugar. There is also a fragment of a second Diary; and we think, between the two, we can at last make a shrewd guess or conjecture touching the cause of Joan Sumner's strange unfeminine conduct. *Inprimis*, it appears that this she-dragon was brought up entirely on chalybeate water—drank nothing but iron from her cradle, till her bowels were actually steel; * secondly, by means of some slippery waiting-women, or gossiping wenches, or old nurses and such whiffers, she probably had got an inkling of a misfortune that had happened to poor Aubrey just previous to his proposal; at least we give the entry as Mr. Britton has it:—"1665. Monday after Christmas Day was in

* She lived at Secend, near Melksham, in Wilts, where the *chalybeate* waters were her brother's property. See Mr. Britton's note, p. 17.

danger to be spoiled by my horse, and received *lasio in testiculo*, which was like to have proved fatal. Made my first address, in *an ill hour*! to Joan Summer: all my business and affairs ran kim-kam."!!

After this we have nothing to remark but that, for a sober, plodding antiquary, our friend Aubrey led a most unaccountable life. At Easter 1639 his uncle's nag ran away with him, and gave him a dangerous fall; in 1655 he had a fall at Epsom, and broke one of his ribs, and was afraid of an apostumation; in 1659 he was like to break his neck at Ely Minster; (*he was evidently hunting,*) next day his horse tumbled over and over him; in 1662 he had a terrible fit of the spleen and piles at Orleans; in 1677 an imposthume broke in his head; and he was in danger of being run through by a sword with a young Templar; again in danger of being killed by the Earl of Pembroke; again in danger of being killed by a drunkard in Gray's Inn Gate; in danger of being drowned twice; and, lastly, he was always in danger of—arrests.

We have only to add that Mr. Britton has executed his work both with diligence and taste; with diligence in collecting such copious materials as could enable him to treat his subject with fullness and accuracy; and with taste in the arrangement he has made of them, and the agreeable manner in which he has diversified his narrative. We do not think that in any hands the subject could have been better treated, and we shall place it in our library among the other valuable productions of our learned and venerable friend,

Τοῦ φιλοπονοῦ, τοῦ φιλολογοῦ, καὶ
Τοῦ φιλελευθεροῦ.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from Vol. XXIV. p. 580.)

Thursday.—Again in company with Sir Humphry Davy and Z. and some men whose names I never heard. One of them said something to Sir Humphry about his great discoveries in science. I objected to the confined and modern use of the word science, which, in its original and enlarged sense, meant any species of knowledge. Z. supported his use by common usage, and said it was stupid to pull off the leaves and go back to the naked parent tree of a word.

Davy. In this case, however, we are narrowing by usage, not enlarging; in the extended use of the word we lose our modern distinction—a useful distinction, so far as the common purposes of life are concerned. In the business-of-life words we must have a common currency, a circulating medium,—we cannot go on paying in kind, though so much more real; we cannot have the corn and oxen bodily before us, “such bulky bribes” would be as inconvenient in conversation as in diplomacy. The great object of language is to distinguish—every word should *tell*.

Z. Yet we cannot use, every time we speak, the formula of “that part of science which relates to chemistry and astronomy;” we use science as belonging to real visibilities, and to talk of the science of metaphysics would be misusing the word.

D. We must not chain ourselves to definitions. Where would be poetry, where would be eloquence, if we were to move in the trammels of language-rules? The greatest charm of poetry, the greatest effect of eloquence, is in the unaccustomed force of some new use, some unexpected

position in our words. How tame is French poetry, from their impossibility of bursting through their pedantry of rhymes !

I said it was only wonderful how much beauty there is in their poetry, hampered as it is with all their masculines and feminines.

Davy said it was wonderful, and so wonderful that the French could not believe there could be any poetry where these contrivances for ingenuity are not. Fancy a Frenchman at Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, or—

In Xanadue did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-dome decree ;
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran,
Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.

It would indeed have puzzled a Frenchman to see the beauty of these beautiful lines in Sir Humphry's execrable recitation. Strange that, with so much poetry of mind, he should not have the least ear, or be incapable of perceiving his own want of harmony in reciting.

D. How such lines seem to realise the fable of the Pythoness, maddened by her own inspiration—an extacy—no other word can describe the state in which one fancies a great poet in the fervour of composition—could he if he would stop to pick and choose and weigh his words ?

Fetter strong madness with a silken cord.

To throw chains upon the Hellespont, lashing its narrow confines, were not more vain than to bid the poet analyse his words. Who would go with a lapidary's scales to weigh the jewels of Cleopatra's diadem ? who should dare to tell the carat measure of Aaron's breastplate ?

Z. It is reserved for Sir Humphry Davy to lay such secrets bare, and shew the world the diamond's original.

D. It is not the mere diamond that I am admiring, it is the position ; as a poet, I should scorn to consider one by one the gems in Cleopatra's crown.

Z. But, as a cold-hearted chemist, you would tell us they were not merely dust and ashes but charcoal.

D. As a chemist, but not as a cold-hearted one : I should be as much disgusted as a chemist with the stupidity that would think only of the base origin instead of adoring the magnificence of nature in its result. You may look at a single hair in a microscope, and loathe the coarseness of its texture, when you have just been admiring its exquisite glossy fineness in the *belle chevelure* of a fine woman ; or take her soft hand and magnify it to coarseness, but the end it was created for would not be changed, its perfection to the eye that was intended to behold it would remain the same.

Z. A great philosopher like you, taking in every creature and its kind, not only as its kind, but for its end, may do so, but the result to three-fourths of the world would be to depreciate the science which disenchanted the beautiful.

D. I do not think so. A map-maker admires in a map the perfection of the engraving, the agreeing of the points, the more or less distinctness of the printing ; the tourist cares only to find how many miles he can get over between breakfast and dinner ; while the experienced, philosophic traveller, would in the names never think of looking if they were in pica or in capitals ; he would feel a host of classic recollections rise at the name of

Marathon, while at the word Grenada, Moors and tournaments, and all the chivalry of romance, are before him. How captivating to me are those black masses of shading, those dark blotches in the map of Germany which denote Saxon Switzerland—Styria, that beautiful land. I see, when I look at those lines—so unmeaning in reality—the deep-wooded glen, the mighty German oak standing up in all the reverence of dignified antiquity, stretching its boughs up to the “old and still enduring skies.” I can almost hear the brawling runnel or the dashing cataract.

Z. “The poet’s eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,” has always a power of seeing a good deal more than exists; but to have the ear too frenzied into a sounding-board is new.

D. Those cataracts and gushing streams are so much a part of that glorious land, you can hardly separate them in your memory. I never wish to do so. The sunny glades, the scattered fragments of a former world, those grey granitic masses overgrown with flaunting boughs, deep thickets, miniature forests, chance-sown, and each containing such a world of beauty, each so exactly what the painters call “study from nature,”—to wander through those bright scenes with all their cheerful summer hum, or dive into the shade, and stretched beside some dark pool with dank black stony sides, the ferns and water-weeds all gemmed and dripping with the torrent spray,—what a luxury of idleness, what repose of body, what relaxation, what a lulled swooning of the mind!

I asked if there were no inhabitants in this Arcadia, no shepherds or shepherdesses?

D. Yes, there are cottages, shielings, chalets in the wilder parts, comfortable farm-houses with well-fed *bauers* and *fräus* in them; but I always looked for the most untenanted spot, though even there I was now and then interrupted by a party of university students; but they were in keeping with the scenery; their picturesque dress, and their wild countenances and free gestures of unshackled enjoyment, did not shock me.

“Did you hear any of the traditionary ballads and spectre stories of the land?”

D. No, not many; and they were all much the same as what we have heard so often: demons bringing logs of gold, or giant spectres haunting the mountain tops; had I seen more of the people I might have acquired some good spectral lore perhaps, for a country better fitted for it cannot be. The mountains are so varied in their form, and, wherever mountains are, such unceasing variety of light and shade, such grand stage effect when the great curtain of mist is drawn aside, and such an amphitheatre displayed; the hanging woods, the upward range of giant pines in all their savage grandeur, the grassy lawns between on every mountain side, the lichen-covered rocks protruding as if the skeleton original had worn through in lapse of years, and the grassy space on which one stands, with all the distant peaks stretching far, far away, and mixing with the sky. Wild scenery is perhaps a necessary of life to one Cornish born, like myself, and I have a sort of tenderness for all mountain lands, but more especially for these German highlands, the wild glens and deep forests of Styria, where I have wandered so many happy summer days.

Z. You see, in your mind’s eye, the sparkling streams and the sweet little playful trout, and you taste in your recollective palate their excellent flavour, while your hand has a mental convulsion as it clutches its imaginary rod, playing its victim with all the joy that none but anglers know.

D. "With all the joys that none but anglers know," and joys they are that belong to a very superior turn of mind I do maintain, for though there be men that catch fish to sell ———

"You, who catch them only to eat," said I, "are surely very much superior. You have arrived as near the perfection of savage simplicity as is attainable in these degenerate days of civilisation. At Killarney, in Ireland, you complete it, do not you, by not only killing and eating, but actually cooking your salmon yourself?"

D. Yes, and why not? Man is defined as a cooking animal, and chemistry is so nearly allied to it, that I must say I do not like to have cookery derided and degraded as a mere servile employment. Besides, a business which is so essential to existence cannot be despised. How much wiser than ourselves are the French in the seriousness with which they attend to that—science, I shall certainly term it, which is of such hourly necessity, upon which our health and not only our happiness, but our powers, mental and bodily, so much depend.

"The ancient philosophers with their herbs and water from the spring were not of your opinion," said I; "they considered bodily wants as an intrusion on the spirituality of their nature, that should be only suffered, but never encouraged."

Z. Yet the greatest philosophers have given some of their most exalted conversations the name of *The Banquet*, where, if I mistake not, they ate something more substantial than herbs, and drank something more enlivening than spring-water.

D. We have very little beyond negative evidence of any great man who practised his theoretic starvation. But we have the very positive fact, that Franklin gave up his bread-and-raisins diet very early in life, and his powers do not appear to have suffered by it.

Z. It seems to have been always rather to attract the vulgar, these pretensions to extraordinary abstemiousness; I doubt whether any man ever did any thing great, mentally or bodily, who did not eat a good dinner every day.

D. An anchorite in some far distant cave, or a monk emaciated and pale with vigils and with fasts, is always as you say something very captivating to the vulgar, something very nearly allied to jugglery, and one of those coarsely embodied parables to catch public attention, despicable to all true religious feeling and absurd to all real philosophy; but there is a romance attached to this notion of the keeping under of the body that is attractive; the solitary situation which these starvers chose, the flinty bed where they flung their limbs to rest, the old worn hollow of a living rock, the deep shade of some vast forest, the sense of solitude, the being alone with nature, should inspire the noblest thoughts of nature's God; the calm of evening, the beauty of sunrise, the noontide stillness, when Pan himself sleeps; or the awful majesty of storm and tempest, heard, seen, and felt in all its grandeur, undefended, uninterrupted by any haunt or habitation of man; there is a sublimity in such a life that charms the imagination, but the imagination only. Such things are glorious only in theory: what is the practical result? what is the reality? These hungry hermits see only

Now glaring fiends and snakes on rolling spires,
Pale spectres, gaping tombs, and purple fires—
Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes.

If not utterly stupified, they are almost mad; and what remains after

them? what do they eventuate, what do they effect for their fellow creatures or for themselves? Believe me, that, to keep the end of existence in view, the body is essential to the mind, and that to the body good food, and plenty of it, is as necessary as good society is to the mind; deprive the body of its rights, and it will make the mind wrong.

"Sir Isaac Newton and his forgotten chicken," said I, "are strongly against you. According to your theory, a philosopher should remember his dinner as dutifully as his speculations; and Sir Isaac was not only inattentive, but guilty."

Z. No—he was only ungrateful; if he had forgotten to eat the chicken he would, as Davy says, have been a rebel to the laws of nature, but he did his duty in eating it.

"Not quite," said I, "he should have sat still to allow time for digestion—to be carried away from thinking of his dinner by thinking of the centre of gravity, was a capital error."

D. You laugh, but it is perfectly true, Sir Isaac did overwork his mind; he was for a time it is now proved quite stupid, and without the use of his intellect, while his eyes were strained so that a bright sun was always before them.

"But he died as a philosopher: were not his last words, 'What are the meaning of these flashes of light that I see?'"

D. It was worthy of such a mind. To die in the full possession of the intellect, and with the great objects of that intellect embodied in words on your lips as you cast away this mortal coil, is a happiness that falls to the lot of few except great warriors killed in battle: they have the supreme advantage to die by a sudden and violent stroke, which separates the earthly from the celestial;

———this knot intricate of life
Undoes at once;

and the last thoughts and last words are, in such a moment of exalted excitement, such as become a hero's life, a hero's end. To fancy that the freed spirit continues these high heroic thoughts is such mere speculation that it is called absurd to dwell upon it, but it surely exalts the mind.

Z. And has the advantage—such aspirations—of being inexhaustible, as they can never be satisfied.

D. That is the condition of our humanity.

"It would, however," said I, "be terrible to think, that a partial eclipse of intellect or the decay of old age was to forfeit for a mighty mind all that it had thought or attained while in its vigour."

D. Horrible, most horrible! so shocking to me is it that I at once reject and cast it from me; I do so from the first spontaneous burst of instinctive feeling, but I should do so on the most close and philosophic reasoning. All that has been once in possession of the mind is not lost because it is not seen; all that is known is not ever present; something must call it forth, something must

Wake all those cells where memory slept.

The dulled powers of age cannot, may not, shall not, quench the vividness of youth. The moon reappears after an eclipse as bright, or the sun as steadfast, as before. We awake every day after the annihilation of sleep to all the energetic business of the day before; passing through that great mystery we are the same as when we entered it; and such I believe to be the case with a mighty intellect; though age or illness may cloud, it never

effaces the footprints of thought, and when this clog of clay is gone all is clear, all is comprehended again.

Z. It is a miserable destiny of humanity, however, to be subject to these offuscations of our powers.

D. Yes; and the doom of Nebuchadnezzar always struck me as more appalling than that of Herod—the two most striking judgments that are recorded; but that of the mighty King of Babylon is told with such sublimity, and the doom is so vividly brought before our view—the awfulness of “While the word was in the King’s mouth there fell a voice from Heaven”—is unequalled even in all the sublimity of the inspired writings. The feeling of the vanity of vanities in human pride; the madness of supreme power—it comes home to one with a terrible force of truth; one feels that this king went mad from pride of pomp and power, from the immensity of his material possessions; but we feel also that such might be the doom of those possessing an immensity of immaterial gifts, the pride of mental power and pomp, and to which the curse would be so thousand-fold more horrible.

“There cannot be a more likely way of going mad than from unchecked power,” said I, “and, instead of marvelling at the wickedness of the Roman emperors, one should rather wonder that there were any, and so many, that were really good.”

D. And bless our happy fate, or “the wisdom of our ancestors,” that has made our monarchy, so much more vast in its extent, so limited in its nature, and given us sovereigns that can never make humanity their sport as the emperors did.

Z. A great deal of their wickedness arose, I am sure, according to Davy’s system, from their digestion being out of order; only that, instead of going wrong, like his anchorites, from starvation, they were apt, like Heliogabalus, and others, rather to overdo the virtue of eating a good dinner. That side of the question does not seem to you, Sir Humphry, so alarming as the too great abstinence; but there is a possibility of suffering from eating too much as well as too little.

I thought that Sir Humphry looked discomfited, and our conversation broke up.

I have been reading a book that has been much talked of, *The Confessions of an Opium Eater*. It has too much the air of a romance to be very valuable, and to me a sort of wordiness that is very wearisome. If the author really suffered from taking opium he would have conferred a great benefit on society, and furnished a curious subject for medical inquiry, had he plainly and simply told us what he felt, and what passed in his mind, and what the visions were which afflicted him; but this rhodomontade is perfectly useless, either physically or metaphysically. It is not even the invention of a man of genius of what might be the effects of inordinate opium-eating, nor the rational account of a careful observer of bodily symptoms; it is neither invention nor reality, and yet every body I have seen for weeks has asked me if I have read the *Confessions of an Opium Eater*; and even excellent critics praise its fine writing, which seems to consist in long words and long sentences, and they are strung together by hyphens and dashes to express disorder of mind. However, it has answered its purpose—it has been read and admired; and what more can an author wish? He might, perhaps, wish to “point a moral” as well as to

"adorn a tale;" if he did he has most signally failed. He is so long about his horrors, and tells us so much of them before they come, that they seem quite flat when they do. No one would be frightened from living on landanum by these confessions, unless by their stupidity, which certainly shews how little inspiring must be its effects, since a stupid fellow is a stupid fellow still, even when dilating on its powers.

MR. URBAN, *Sandgate, Nov. 20.*

YOUR brief but admirable note appended to Bishop Warburton's letter in your last number relative to the origin of moral evil, reminded me of a thought which has often occurred to me when reading on this subject. It is—that the question, how to account for the origin of moral evil is one which can be fully met only by an answer to another and infinitely more puzzling one, viz. how came God to create such a creature as man? There would seem in fact to be nothing of mystery in the former beyond what it necessarily derives from its connexion with the latter; for nothing surely can be clearer than that the origin and existence of evil are necessarily implied in our very nature and condition, (vide Bishop Butler on Habit;) and therefore the knowledge of this the proximate cause fairly answers the former question, so far as it can be answered without mixing up with the latter.

You have stated that the defect of the prelate's argument seems to consist in the proposition "that some free agents do not abuse their freedom." Would you allow me to suggest another mode of exposition, since this proposition taken in itself appears to me perfectly valid.

May we not then more correctly say that the fault lies in his arguing from genus to species, or, in his own words, from the abstract "essence of a free agent" to the concrete notion of "man's freedom?" What he says of a free agent (that it is not of the essence of a free agent to abuse his freedom) is quite true when that term is taken in its proper and generic sense, as may be proved by our Saviour when in the flesh, who was undoubtedly a free agent, but who notwithstanding never abused his freedom. The holy angels also are free agents; their service, though that of a free will, is yet that of agents which cannot sin.

The proposition however fails as you have proved, when applied to

the *articular* free agent—a human being.

I have ventured to trouble you with this suggestion relative to the confusion of the two very different ideas of *free agency* in the abstract, and *human agent* in the concrete, because I have so often found it the real source of much of that fruitless logomachy to be seen and heard in treatises and debates upon the subject of the learned Bishop's letter.

Yours, &c.

M. W.

Note.—In Scripture, physical evil is united to moral evil as its consequence. "The day thou sinnest thou shalt die;" but moral evil did not originate with man, but was introduced among the human race from some other part of the creation. Hence, though the angels are holy, there must have been evil in the creation previous to its appearance on earth. Then, though death is the punishment of sin in the human race, the animal or brute creation lived under another law, for during myriads of years before the birth of man the earth was filled with violence, and its bosom deluged with blood. The carnage that must have been made by the gigantic monsters which geologists have discovered and described, many of which were carnivorous, is almost unimaginable to our minds; thus the creation groaned in pain for countless periods of time, before any records of history commence, and Milton is wrong in his theology when he describes the animals, beasts and birds, as being ferocious and carnivorous in consequence of the sin introduced by man's disobedience, affecting the whole creation, and spreading its fatal consequences over that portion which had previously existed in the paradisiacal state described by the prophet "when the lion lies down with the kid," &c. for the animal creation appear to have been endowed with the same natures millions of ages since, as they now possess; and the death of one formed the life of the other.—REV.

MR. URBAN,

MR. COOKE, of Newclose, in the Isle of Wight, a magistrate for the county of Southampton, is the possessor of a curious relic belonging to King Charles the First, a sketch of which may not be unacceptable to your readers. I have likewise sub-

joined a faithful copy of a letter penned by that unfortunate monarch, from Carisbrook Castle, about the same period, which I took from the original, in the possession of the late Thomas Sharp, esq. of Coventry.

Yours, &c.

L. A. D. H.



UPPER PART.

HEAD OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST'S CANE, FROM THE ORIGINAL OF THE SAME SIZE IN THE POSSESSION OF T. COOKE, ESQ. NEWCLOSE, I. W.

"This ivory head enlaid with silver, the top of which unscrews, and forms a scent box, formerly attached to a cane (now lost), was given by King Charles I. when a prisoner in Carisbrook Castle, to an ancestor of mine, who was then, (as it appears from an old book in my possession, containing a pedigree of my family,) master gunner of that castle and of the Isle of Wight.

"That the officer treated his royal captive kindly may be inferred, not only from the presents made to him by the King, but from the following anecdote, related to me by my father, who heard it from his father. The gunner had a little son who was a great favourite with Charles, and often amused his solitary hours; one day seeing the boy with a child's sword by his side, the King asked him what he meant to do with it? "Please your Majesty, to defend your Majesty against your Majesty's enemies," was the gallant little hero's reply, with which, as it may be supposed, the monarch was much gratified, and then probably presented the cane above described.

"THOMAS COOKE."

[This account is copied from a parchment tied to the ivory head.]

KING CHARLES THE FIRST TO THE PARLIAMENT.

Carisbrooke, Monday, 31 July, 1648.

My Lords and Gentlemen, It is no small comfort to me, that my native country hath so true a sence of my present condition, as I finde exprest by your lettre of the 8. of this month and declaration; bothe w^{ch} I receaued

upon Fryday last: and the same reason w^{ch} makes you discreetly and generously at this tyme forbear to press anything to me, hinders me lykewais to make particular professions unto you, least it may be imagind that

desyre of liberty should be the only secretary to my thoughts: yet this much I cannot but say, that as in all humane reason nothing but a free personall treaty with me can settle the unhappy distractions of these distressed kingdomes; so, if that could once be had, I would not doubt but that (by the grace of God) a happy peace would soone follow; such force I believe true reason hath in the harts of all men when it may be clearly and calmly heard, and I am not ashamed at all tymes to professe, that it hath and so shall be alwaies want of understanding, not will, if I doe not yeald to reason whensoever and from whomsoever I heare it; and it were a strange thing should reason be less esteemd because it comes from me, w^{ch} truly I do not expect from you; your declaration seeming to me (and I hope that your actions will prove that I am not deceaued) to be so well grounded upon honor and justice, that albeit by way of opinion I cannot give a placet

to euery clause in it, yet I am confident, upon a calme and frendly debate, we shall verry well agree. To conclude, I cannot for the present better show my thankfullnesse to you for the generous and loyall expressions of your affections to me, then by giuing you my honest and hartly aduice, w^{ch} is really and constantly (without seeking priuat ends) to pursue the publike professions in your declaration as sincere Christians and good subjects ought to doe, allwaies remembering that, as the best foundation of Loyalty is Christianity, so true Christianity teaches perfect Loyalty, and without this just reciprocation neither is truly what they pretend to be; but I am both confident that this needs not to you, as also that you will rightly understand this, w^{ch} is affectionatly intended by

Your most assured reall constant
frend

CHARLES R.

SALE OF THE LIBRARY OF GRAY THE POET.

ON the 27th of Nov. a Sale commenced at Messrs. Evans's Auction Rooms, Bond Street, the lots of the 3rd day exciting much literary interest, most of them being Books and Manuscripts of the Poet Gray. Many of the books had elaborate notes on the margins written in Gray's minute and beautiful hand, others possessed merely his Autograph, or T. G. inscribed in the corner of the front cover.

It would appear that Gray's library, which he left, together with his MSS. to his friend and executor Mr. Mason, was bequeathed by him to a relation of Mr. Stonehewer, Mr. Bright, of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire, and at his death, being family property, was brought to sale.

This collection may be esteemed as very curious, as it contained a complete collection of Mr. Gray's books from his earliest age: from the school-books, and the book in which his first rude essays of drawing were made, to his latest and favourite studies in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus. And we think that we

can observe the regular course of his learned pursuits during the different periods of his life, by comparing them with a few notices incidentally given by his biographers.

His first studies, of course, lay among the Classics. He translated small parts of Statius and Propertius, as exercises for his Muse, as yet in her tender age; and communicated them to his friend Mr. West, who was amusing and improving himself in the same learned and agreeable recreations. He read the classical authors diligently; and all of them, both in Latin and Greek, are noted in their margins in his hand, either in explanation of the sense, or emendation of the text. We observed Statius, Sophocles, and Euripides, to have been most diligently read, particularly the latter, in the folio edition of Barnes. His attention appears to have been directed to the *metre*, as well as to the language. Among the MSS. were the notes which he made on the Greek writers; historians, as Thucydides, Xenophon; orators, as Isocrates, Lysias; and the

poets, all written with great care and attention, and embracing the various branches of criticism by which they could be illustrated. Those persons who had not the opportunity of seeing these specimens of Mr. Gray's accurate and varied learning at the sale of his papers, may derive some knowledge of what they were, both in depth and copiousness of research, from some similar specimens given by Mr. Matthias from the Pembroke Manuscripts, in his edition of the poet's works.

Such, we believe, to have been the nature of Mr. Gray's studies while at college, and for many years after that period. To his classical knowledge he joined a very fine taste in the fine arts, as in painting, sculpture, and architecture, formed by a very minute and laborious study of them while abroad with Mr. Walpole.

Considering the early age at which he set out on his travels to Italy, his observations on the galleries of art, and indeed on all the curiosities of the country, show a maturity of knowledge, and a fineness and delicacy of taste, that is quite surprising. It appears from his observations, which we have read, that he could both understand the principles and feel the beauties of the great master-pieces of art, and his judgments on pictures and statues show the most refined perception of their excellencies. His knowledge of music was not inferior at all to his other attainments; as the notes in the music-books of the different operas then performing at Florence will clearly show: and his admiration of the old Italian composers (in preference to the modern German school) he maintained to the last. As his life advanced, it still found him in the same studious and secluded habits, but he appears to have gradually left his classical studies for a more extended circle of reading, particularly history, antiquities, voyages and travels; and here also, in Clarendon, in Fabius, and other similar works, the extreme attention with which he read is seen by his various and careful annotations, and the illustrations and corrections he drew from state papers, parliamentary history, negotiations, &c. The third and latest period of his life seems to have been gradually more and more

occupied in attention to natural history, in all its varied branches, both in the study of books and in the observation of nature. He kept every year a pocket diary or journal, entering daily observations on the weather, the wind, the thermometer, a calendar of flowers, or account of the vegetable creation in the opening of leaves and flowers in the vernal and summer months, and their decay in the decline of the year; and this with a minuteness and patience almost incredible. In his journals, of which about six small and two large ones were sold, are accounts of all the birds, fish, insects, animals, and plants, seen by him in different localities in his travels; all described in Latin, and arranged in the systematic order of Linnæus, and with such laborious distinction, that (as an instance) the plants he saw when staying at Denton, in Kent, with Mr. Robinson, are divided into the hill, field, and those seen on old walls and ruins. When at Hartlepool, in Durham, he mentions his conversation with the fishermen regarding some species of fish which he regarded as doubtful, and they are all elaborately described. And when he went down to Greenwich to eat white-bait, his time appears to have been spent in writing a long Latin description of the fish, which we possess, ending thus: "Nullus odor nisi Piscis; fariná respersus, frigusque editur. Caro tenerima, nec Aristæ villæ percipi possunt." Even the dried skins of birds as seen in the London shops are thus described by him.

Amphelis, (Pompadoura) Pompadour bird.

Tanagra, (Tetrao) the Titmouse of Paradise.

Pipra, (Aureola) the yellow-headed Manakin.

But the greatest monument both of his labour and his knowledge is the interleaved copy of the Fourth Edition of Linnæus' *Systema Naturæ*. This book, during the latter part of his life, was always on his table. It is entirely filled, both in the margins and in interlineations of the text, and in the blank leaves, with additions to Linnæus from other works of travels or science, or with alterations and amendments of his own; it is also adorned and illustrated with the most beautiful designs

of insects, both in their natural size and magnified; and of the heads and beaks of different birds.

This book proves that he had a very profound knowledge of the *whole* "System of Nature," as given by the great Swedish Naturalist; and all his annotations, according to the scientific language of that time, are written in Latin, except in a few cases where the subject could be better expressed in English. It is quite clear, that, when we consider the wonderful attention which he must have given to the most minute and microscopic observations on various animals and plants, the results of which are contained in this work, and the daily record of nature in her various operations as entered in his pocket journal, that his life must have been constantly employed in these laborious investigations. And to much smaller matters did the same habits of curiosity and accuracy extend; for we possess his *Book of Cookery*, in which the dishes of Mons. St. Clouet and Mr. W. Verral are observed on, altered, and amended by the poet, and the fly-leaves are filled with receipts for savoury stews and hashes given him by Mr. Mason, or Lord Delamere, and other learned followers of Apicius as well as Aristotle. We extract one as a curiosity merely, for the *poetic* cookery does not appear to have turned out very favourably.

"Stuffing for veal or calves' heart. Take a pickled herring, skin, bone, and wash it in several waters, chop small with half a quarter of a pound of suet, some bread grated fine, parsley cut small, a little thyme, nutmeg and pepper to your taste, mix it with two eggs. (N.B. *Tried and found bad.*)"

There is a receipt for "orange posset," given him by his friend Mr. Palgrave, which seems to promise better; that however we mean to keep for ourselves, unless the public will make us an handsome offer. But Mr. Gray's labours are often seen extending even beyond what we could conceive to be the verge of rational inquiry, considering the little advantage to be reaped from such long and laborious entries. We have his copy of the *Voyage de Bergeron*, and all through this book, a thick quarto, he has followed the author in his account of the names and succession of the Persian, Tartar, and

Chinese dynasties; sometimes illustrating, sometimes enlarging his account, with the same pains as he had taken in his former classical reading; ex. gr. Bergeron says, speaking of "Baydo, second fils de Hococota Cham," il fut noyé avec un nombre des siens. Gray first adds, "Baydo was nephew to Ogtai. Bergeron is wrong. The drowning took place in 1235, and Baydo Khan was certainly alive many years after. He died in 1256." Again, Bergeron says, "Mango Cham fut noyé." Gray adds in the margin, "Muncacâ or Mangu-Khanw was not drowned, but in reality slain in China at the siege of Ho-chew in 1258." And so he writes throughout the whole of this elaborate work, employed on subjects so utterly remote from all common curiosity or interest.

Among his manuscripts that were sold, the most curious were his letters, almost all addressed to his friend Mr. Brown, the master of Pembroke college. From this correspondence Mason had selected only a few letters of little consequence; but some of those which here appeared are equal in interest, in pleasantness of narration and style, to any that we possessed before. His delicate and humorous little touches at Mason's singularities are very amusing: and his allusions to some of the principal public characters of the time are thrown off with great spirit. The *Elegy* which was sold, was an early transcript by him, before it had reached his last corrections and finish, and contains many curious variations from the printed copy. As instead of, (speaking of the owl.)

"Molest her ancient solitary reign,"

it is,

"Molest and pry into her ancient reign."

The translation from Dante is in blank verse, and contains only the story of Ugolino, (c. 33.) Mr. Mason in a note says, it was written by Mr. Gray when he was studying the Italian language. The first line is,

"From his dire food the grisly father
raised

His gore-dyed lips," &c.

The lines on the heads of the houses is a pleasant *jeu d'esprit*, and its motto is,

"Never barrell a better herring."

In his manuscript collections for his projected history of English poetry, is an admirably written character of Samuel Daniel, the poet. Many of his notes written in Churchill's Poems are entertaining. He calls "Dr. Johnson, (alluded to in the Rosciad,) a man of considerable talents." And Murphy he describes as "an Irishman bred to the bar, afterwards turned player." His notes in the Shakspeare are all in one of the volumes including the Tempest; in the others are only opinial dottings to particular passages. The remarks in Milton are confined to Paradise Lost, though both volumes are interleaved. He has marked down passages from the ancient and the Italian poets, and occasionally from Spenser, and which he presumed were imitated by Milton. His copy of Dryden's Virgil had belonged also to Pope, and has his name inscribed. A catalogue of the pictures and statues at Lord Pembroke's, at Wilton, shows the great attention he paid to that interesting collection, as does his copy of Entick's London and its Environs to all that is curious relating to antiquities and art in that city. Such is a faint outline of the taste, the researches, and the attainments of this most accomplished person: he now appears not only as he did before, the man of genius, the first and greatest lyrical poet that this country has ever possessed, but as a scholar of the most finished learning, and as one whose erudition extended (with the exclusion of the pure sciences) over the whole field of human learning. Yet how little can the finest talents or the greatest acquirements effect, we do not say in procuring the happiness, but even in ensuring the tranquillity and ease of the mind! Blameless as appears was his life, and ever studious the hours of his voluntary seclusion from the world, it is with some feelings of sorrow, perhaps of surprise, that we find passages in his letters opening to our view habitual dejection of spirits, and a mental uneasiness expressing itself in such language as the following: "I should like to be like the —, and think that every thing turns out for the best in the world; but it wont do—I am stupid and low spirited; but some day or another all this must come to a conclusion." (MS. Letter.)

The sale was very well attended. We observed there many lovers of poetry, among whom were Mr. Jesse, the well known Naturalist, Mr. P. Cunningham, Mr. Dyce the editor of many learned works, Mr. Mitford, Mr. Bolton Corney, Mr. Foss, *ὁ πᾶν*, Mr. Pickering the Aldus of England, Mr. Rodd, and many others. At one most hospitable house, the day's sale was celebrated and remembered over a bottle of the choicest Burgundy, and we hope that the finest part of Gray's Library and his MSS. have gone to embellish and throw additional lustre on that spot which his genius has consecrated, and where his mortal remains now repose; and which we know the taste and piety of the present owner are alike anxious to preserve from neglect or violation.

The prices produced on this occasion were indicative of a feeling of respect for the Poet's memory, and admiration of his varied and great ability, which must be most gratifying to all lovers of English literature. Of the numerous articles of an interesting description, the following among the books are deserving of particular notice.

538. Shakspeare, Theobald's Edition. 8 vols. (vol. II. wanting). Many emendations of the text marked in the margins, and the favourite scenes or passages indicated by stars or inverted commas. 12*l.* 12*s.*

541. Entick's London. Published by Dodsley, 1761. 6 vols. Copiously annotated, and thus made a very interesting book. 15*l.* 15*s.*

582. In this lot was a copy of Dryden's Virgil. 3 vols. Each volume having in addition to Gray's autograph that of Pope, and the date 1710, but the name was altered to Roper, by an addition to the P and a final r; various passages are marked throughout the vols. with the inverted commas, which are said to have been the poet's notes of admiration.

597. Milton's Poetical Works. 2 vols. 12mo. Tonson's Edition, interleaved and much annotated, with parallel passages from Greek, Latin, and English authors. 33*l.*

598. Linnæi Systema Naturæ. 2 vols. Interleaved and bound in 3, both the interleaved and the printed portions crowded with MS. additions, and also having the most delicately executed pen and ink drawings of birds, insects, and shells. This wonderful proof of Gray's industry and minute study is alluded to in

Mason's Life and in the preceding observations. 42*l*.

755. Churchill's Poems, with very many notes by Gray, naming the persons alluded to in the text; at the termination of the last line in the book is written "T. CHURCHILL," but not in Gray's hand. 10*l*. 5*s*.

757. A reprint of the *Quinta Boccaccio Il Decamerone*, having the names of Chaucer, Shakespeare, Dryden, Moliere, &c. placed by Gray against those tales to which these authors had been indebted. 6*l*. 8*s*. 6*d*.

768. Sylburgh's Edition of Aristotle, the vol. containing the "*Historia Animalium*" noted throughout very elaborately; it is the copy mentioned by Mason. 7*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

775. Hawes's Pastime of Pleasure, 1555, with many MS. notes and corrections. 14*l*. 5*s*.

767. Ellis's English Atlas, the backs of the maps covered with MS. notes relative to the antiquities, natural history, &c. of the various counties by Stonehewer, not Gray as described in the catalogue. 4*l*. These notes were twice printed after Gray's death, but without the authorities which are here given, and at the time of publication said to have been from similar MS. notes by Gray himself.

787. A small copy book containing a few drawings, and the following note by Mason. "This book contains a few attempts in drawing by Mr. Gray, when a boy: they prove him to have an accurate eye, which might have carried him much further in the art, had he pursued it." 6*l*. 10*s*.

788. The Strawberry Hill Edition of the Odes. In a literary point of view the most important and interesting article in the sale, the margins being crowded with notes, in many of which Gray acknowledges the sources from whence the thoughts, &c. contained in these poems were taken. 105*l*.

The following lots possessed marginal notes in great richness:—

798. Stowe's London, by Strype, the first edition. 14*l*. 5*s*.

799. Clarendon's Rebellion and Life. 23*l*. 10*s*.

810. Thucydides, Butler's. 3*l*. 3*s*.

811. Euripides, by Barnes. 7*l*. 10*s*.

812. Fabian's Chronicle, 1533. 6*l*. 6*s*.

813. Matth. Paris Historia Major, a Watts. 2*l*. 14*s*.

814. Blount, *Censura Celebriorum Auctorum*. 3*l*.

815. Milles's Catalogue of Honour. 5*l*. 10*s*.

817. Chaucer, by Speght. 1602. 9*l*. 2*s*.

818. Dante, *Londino e Sansovino Vineg*. 1678. 6*l*. 15*s*.

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839. Digges' Complete Ambassador, 1665, and Lord Orrery's State Letters, 1742. 5*l*.

844. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. 1675, and Burnett's Own Time, vol. I. 1724. 4*l*. 6*s*.

From the various and copious notes contained in these historical works, it may be fairly inferred that Gray was not unmindful of his duties as Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, and that he was carefully preparing himself for the delivery of those lectures, the withholding of which occasioned him so much painful anxiety.

The Poet's own MSS. were sold as follows:—

Elegy in a Country Churchyard, 100*l*. Mr. Penn. of Stoke Poges, was the purchaser.

The Long Story, 45*l*. also bought by Mr. Penn.

A MS. copy of the ode on the "Installation of the Duke of Grafton," sold for 11*l*.; and a MS. copy of his "Fatal Sisters" for the same sum.

The original of one of his printed letters to West, containing an unprinted translation from Propertius, brought 11*l*. 5*s*. The original MS. of the printed letter to West, containing a translation from Statius, of 110 lines, of which 27 alone have appeared in print, sold for 28*l*. Two of his letters to Dr. Warton, and an unpublished copy of satirical verses (full of wit and humour) on the heads of houses at Cambridge, brought 31*l*. 10*s*. A small parcel of papers relating to his intended History of English Poetry, and a transcript from Gawain Douglas, brought 10*l*. A letter to Stonehewer, and three copies of verses, including an epitaph on a child, in verse, properly rejected by Mason, brought 40*l*. Seven small paper note-books, containing memoranda made during his several tours, sold for 30*l*. An interesting letter, unpublished, giving an account of the ceremonies and proceedings in Westminster Hall at the coronation of George III. sold for 7*l*.; and forty letters, all unpublished, addressed to his friend and executor, the Rev. James Brown, President of Pembroke Hall, sold at the rate of 3*l*. 5*s*. a-piece.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE been encouraged by one of your "Constant Readers," who is also, I believe, one of your occasional contributors, to submit to you an etymological suggestion, the subject of which may certainly be said to possess an extensive personal interest,

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being neither more nor less than the very familiar name "John."

Of all Christian names none certainly is so widely diffused as this. It may be considered to prevail in more languages, and more extensively in each of them, than any other whatever. This fact it once occurred to me to endeavour to account for.

If with that view we turn to the supplementary portions of some common dictionaries (Ainsworth, for example), we find what professes to be a list of the "ordinary Christian names of men, with their derivations and meanings." The account given of the name John is, that its derivation is Hebrew, and its meaning, "the desire of the Lord." This will not help much to the explanation of the fact referred to; for though, undoubtedly, the proper names of the New Testament have from that source become widely naturalised through the limits of Christendom, the name in question has been found beyond those limits, and in forms which seem to indicate its not having become naturalised by introduction from any foreign source, its being in each of indigenous growth; in proof of which I would refer particularly to the Celtic and Slavonic stocks of the Indo-European tribe of languages. I therefore ventured to pursue the inquiry a little further, and have to offer as the result the following conjecture or suggestion.

The researches of modern times have, as is well known, led to the almost innumerable languages of the earth being classed into a few *tribes*, the tribe being divided into *stocks*, the stocks into *families*, the families into *languages*, and the languages into *dialects*. The most important *tribe*, which is usually designated by the above name of the Indo-European, is not by all writers uniformly divided; but, by way of introduction to what follows, the following list of its stocks, which appears to be one of those at present most approved of, will suffice. They are:—

1. The Gentoo or Sanscrit stock, which includes all the languages of Hindostan, except the Tamul (which belongs to another *tribe*).

2. The Iranian, including all the ie, Curdie, Affghan, Beloochee, and arian families of languages.

3. The Armenian. One language only; the Georgian belonging to another *tribe*.

4. The Ossetic. One language, spoken in the Caucasus.

5. The Classical or Pelasgo-Thraci-Phrygian stock, comprising two families—the Hellenic and the Italic: the first consists of the Greek and Romain; the second of the Latin, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Albanian, Etruscan, Romance, and Wallachian.

6. The Slavonic, comprising the Russo-Illyrian, the Bohemo-Polish, and the Nendo-Lithuanian families of languages.

7. The Gothic, including the Teutonic, Cimbric, Scandinavian, and Anglo-Britannic families.

8. The Celtic (or more properly Keltic) stock: this name we have derived through the Romans from one particular family of this stock, viz. the Galli or Gauls. Their language, however, and those of many other families of this stock, which once spread over the British Isles, Gaul, Belgium, parts of Germany, Italy, and also Galatia, in Asia Minor, has long been utterly extinct. There are only two families of the Celtic stock of languages now in existence: the one embraces the Welsh, Cornish, and Breton; the other the Erse or Irish, Manks, and Gaelic or Highland Scotch.

There are various other languages spoken in Europe, but they do not belong to the Indo-European tribe. Instances of such are the Basque, Turkish, Maltese, Calmuck of the Crimea, Magyarie of Hungary, Esthonic, Finlandic, Lapponic.

One of the most remarkable points of affinity in the various dialects, languages, families, and stocks of the Indo-European tribe is the number of words and names involving the idea of birth and the relations of life, which proceed from a common root in all of them.

This root (quoted by Pritchard in "Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations," from the "Amera Corha," or Sanscrit vocabulary of "Amera Sinha,") is preserved in the Sanscrit word जन Jān. From this is formed the Sanscrit word जगन्ति Jaganti (Lat. gignit), and Jayatai, i. e. (Lat. gignitur) "is born," and the middle voice Ja-

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J. B. B. 20.

St. Mary's Church, Warwick—as it appeared before the Fire of 1694.

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jana (Gr. γέννα). Hence also the following nouns in Sanscrit:—

Janah, a man.

Jani, a mother.

Janitre, a father (genitor).

Janus, Janima, birth.

Almost identical with some of them we have:—

In Greek—γεννάω, γίνομαι, γέννημα, γένος.

In Latin—gigno, genus, genero, genitor.

In Welsh—Geni, to be born. Genelig, born. Geneth, a girl. Genilh, progeny.

In Erse—Gein, offspring. Geinim, to beget. Geinighem, to bring forth. Geintear (gignitur).

We have also in Sanscrit—जनि
Jani, a woman.

In Celtic—Gean, ditto.

In Russian—Jena, ditto.

In Greek—γένν, ditto.

In Persian—Zen, or Zenni, ditto.

Enough has now been said to indicate what seems to me the probable derivation of the name John, which, if

there be anything in this conjecture, would, in its primitive sense, signify "one born,"—a sense which would, of course, form a very natural explanation of its almost universal adoption.

Of its diffusion the following specimens will suffice. They might easily be multiplied to a much larger extent:

Hebrew—יונה, Javan, Jonah, Jonas.

Greek—Ιωάννης, Ion, Io, Ionia.

Latin—Johannes, Janus.

English—John, Jane, Joan, Janet, Jennett, Joanna, Jenny, Jones, Johns, Johnes.

French—Jean, Jeanette, Genevieve.

Italian—Giovanni.

Spanish

Portuguese } Juan.

Dutch—Jan.

German—Johann.

Polish } Ivan.

Russian } Ivan.

Swedish } Jan, Hans.

Norse } Jan, Hans.

Gaelic—Ivan, Jan.

Welsh—Ywain, Owen, Evan.

Yours, &c. W. D. E.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WARWICK.

(With a View, representing it before the Fire in 1694.)

IN the year 1694, Warwick experienced the calamity of fire to a dreadful extent. On the 5th of September, about two o'clock in the afternoon, some children were playing with pieces of lighted wood in their hands, and some sparks from them fell on the thatch of a cottage, which was soon in flames. This occurrence took place in a lane near the south-western extremity of the High-street, not far from the West-street Gate. The fire, aided by a very boisterous wind, rapidly advanced to the High-street, which it totally destroyed; it then passed a short distance into Jury-street, and suddenly turning, advanced up Church-street, which was entirely consumed, into Sheep-street, where a few houses were burnt. The great body of the flames, in the mean time, proceeded as far as the Market-place, great part of which was destroyed before the fire could be stopped, after it had lasted in its exterminating career nearly six hours. The blaze was so extensive, that, according to tradition,

it was seen at a distance of nearly ten miles.

The fire was thus announced in the London Gazette of Sept. 13:—

"Warwick, Sept. 5. This day about Two in the Afternoon, a Fire suddenly broke forth, in the Western part of the Town, which by a violent tempestuous Wind then blowing from the West, instantly got head, and within the space of half an hour, the Town was in Flames in several places far distant from each other; the Swiftness and Fury of which was such, that all the Resistance could be made was ineffectual; so that in few Hours space several whole Streets, in the principal Trading part of the Town, were entirely consumed, with most of the Inhabitants' Goods, together with the great Church, and many Building[s] in other parts of the Town. The manner of it was so dreadful as is not easily to be imagined, and the Loss such, as cannot yet be computed, though 'tis very great."

In a letter written by a gentleman at Worcester on the 10th Sept. the following passage occurs:—

"This irresistible fire in five hours

time consumed all y^e High-street, Church-street, Sheep-street, the great Church, many lanes and other buildings: the howses are numbered at present 460; the damage at the least amounts to 120,000^l. This account was sent yesterday to our Bishap, with a particular of the money already sent for their relief. Coventry, 200^l. Birmingham, 100^l. Lord Brooke, 40^l. Lord Coventry, 30^l. in all about 600^l. and wee are just going to make a collection for the support of the misserable inhabitants.*

The MS. Annals of Coventry state that, in 1694, the Mayor and Aldermen of that city went from house to house, and to the different Companies, and collected about 180*l*. which they augmented to 200*l*. out of the city purse, and carried that sum to the relief of the inhabitants of Warwick. In the whole a collection of 250*l*. was sent thither from Coventry, including 15*l*. from the Drapers, 15*l*. from the Mercers, and 5*l*. from the Whittawers Companies.

In an address of condolence to William III. on the death of his Queen, dated Jan. 17, 1695, by the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Warwick, is the following paragraph:—

"The sense of the late amazing calamity which befell us, your distressed subjects of this Borough, was in a great measure swallowed up with the surprizing tidings of this more oppressive and universall sorrow, and the fire sent from Heaven upon us was followed by the messenger of a more insupportable affliction. But, howsoever it hath pleased the All-wise Providence of God to dispose of our substaunces, we resolve to hold fast our integrity, and with a zeal great as our obligations, we inviolably devote ourselves and all that remains ours, to the service and defence of yo^r Maj^{ty} sacred person, title and governm^t ag^t all y^e enemies of our establishment both in church and state."

"An Act for rebuilding the Towne of Warwick, and for determining differences touching houses burnt and demolished by reason of the late dreadful fire there," was passed in 6th and 7th Wm. and Mary, 1694-5.

St. Mary's Church would have escaped this devastation, had not many

of the inhabitants placed their half-burnt goods in it as a place of safety. A very considerable portion of this ancient church was thus destroyed; but fortunately the choir, Our Lady's (or the Beauchamp) Chapel, the chapter-house, vestry-room, &c. escaped uninjured. Most of the walls in the body of the church were after the fire left standing; these were in 1704 repaired, and the tower erected under the superintendence of Sir William Wilson, architect, of Sutton Coldfield.† The cost amounted to 4728*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*.

Dr. Thomas, in his edition of Dugdale's Warwickshire, says, "this Church as far as the choir, together with a considerable portion of the town, was in the year 1694 consumed by fire. The loss sustained thereby was computed at 90,600*l*. towards which they gathered by a brief 11,000*l*. and Queen Anne gave them 1000*l*. more; with which they rebuilt the church and steeple, and very little came to the relief of the poor inhabitants. The building of their tower alone cost 1600*l*. which is 117 feet high to the battlements, and 25 feet more to the top of the pinnacles. Near the battlements are cut in stone the arms of all that have been Earls of Warwick, and lower down is this inscription:

"Templum B. Mariæ collegiatum primitus a Rog. de Novoburgo Com. War. temp. Steph. R. instauratum, postea a Tho. de Bellocampo C. War. ex toto reedificatum an^o. Mcccxciiii. conflagratione stupenda non aris non focus parcente dirutum v^o. Sept. Mdcxccciii. novum hoc pietate publica inchoatum et provectum, regia absolutum est sub lætis Annæ auspiciis A^o. memorabili Mdccliiii."

"31 Aug. 1698, the Right Reverend Father in God Edward Lord Bishop of Worcester granted a faculty to the Minister and inhabitants here to appoint and keep a solemn and religious fast within this borough upon the said fifth day of September, on which that great and very dismal fire happened."

A Church dedicated to St. Mary

† Of Sir William Wilson some notices will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for May, 1832, and in the "Churches of Warwickshire," p. 34.

occupied this spot before the Conquest. Henry de Newburgh, the first Earl of Warwick of the Norman line, formed the design of making it collegiate, and it was carried into execution by his son Roger, in 1123. The Church was in part rebuilt in the 14th century, by Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and was completed by his son Thomas.

There are probably few churches in England, not even excepting the cathedrals, that have been the subjects of such frequent publications as St. Mary's, Warwick. From the account given by Dugdale in his History of the County, a little book was framed by the parish clerk, and sold to visitors. This has passed through many editions. The Beauchamp Chapel and its monuments were described by Mr. Gough, also in several editions, and his description was revised and re-written by (his godson) Mr. John Gough Nichols, in 1839. Its architectural features received the attention and elucidation of Mr. Britton in his Architectural Antiquities. Still more recently, the edifice has been illustrated by Mr. M. H. Bloxam, in Nos. I—IV. of "Notices of the Churches of Warwickshire."

The View which we now present to our readers (from a drawing in the possession of Mr. William Reader,) is antecedent to the fire of 1694, and has not before been published. It will be found interesting to compare it with a print showing the church from the same point after its re-edification, engraved by B. Cole, in folio, and a smaller one by A. Motte in Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale, p. 438, or with one in the publication just mentioned. But its chief curiosity consists in its showing the room over the south porch, which is described by Leland to have contained the library of the celebrated Warwick antiquary, John Rous—

"Johannes Rous, capellanus Cantariæ de Guy-Cliffe, qui super porticum australem librariam construxit, et libris ornavit."

Of this studious and industrious personage we had the pleasure to publish a portrait and memoir in our Magazine for May last.

Among the Harleian MSS. No. 5705, is a thin volume by Wanley, written on parchment, which contains,

among other things, the transcript of a very curious inventory of vestments, plate, books, and other goods belonging to St. Mary's Church, Warwick, made in 1464: which has been published, in part, in the "Churches of Warwickshire."

Among the books is the following item.

"Item v bokes beyng in the handes of maister Johan Rous now priest, whiche were sir William Rous, and bequeathe hem to the Dean and chapitre of the forsaide Chirch^e collegiate under condicion that the said maister Johan beyng priest shulde have hem for his spiritual edificacion duryng his lief And after his decees to remayne and to be for ever to the seide Dean and chapitre As it appereth by endentures thereof made, where of one party leveth with the Dean and chapitre, That is to say, j. book *quem composuit Frater Antoninus Rampologus de Janis*, 2 fo. *Chorinth*. 14. Item, j. book cald *pars dextera et pars sinistra*, 2 fo. *Non d³ carere*. Item, j. bible versified cald *Patris in Aurora*, 2 fo. *huic opifex*. Item, a book of Powles epistles glosed, 2^o fo. *de Jhu qui di' x'*. Item, j. book cald *Pharetra*, 2 fo. *hora est jam nos de sompno surgere*. Item, j. quayer in the whuche is conteyned the exposition of the masse, 2 fo. *co'is offerimus*."

From this it appears that the example of founding a library at Warwick had been set to John Rous by his predecessor and relative William Rous. A copy of the indentures above mentioned, in the library of W. Staunton, esq. of Longbridge, states that William Rous was a priest and hermit of Guyscliff, and that for the salvation of his soul he bequeathed the above books to the dean, &c. and that John Rous when he came of age, and had received priest's orders, should be permitted to read them. The indenture is dated at Guyscliff, Sept. 25, but has no year. It shows that John Rous was the son of Geoffry Rous, merchant, of Warwick.

MR. URBAN, Nov. 15.

IT is with some degree of regret that I differ from A. J. K. on the subject of the alleged portrait of Cardinal Kempe engraved in your November Magazine. I should have ventured with great diffidence to throw a doubt on any statement of your old and highly-valued correspondent, if I had not plainly seen that he had founded

his conjectures solely on the whims, or perhaps the impositions, of Horace Walpole.

In several instances Walpole has exalted pictorial subjects in his collection into historical portraits which possessed no title to such a character. The sacrifice of truth affected him little, so that he attached a fictitious value to his pictures, and impressed the beholder with a belief in the profundity of the antiquarian knowledge and critical acumen of the possessor of Strawberry Hill. That he has done so in the present instance, to the misleading of A. J. K. and the gentleman who made the drawing, I trust to be able to show in a very few words.

The description of the picture having been given at full length from Walpole's Catalogue, it will be unnecessary to repeat it. I very much suspect that the statement of its having come out of the abbey of St. Edmundsbury is an embellishment of Walpole's. He styles it an altar-piece, and there is no doubt this piece of information is correct, although such an appropriation seemed to be too humble for Mr. George Robins, who in his catalogue has magnified it into the "doors of a shrine." An altar-piece it undoubtedly was, and most probably a private one; it possesses internal evidence of a connection with an individual of the name of Tate, whose arms are on it, and that is all we know of its history. The design was no uncommon one, the Offering of the Kings forming the central subject; the doors or wings having, as usual, representations of saints upon them. That Walpole was conscious the picture possessed no extraordinary degree of interest, is shown by his placing it with the *mélange* which occupied the odd building called the Chapel, situated in what (in the tone of exaggeration which pervaded Strawberry Hill) was designated "the wood."

The entire subject (for it was imperfect) represented evidently the Offering of the Kings. On one side of the stable was St. Joseph, in the act of adoration; on the opposite was one of the Kings (styled by Walpole "Humphrey Duke of Gloucester"), kneeling and making his offering, and behind him was another of the Kings, with a chalice in one hand (as usually represented), and his

cap or crown in the other. (Walpole makes this figure a saint, and in the same breath degrades him into the cap-bearer of Duke Humphrey.) The centre composition, the Blessed Virgin and the Divine Infant, is missing, as is also one of the Kings. St. Joseph, the spouse of our Lady, is even stripped of his name, Walpole's teeming fancy inclining to make it the portrait of the donor of the picture. Having perfectly satisfied himself of the reality of Duke Humphrey, Walpole as readily discovers in the saints on the outer panels which formed the wings of the picture equally authentic portraits of Cardinal Beaufort and Cardinal Kempe. One would have thought the power of fancy "could no farther go;" but A. J. K., taking up Walpole's line of identification, actually sees in the foreign convent and scenery which form the background of the fictitious Cardinal the Kentish village of Ollantigh, with the adjacent church of Wye!!

Walpole called to his aid another picture in his collection, viz. a painting over the chimney in the library, which he styled the Marriage of Henry VI.; and, in order to keep up the delusion, he stated that "above it were the King's arms and Margaret's in a *lozenge*!" In this picture he professed to discover other likenesses of Beaufort, Kempe, and Duke Humphrey, and adduces them as evidences in favour of the genuineness of the portraits of the same personages in the presumed St. Edmundsbury painting. A. J. K. adds in confirmation that Mr. Martin thinks that Beaufort and Kempe are by the same hand in both these paintings, which may be perfectly true, but still it affords no evidence whatever that they are portraits of the personages they are supposed to be. The addition of the regal arms above the last painting, as well as the garbs in your portrait, are calculated to mislead, until it is seen that they are merely modern embellishments. How easily is the fanciful pile built up by Walpole, and buttressed by Mr. Martin, levelled to the ground when the true character of the paintings themselves is understood! The pretended Marriage of King Henry VI. and Margaret, if scrutinized, is no more than a representation of the traditionary marriage of St. Joseph to the Blessed Virgin, who is identified

by the inscription *SALVE REGINA* on the edge of the gown in which she is attired; by this explanation the appearance of pregnancy in the female is accounted for, and at the same time the sneer of Walpole levelled against Margaret's chastity is utterly demolished. The assumed portrait of Cardinal Kempe turns out to be the Jewish high-priest, and of course the likeness, as well as the costume, is imaginary. The nimbus round the head of St. Joseph completely negatives the supposition of its being intended for King Henry. The proof called in aid having failed, let us examine the picture itself which gives rise to these observations.

The two remaining figures in the altar-piece are in reality saints, as well as the others. The first is the representation of an archbishop, with mitre and pastoral staff, or rather crosier. So far if it was a portrait, it might be Kempe, or any other archbishop in the Catholic world. There is nothing in the picture to identify it with Archbishop Kempe, or even to show that it was designed for a cardinal. If it were, why is not the well-known hat introduced? But let us look further. The figure has a book in one hand and a scourge in the other. This would lead any one who really pursues antiquarian research for the sake of truth, rather than in the Walpole style to establish the value of a painting, to consider whether these same articles had any further meaning. If he so reflected, he would recognize in the alleged portrait of the cardinal archbishop no other than the great St. Ambrose, the book designating one of the doctors of the church, the scourge identifying it with the particular doctor, viz. St. Ambrose, being his most peculiar and appropriate attribute. The other painting, Walpole's Cardinal Beaufort, will as readily appear to be another doctor of the church, viz. St. Jerome, who was usually depicted in the robes of a cardinal, and with a lion for his emblem. If the painting had been perfect, without doubt the remaining two of the doctors would have been also portrayed.

If the costume of the alleged cardinal is examined it will be readily seen that the style of the vestments is at the least 80 years posterior to the death of Kempe. The lozenge ornament

with which the bordure of the cope is embellished is in a very late style; an exactly similar decoration appears on the apparel of the chesuble in the brass of Bishop Pursglove who died in 1579. The morser of the cope appears in the form of an oval medallion, like a modern brooch, which points to a still (and much) later date. The mitre greatly resembles that of Bishop Bell as seen on his sepulchral brass, and is almost a counterpart of that of Bishop Goderich, 1554,* on his brass in Ely Cathedral. Thus the picture which Walpole has supposed to be contemporaneous with Henry VI. is in reality a late work of the Tudor period. The arms on the picture are those of Tate impaled with Boleyn. Both these families originated with citizens of London; Sir Robert Tate, the head of the first-named family, was Lord Mayor in 1488, Sir Godfrey Boleyn, who founded the latter family, was Lord Mayor in 1457. The altar-piece appears to be painted for a Tate married to a Boleyn,† and the style of the costume, as well as the landscape in the back-ground, are so manifestly of a late period that, so far from its having belonged to St. Edmundsbury Abbey, it is not improbable that it might have been executed after that noble foundation had fallen beneath the iron rod of the Destroyer. The nuptial picture may be of the same period as the altar-piece, but, so far as regards the present inquiry, it is of little moment whether the two subjects were or were not the work of one hand.

I will merely adduce another of the appropriations arising from the licence assumed by Walpole's fancy, which might be seen in the glass paintings which were shewn as portraits of Henry III. and his Queen. A tyro in antiquities would see that the glass is at least three centuries later than the age of that monarch, and any one possessed of the least knowledge in ecclesiastical

* See this brass, and that of Pursglove, in the illustrations of *Monumental Brasses* published by the Camb. Camden Society, part i.

† Our present correspondent is here mistaken. The bull's heads are in this instance the arms of Wood, the wife of Sir Robert Tate, as was correctly stated by Mr. Kempe in Nov. p. 484, and more fully explained in July 1842. v. 24. *Edit.*

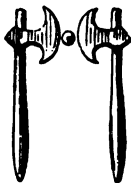
archæology would see that the pretended portraits are parts of the well-known representation of the coronation of the Blessed Virgin.* With this misappropriation may be classed the silver bell which Walpole tells his credulous admirers was used by some pope to curse caterpillars with!

I cannot conclude without adverting to the mischievous consequences which may arise from the addition of arms and peculiar badges to paintings of this kind. If it had been merely given as a specimen of ancient art, it would not have called forth these observations.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

THERE is in your Magazine of April last a communication, at page 368, impeaching, as I conceive, the narrative veracity of the Prince of Description, Homer. I would suggest that the 12 axes, through or rather between which Ulysses shot were placed thus—



upright in the ground, in a double row of six, with their heads upwards, and leaving a space between the edges of the blades for the arrow to pass through. There appears to me to be nothing of piercing or

any kind of incredible statement in Homer's account, and I should suppose that, when an emphasis is laid on the arrow passing between *the iron*, that it is in contra-distinction to its passing through the larger aperture left between the wooden staves. The following quotations from the original, with the translation which I have made, without any stretching or violent forcing of the poet's words, will, I hope, set the matter at rest as to the nature of the feat; it involves no impossibility, such as piercing through 12 successive plates of steel at one stroke, which is too absurd to obtain credit. Nor is there any difficulty in supposing a level trench was necessary in order that the axes might all be disposed accurately in a double line. As to the construction proposed, that, instead of the 12 blades being pierced, we should understand that Homer intended to state that the 12 *handles* were cleft, I object to it on the ground that it is almost as impossible as the first assertion, and still less to be accepted as the real meaning, for Homer always uses the word *πέλεκος*, which signifies the axe itself and not its handle, that being expressed by the word *πέλεκκον*, as also he expressly makes use of the word *σίδηρος*, made of iron, which can signify nothing else than the head or iron part of the axe.

Ἦδε δὴ ἡὼς εἴσι δυσώνυμος, ἥ μ' Ὀδυσῆος
 Οἶκου ἀποσχέσει· νῦν γὰρ καταθήσω ἄεθλον.
 Τοὺς πελέκεας τοὺς κείνους ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐοῖσιν
 Ἰστασὺν ἐξέλθεις, δρυόχους ὥς, δώδεκα πάντας,
 Στάς δ' ὄγε πολλὸν ἀνευθε, διαρρίπτασκεν οἰστόν·
 Νῦν δε μνηστήρεσσιν ἄεθλον τοῦτον ἐφήσω.
 Ὅς δέ κε ρῆϊτα· ἐντανύσῃ βιὸν ἐν παλῶμῃσι,
 Καὶ διοίστευσῃ πελέκεων δυο καὶ δεκα πάντων,
 Τῷ κεν ἄμ' ἐσποίμην, νοσφισαμένη τό δε δῶμα
 Κουρίδιον, μάλα καλόν, ἐνίπλειον βιότοιο.
 Τοῦ πότε μεμνήσεσθαι ὅτομαι ἐν περ ὀνείρῳ.
 Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολέμητις Ὀδυσσεὺς·
 ὦ γύναι αἰδοίῃ Λαερτιάδῳ Ὀδυσσῆος,
 Μηκέτι νῦν ἀνάβαλλε δόμοις ἐνὶ τοῦτον ἄεθλον.
 Πρὶν γὰρ τοι πολέμητις ἐλεύσεται ἐνθάδ' Ὀδυσσεὺς,
 Πρὶν τούτους, τόδε τόζον ἐὔξοον ἀμφαφώνωντας
 Νευρὴν τ' ἐντανύσαι διοίστεῦσαι τε σιδήρου.

Homer's *Odyssey*, B. xrx. in calce.

* This, with many others of Walpole's misappropriations, was noticed in our account of the Strawberry Hill sale; see vol. XVII. p. 603. *Edit.*

Τόν ῥ' ἐπὶ πῆχει ἐλὼν εἴλκεν νευρὴν γλυφίδας τε
 *Αὐτόθεν ἐκ δίφροιο καθήμενος ἦκε δ' οἰσόν
 *Ἄντα τιτυσκόμενος πελέκων δ' οὐκ ἤμβροτε πάντων
 Πρώτης στείλειης, διὰ δ' ἄμπερὲς ἦλθε θύραζε
 *Ἴός χαλκοβαρής. Homer's *Odyssey*, B. XXI. in calce.

Now is this the unpropitious morning come which will force me from the palace of Ulysses, now therefore I will propose a contest: for (as I well remember) he standing at a great distance shot his arrow through the battle-axes, which he had arranged in order by sixes in their standing holes, all twelve as firm as if fixed in oak. Now, therefore, I will propose this contest to the suitors, and he who shall draw the bow most easily with his hands, and shall send the arrow through [i. e. between] all the twelve axes, I will follow together with him, having left this house of my youth, very beautiful, replete with all manner of provision, which I hope haply I may remember sometimes in my dreams. But prudent Ulysses answering, said, O venerated wife of Ulysses, the son of Laërtes, now no longer defer this contest in the palace; for prudent Ulysses shall come hither before ever these [suitors] bending this well-stringed bow, shall both draw the string and send the arrow through [between] the iron [heads].—B. XIX. the end.

And taking this in his arm he drew the cord to the notch, and thence having displaced it from its seat, he shot the arrow, having taken a direct aim, and missed not any of the axes at the first discharge, but the brazen arrow went right between and through [διὰ δ' ἄμπερὲς] out at the other side.—B. XXI. l.

Yours, &c. H. C. HAMILTON.

THE PORTLAND VASE, AND THE SARCOPHAGUS IN WHICH IT WAS FOUND.

THE interest which has always been taken by men of taste and learning in that singular example of ancient art, now known as the Portland Vase, and which has been long fostered by its exhibition, through the favour of its noble owner, in a prominent position amidst the national collections, has been recently more deeply excited by the wanton attack which threatened its total annihilation. From that lamentable condition we are happy to state it is now restored. Perhaps no broken vessel was ever before put together that had been shattered into so many pieces. This of course could never have been effected with certainty, had not the many models and drawings which have been made of it formed a decisive record of all its features in their proper position. Its reconstruction thus became merely a long and laborious puzzle; but the skilful ingenuity with which the task has been accomplished by Mr. Doubleday of the British Museum, and the cleverness with which he has in a great degree contrived to render im-

perceptible the innumerable lines of conjunction, would be sufficient to establish his immortality as the prince of restorers, and could not have been surpassed by the most experienced of the antiquaries of Italy. Most ordinary spectators, indeed, whose curiosity may have been raised on the matter, will perhaps be disappointed that they can detect so few traces of the havoc they look for; but a monument of Mr. Doubleday's skill will be preserved in a large water-colour drawing, which shows upon one surface the multitudinous fragments into which the vase was separated, including a small box of minute portions, which have also now been worked up, (together with the cement,) in order to fill the smallest vacuities that would otherwise have been really deficient. The circular bottom, which the best judges now pronounce not to have been a part of the original vase, is alone omitted. It was formerly invisible, from the vase always standing in a fixed position; but will now be set into the front of the pedestal below the vase.

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The attention of the gentleman whose publication it is now our intention to notice, and the title of which we have subjoined below,* was not attracted to the investigation of the Portland Vase by the late calamity. His work was at that time ready for the press, having been the subject of his studies from an early period of his life, and the principal object of his literary pursuits during the last five years. It must be a source of much gratification to Mr. Windus to have at length accomplished his favourite undertaking, and to have been enabled, by personal superintendence of the artists employed, to accompany his "New Elucidation" with plates which so faithfully represent the beauties of the original, and so highly embellish his volume.

The Portland Vase was first restored to mortal view during the papacy of Urban VIII. a member of the Barberini family, between the years 1623 and 1644. The accidental opening of an artificial hill called the Monte del Grano, three miles from Rome on the road to Frascati, disclosed the existence of a subterranean sepulchre of four several chambers, delineated in a plate of Bartoli's *Antiqui Sepolchri*, 1704, and of which Mr. Windus has given a copy. In one of the chambers was found a sarcophagus, carved with bas-reliefs on its sides, and surmounted by reclining effigies in the usual Roman style, resembling those which were brought from Etruria a few years ago, and placed in the British Museum, from the collection of Campanari.

Within this sarcophagus was found what is now called the Portland Vase. It contained the ashes of the deceased, which apparently had been inserted

by its bottom being cut off or broken open.

The sarcophagus on being removed was deposited in the museum of the Capitol, where it still remains; and the vase was placed in the library of the palace of the Barberini. The private circumstances of that family, about seventy years ago, induced their parting with some of their treasures, and this vase was purchased by James Byers esquire, an Englishman then resident at Rome. From his hands it passed into those of Sir William Hamilton, who sold it to the Duchess of Portland. At the sale of her Grace's valuable collection in 1786 it was purchased by her son the late Duke, and, by the permission of the present Duke, it has, since the year 1810, been exhibited in the British Museum.

The greatest curiosity of the Portland Vase, perhaps, consists in its material, which for some time divided the opinions of connoisseurs as much as its designs. Many of the best of them believed that it was a natural stone, wrought within, as well as without, by the tool of the workman. Breval, in 1738, called it "the famous vase of chalcedony;" Bartoli termed it a sardonyx, De la Chaussée an agate, and Montfaucon a precious stone. Count Caylus, better informed, referred to it as being of glass; and Winckelman speaks of it more particularly as the highest of the ancient works in that material.

We shall not attempt on the present occasion to go through the various interpretations which have been assigned to the bas-reliefs and other devices which are seen on this beautiful specimen of ancient glass. For them we shall refer to Mr. Windus's volume, and to that of Mr. Wedgwood which he has reprinted. We may content ourselves with repeating (what we before stated when describing the injuries of the Vase, in our Magazine for March last, p. 300,) that the explanations which have been most accepted, since Mr. Wedgwood wrote, are those of Millingen and Thiersch.

Mr. Windus's theory is that both the Vase and Sarcophagus are commemorative of the great physician Galen. On one side the Vase exhibits three figures, a male and two females,

* "A new Elucidation of the Subjects on the celebrated Portland Vase, formerly called the Barberini: and the Sarcophagus in which it was discovered. By Thomas Windus, F.S.A."

It is accompanied by a corresponding "Reprint of a Description of the Portland Vase, formerly the Barberini; the manner of its formation, and the various opinions hitherto advanced on the subjects of the Bas-reliefs. By Josiah Wedgwood, F.R.S. F.S.A. with the addition of Notes by Thomas Windus, F.S.A. in juxtaposition to the most favoured theories, with his contrary opinions thereon."

naked to the waist, each seated on a rock. The central figure is a young female holding an inverted torch. This subject is considered by Millingen to represent the marriage of Peleus and Thetis, and by Thiersch that of Jason and Medea.

Mr. Windus explains it as follows :

"A noble lady was said to lie in a very dangerous state, whose disorder Galen the physician discovered to be love, the object of which was a rope-dancer, Pylades. Galen valued himself most on this cure, as having rivalled the discovery of the love of Antiochus for his mother-in-law Stratonice, which gave so much celebrity to Erasistratus. The desponding female in the centre, with an inverted torch, is presumed to represent either Lucilla or Fadilla, daughters of Marcus Aurelius and the Empress Faustina. * * * The male and female figures on the right and left of this figure are sympathising relatives. * * * These may represent Marcus Aurelius and Faustina."

On the other side,—

"The noble lady appears rapidly restored by the approach of the object of her affection, allegorised by the springing up of the gyrating Hygeian serpent, the emblem of healing. Pylades, the rope-dancer, is advancing timidly from the Grecian portico or scena; although encouraged by the lady, who takes him by the arm, he appears to hesitate, and looks to Galen for advice with a very anxious countenance. The beautiful contemplative attitude of the great physician, as well as his dignified appearance, is worthy of notice. * * * Cupid soars above with blazing torch (in contrast to the one in the first compartment, nearly extinct,) expressive of the complete restoration of health as well as the torch of Hymen."

This last figure, in the judgment of former critics, decidedly determines the subject to be a marriage, and the figures have been assigned to Peleus, Thetis, and Nereus, the first being conducted to his bride by the flying Eros, or Cupid.

However, Mr. Windus finds even the accessory ornaments conducive to the support of his elucidation. The masks under the handles are

"face-skins, allegorical of Esculapius, Hippocrates, or Galen, and are gracefully filleted on the handles of the vase, which, scaled as serpents, constitute physical emblems. These visages are hypothetically characteristic of the profession of surgery ;

the fillets or bandages for wounds or bleeding, and the two leeches almost dropping from the extremity of the beard of one, complete the allegory without further comment."

Such is Mr. Windus's *New Elucidation*, on the reality of which we cannot pretend definitively to decide, but must leave it to the judgment of the learned. If we have detailed it more concisely than is due to its merits, we must plead in excuse our limited space, and refer the reader for further satisfaction to Mr. Windus's work, in which many accessory arguments and illustrations will be found. Nor is he, after all, a bigot to his theory. Even the leeches do not adhere desperately to him; for he admits that many have supposed them to be leaves of the adjoining tree, but, he adds, "on this point I crave a little indulgence to the phantasmagoria of my mind, in making out the novel thesis."

With regard to the bottom of the vase, we have been informed that its material and execution are not equal to the vase itself, although of the same description. It appears to have been a portion of another vase of the same kind, fitted on after the original bottom had been destroyed, either at the time when the ashes were inserted and the vase deposited in the sarcophagus, or possibly in the 17th century, when it was restored to the upper world. Restorations and matchings, equally difficult, are common with the ingenious Italians.

Its ornament is a hooded bust, which was described in our former article as "Atys or Adonis, raising his hand to his mouth in the attitude of Horus." Mr. Windus considers it to represent Angerona, the secret divinity who presided over the fate of Rome.

The first cast of the Sarcophagus that has ever been brought to this country has been imported at the expense of Mr. Windus, and has been recently exhibited at the Polytechnic Institution in Regent Street. Mr. Windus totally dissents from the idea of Bartoli, that the sepulchre was that of the Emperor Severus and Julia Mamaea, because that emperor died when under thirty years of age, and the effigy represents a man upwards of fifty; but he considers the reclining

effigies to be those of Marcus Aurelius and his wife Faustina: the latter "represented as the goddess Ceres, with

wheat-ears in her right hand." The bas-relief in front he describes as follows:



"The principal, or front group, represents many patients, many well authenticated, as having been restored from illness by Galen at different periods. In the centre, of the greatest altitude of the whole, is the princess Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius, with her hand on the shoulder of a gladiator, whose fine attitude and characteristic appearance reminds us of Achilles. The next figure in front, a small female, is presumed to be Lucilla, or Fadilla, his daughter. The different braiding of the hair fully warrants, as is well known to antiquaries, the distinctions of mother and daughter. She is looking very earnestly, which is reciprocal, on an athletic character, with a horn in one hand and a pole in the other; this is supposed to be Pylades, the actor, or rope-dancer."

Mr. Windus thus pursues throughout the story of Galen, which has won his favourable attention; less partial observers may be able to detect in the bas-reliefs nothing more than some of

the best-known scenes of the Homeric poems. That in the front of the Sarcophagus appears to be the claim of Achilles for possession of the captive Briseis, in the presence of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who, as kings, are represented seated, but the former with emblems of greater dignity than the other. The bas-relief on the back of the Sarcophagus, Mr. Windus describes as *Galen, personified as Priam*, begging the body of Hector; such is evidently the subject, but Priam is surely in *propria persona*.

We cannot conclude without the expression of a wish that the cast of the Sarcophagus may be admitted into the British Museum, as we think that, though even its original may be of very far inferior curiosity to the Vase itself, still it would be a very interesting addition to the repository in which the vase of which it was formerly the shrine, is now preserved.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN HERALDRY AND GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

BY MR. J. H. PARKER.

[We have, on more than one occasion, expressed our regret that Heraldry, as a branch of ornamental design, has been long neglected, and nearly fallen into desuetude. The erection of the new palace of Westminster, which is covered with the devices of regal heraldry, may possibly mark the commencement of a new era in this respect. We are delighted to find the subject now taken up by the Oxford Architectural Society, and would gladly anticipate that the result may be a like revival in this to that which has attended their efforts in other branches of the science of architecture. The following essay by Mr. Parker, read at their meeting of the 3rd Dec. is at once so simple and so satisfactory, as an introduction to the subject, that we are induced to give it this prominent place. It was followed by the remarks of several speakers, which we cannot refrain from saying were merely so many proofs of the very crude ideas that at present diversify the too generally prevailing ignorance on this matter.—*Edw. G. M.*]

A CLOSE connection appears to have always existed between Heraldry and Gothic Architecture; they both were introduced together gradually during the twelfth century, and both formed into a system towards the close of that period, or the beginning of the thirteenth. As in architecture we find occasional instances of the use of the pointed arch before the period of its general introduction, so in heraldry we find occasional instances of the use of heraldic badges by individuals of note, before they became established as the distinguishing marks of a family.

Both continued to flourish together throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and both became corrupted in the fifteenth and sixteenth. The one can hardly be said to have ever existed without the other; the ingenious devices of heraldry formed at all periods the appropriate and convenient ornament of buildings of every kind whether ecclesiastical or civil. It is extraordinary that this should have been so much lost sight of in modern days; but the general destruction of our domestic buildings of the middle ages, and the zealous fanaticism of the Puritans in destroying nearly all traces of colour from our churches, have succeeded in concealing the fact from superficial observers.

That our ancestors displayed their usual sagacity in this matter will scarcely be doubted by any one who maturely considers the subject. To take advantage of human vanity, and turn it up to good account in promoting the honour and glory of God, by the more splendid embellishment of His house, was surely not exceeding that wisdom of the serpent which is commanded, and the mode in which

the principle was carried out was worthy of the great minds who directed the erection of our magnificent cathedrals. That the practice of using heraldic devices for the ornament of all parts of our old churches was universal at the time those churches were built can scarcely be questioned, since wherever we find any traces of colour there we find heraldry; the brilliant contrast of colours which the emblazonment of arms affords, and the richness of effect thereby produced, were doubtless prominent inducements for the general use of this sort of embellishment, but the historical motive was also an important one. The heraldic bearings now remaining in our parish churches often afford the only clue we can obtain to their history, and the families connected with them, if properly examined.

In drawing up a brief account of the churches in this immediate neighbourhood for the purpose of publishing our Society's Guide, this fact has been strongly forced upon our notice. In the History of Dorchester Church lately issued by our society, the heraldry found still remaining in the church itself, and the record of the shields formerly existing in it, preserved by Lee in his Visitation book in the time of Queen Elizabeth, now in the Ashmolean Collection, enables us to fix with tolerable precision the date of the building as the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, perhaps the most glorious era both of architecture and of heraldry—not only in this country but all over Europe.

This kind of historical decoration possesses great advantage over any other embellishment, as it was and is a language understood throughout the

civilized world. But the pious architects of the middle ages were not contented merely to turn this secular language to account; they also adopted it, and moulded it to their own purposes. By adopting the instruments of our Lord's passion as His heraldic emblems, they were enabled to make use of heraldry for the ornament of the most sacred parts of the church, even for the hangings of the altar itself. While the instruments of the martyrdom of the saints became also a kind of *heraldic emblem* by which they were distinguished. Heraldry thus pervaded every part of a church, and to this day we frequently find the font, the chancel windows, the dripstone terminations, the hammer-beams, the monumental brasses, and the altartombs alike bearing testimony to the frequency of this kind of decoration as employed by the medieval architects. Colour was essential to heraldry, but nevertheless heraldic devices were often sculptured, to preserve them more certainly and more easily, though doubtless these sculptures were originally coloured also. In this way we still have sufficient fragments remaining to prove the constant use of heraldry in all places and in all periods. From the sagittarius, or mounted archer, the favourite personal badge of King Stephen, which is found at Ilfley, and in many other of our late and rich Norman buildings, to the punning devices of Abbot Islip at

Westminster, and Abbot Wheathampstead at St. Alban's, we have a constant succession of heraldic devices—alike in our finest cathedrals, and in our poorest country churches, whenever enough has been spared to enable us to ascertain what has once been the character of the ornament employed for their decoration.

The same principle of human nature which induced the churchwardens of the last century to display their names in gilt letters in the most conspicuous part of the church, induced our ancestors to make use of their arms, and those who had no arms to place in shields the rebus or cipher indicating their christian and surname, although the better taste of their age compelled them to make this display subservient to one harmonious whole. It is to be regretted that at the present day we endeavour to suppress this principle instead of turning it to account as our ancestors did. Many a window would be refilled with painted glass exhibiting all the colours of the rainbow, with the same harmony;—even many a church would be built, if the donors were permitted to enrol the records of their munificence in a language which all Europe and their latest posterity could understand. Many persons consider this love of display as un-Christian; the excess of it is so, but within due limits, and properly directed, it is not more so than any other principle of our fallen nature.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Certaine Epigrams out of the first Foure Bookes of the excellent Epigrammatist, Master John Owen. Translated into English at Harbor-grace in Bristol's Hope, in Britaniola, anciently called Newfoundland. By R. H. (i. e. Robert Hayman.) 4to. 1628.

THIS is a very scarce volume of early poetry, and is to be mentioned rather for its curiosity than intrinsic value; but, as Mr. Southey has observed, these early productions derive a secondary value from the light they often throw on the persons, characters, circumstances, and events of the period to which they belong; they are, in fact, small satellites revolving round the larger and more brilliant planetary orbs. We shall extract from this volume some of those epigrams which bear reference to persons living at the time, and which may, in however faint a degree, connect themselves with their history.

Book I.—P. 1, 14.

Gilbert's opinion that the Earth goes round, and the Heavens stand still.

(N.B.—This was Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, the celebrated philosopher who wrote *De Magnete*.)

Thou sayst the earth doth move; that's a strange tale.
When thou didst write this thou wert under sayle.

P. 7, 165.

Christ's Church College at Oxon.

Though men looke sad at thy unfinished,
Which makes thee looke like to a ruin'd thing,
The Quadrangle shewes what thou shouldst have binne.

Book II.—Ep. 37.

To Master Adam Newton, Tutor to King Charles when he was Prince of Wales.

The hopefullst Prince that ever this land breed
Is from thy learned mouth so discipled,
That times hereafter will be arguing
Which he was—greater, more learned, better King.

Ep. 39.

Sir Francis Drake.

Drake like a dragon through the world did flie,
And every coast thereof he did descrie.
Should envious men be dumbe the spheres will shew,
And the two poles, his journies which they saw.
Beyond Cades pillars far he steered his way,
Great *Hercules* ashore, but *Drake* by sea.

Ep. 172.

On his own Epigrams. To Samuel Daniel.

Most witty poet,
Tis not strange if my Epigrams be meane,
I doe not bite my nails, nor heate my braine.

Ep. 218.

To the blessed Memory of King James.

Great Britain, severed from the world by sea,
Was in itself divided many a day
In many kingdoms and in many parts,
Which did divide their people and their hearts.
Unhappily thus was parted Albion;
Happy in thee, for in thee—*All-be-on*.

Book III.—Ep. 4.

The happy Virgin Issue of blessed Queen Elizabeth.

Scotland with England was twinned happily
In the blest birth of thy virginity.
To unite is more blessed than to breed:
From thy not bearing this birth did proceed.

Ep. 9.

To the virtuous Lady Mary Nevill, daughter to the Earle of Dorset, his worthy Patronesse.

Thy glasse presents thee faire; Fame chaste thee stiles:
Neither thy glasse nor Fame doe lye the whiles.
Loud wide-mouthed fame, swifter than eagle's wing,
Dares not repeat against thee anything.

Ep. 200.

St. Paules in London and St. Peter's in Westminster.

Saint *Peter's* church is by the Exchequer placed,
Hard by Whitehall, with the King's presence graced;
But by Saint *Paules* learned divines doe preach,
And *there* are sold those books which learning teach.
They're fitly placed—*Paul's* here, Saint *Peter's* there;
Peter the richer, *Paul* the learned.

Book IV.—Ep. 20.

Envies Genealogie. To the admirably vertuous Sir John Harrington, the heire to the Lord Harrington.

Faire Vertue, foule-mouthed Envie breeds and feeds;
From Vertue only this foule vice proceeds.

Wonder not that I this to you indite;
'Gainst your rare vertues Envie bends her spite.

Ep. 69.

Cardinall Wolsey's Ego et Rex meus, I and my King.
Grammarians will allow—I and my King;
The courtiers say it was a saucy thing.
Grammarians teach words; courtiers words well sort:
This phrase may passe in schooles, but not at court.

Ep. 186.

*The Crosse in Cheapside over against St. Peter's, and Paules Crosse
in the Booke-row.*

Why is Saint *Peter's* guilt?—Paules crosse of lead?
Under Paules Crosse are learned lectures read.

Ep. 141.

*To the honourable, wise, and judicious Knight, Sir Henry Nevill, sonne and heire
to the Lord Abergavenny.*

I think I heard you once say at your board
That your tast the sharp tast of salt abhorred.
Wise sir, you need not eat salt. Wherefore?
All your wise talk hath salt in it good store.

Ep. 160.

London's Loadstone.

As Thames devours many small brooks and rills,
Soe smaller townes with their wealth London fills;
But though that Thames empts itself in the sea,
Wealth once at London never runs away.

Ep. 168.

Or unum, via una. To King James the First, King of Great Britain.

Two scepters in thy two hands thou dost hold;
Thy subjects' languages are just four-fold.
Though Britaine folke in tongues divided be,
Yet all their hearts united are in thee.
The Devill it was that first divided hearts;
Speech a God divided into many parts.

Ep. 240.

Of King Brute. To Master Camden.

Bookes may be burat and monuments decay,
My lines may die, and so in time thine may;
Yet whilst some of the Brittain blood shall live
The story of *King Brute* some will believe.

Ep. 248.

Moore's Eutopia, and Mercurius Britannicus.

Moore showed the best; the worst world's shewed by thee;
Thou shewst what is, and he shewes what should be.

Ep. 262.

The Harpe and Harpours of the Court.

Thou agree not, though in one place they dwell;
Muses of none, Gossies of all speakes well.

In our next Retrospective Review we shall give some specimens from the
works of the same author, which is so rare that it is priced at 12s. 12s. in
the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica.

—R. Dec. 15.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters from James Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, &c. to his sister, the Countess of Erroll, and other members of his family. Edited by William Jerdan, M.R.S.L. &c. Printed for the Camden Society.

JAMES the fourth Earl of Perth had the distinction, in his own time, of being the most heartily despised of Scottish statesmen. His appointment to the chancellorship was popularly believed to have been procured by the payment of a large sum of money, out of of the national coffers, to Charles the Second's mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth. Under a new reign, when that lady's influence could no longer shelter a misapplication of public money, the earl hastened to forestall inquiry by declaring himself a convert to the religion of the court. No conversion could be better timed. Lord Halifax remarked to the neophyte, as truly as wittily, that "his faith had made him whole." Henceforth he was James the Second's principal agent in Scotland: the supple instrument by whose means it was thought possible to overcome the fiery zeal of the most determined Protestant people in the world. He erected a private chapel in his house in Edinburgh, in which mass was openly celebrated; he converted a part of Holyrood Palace into a seminary of Jesuits for gratuitous education; he fitted up the palace chapel for the Roman Catholic service, and established in another part of Holyrood Palace a printing establishment, from which polemical tracts in defence of the royal faith were issued freely, although by the chancellor's order "all books," which was understood to mean all controversial writings against the king's religion, were prohibited to be sold without license. When Glen, an Edinburgh bookseller, received notice of this prohibition, he said he had one book which strongly condemned Popery, and desired to know whether he might continue to sell it. Being asked what the book was, he answered, "The Bible."

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The earl's master aimed at the conversion of the kingdom, but the missionary zeal of the pliant chancellor was not particularly successful. Only three of his converts are recorded. The first was his wife—his second wife, mentioned in Mr. Jerdan's Introduction, p. xiv.—who was reconciled to Rome on her death bed; the second was Sir Robert Sibbald, the celebrated physician, naturalist, and antiquary. He was induced by the earl to make a sort of experimental trip into England and Popery, but soon became so heartily ashamed of what he saw in both that he hastened back to his native country, and publicly avowed his recantation in a church. The earl's third convert was a very conspicuous one—a negro, the servant or slave of one Reid, a mountebank. The reception of this distinguished person into the bosom of the church was openly and becomingly exhibited. A stage was erected in the High-street of Edinburgh, and, upon that fitting theatre, the ceremonial of baptizing the poor ignorant native of Africa took place according to the ritual of the Romish church, to the astonishment, doubtless, of a crowded and wondering audience. The catechumen was appropriately christened James, "in honour," it was said, of the lord chancellor and his royal master, as well as of the apostle of that name.

These distinguished services procured for the obsequious earl the attachment of his royal master, but far different was their effect upon his fellow-subjects. The earl endeavoured to keep down their rising discontent by the usual means; he is even said to have patronised some new ones. To him, although the fact belongs to an earlier part of his career, is attributed the honour of introducing the thumb-screw into the judicial machinery of his native country. But boot, nor thumb-screw, nor any other power, could suppress the surging of that tempest which at length overwhelmed both master and servant, king and

H

chancellor, bigot and sycophant. Down fell Holyrood chapel; images, mass books, albs, copes, and aspersories were committed to the flames; the Jesuits vanished, the converts disappeared, Glen's Bibles came forth unlicensed, and it was intimated to the earl by his friendly factor, that if he did not immediately get away he was "a gone man."

Here it is that Mr. Jerdan's volume opens, and the first twelve pages contain an interesting narrative of the earl's attempt to escape from the country, which he had rendered "mud as the vex'd sea." A ship was provided for him at Burntisland. His wife, in man's attire, was disguised so well that the earl himself would not have known her; he, poor man, could find no means to keep his unfortunate "quick look and brown complexion" from being known to every body. But leave they must, and at six o'clock on a December night, the whole country being covered with snow, forth they sallied from the castle of the earl's ancestors, never to return to it. The countess travelled along the road all night alone; the earl, also alone, and bearing a cloak-bag as if he were the servant of Mr. David Drummond, "went over the hills through heaps of snow, at a place where never one crossed before." Shortly after noon of the following day the earl was joined by his pretended master and the countess, and on they went "through unfrequented ways," until they reached Burntisland about five o'clock. Here a difficulty arose. The ship's crew was deficient. They were "forced to lye in a common inn that night," and did not get under weigh until the afternoon of the next day. When their canvas was at last let out to catch the "easy gale" which bore them to the mouth of the Firth, they thought themselves secure—they dreamed of no danger save from storm or Dunkirkers; that storm which was really brewing they knew nothing about. "Two fellows who lay in a bed in a room without that in which the earl lay at Burntisland" recognized his unfortunate "quick look and brown complexion," and roused the people of Kirkaldy to a pursuit, by rumours of a reward of a 1,000*l.* and assurances that the earl

had with him "four horse-load of money." Upon a temptation only half as strong what would not a Kirkaldy man achieve? Baillie Boswell, "the tribune of the people," put himself at the head of the commotion, and so animated his compatriots, "both by expressions and example, that 25 of the desperate fellows of the place followed him to man a passage-boat (an excellent sayler,) to pursue the fugitives;" but Boswell's wife, whom all her husband's eloquence could not stir up to any passion but that of fear, waded into the water and took back her husband out of the boat. A new leader was soon found in the person of one Wilson, a notorious thief, who had been 15 years a buccaneer, "if you have yet heard of that sort of men," says the earl, and away the well-manned boat scudded down the Frith of Forth.

The Fates never favour any run-aways, save those who bend their course to Gretna Green, and, true to their immutable laws, it was decreed that the boat should overtake the vessel freighted with the chief of all the Drummonds. The boat was seen in the distance by those on board the ship; but, blind to their fate, they entertained no fear until she came almost alongside; then "the master," says the earl, "hid my wife and me." The result shall be told in the earl's own words:—

"They came aboard like so many furies, and asked for me; they searched long, and had it not been for the falshood of one of our men they had gone off again; but one of our people betrayed me, and so they broke open the place where we were hid, with hatchets: my wife would have fain gott out first to have exposed herself to their fury, but I pulled her back, and then they pulled me out, threw off my hat and periwig, and clapt their bayonets to my breast, for a great while keeping me in the expectation of being murdered. I cryed to them (for they were all clamorous at once) to save my life, which at last they said they would do, but they pulled us up out of the cabine, and so soon as my wife could gett on her cloaths (for she was in men's disguise) they forced us into the boat. By this time it was night and we within 3 miles of the Bass, so that to have sailed two hours sooner had preserved us. They begun to smook tobacco, and speak filthy language beside my wife, so soon as ever we were into the boat, and used us with all the barbarity Turks could have

done, keeping my wife five hours without any shoes, or anything on her head. And having rode 24 miles the day before, being with child, you may judge if the condition she is now in be not bad enough."

The earl relates by what stratagems these Kirkaldy gentlemen, taking compassion upon his forlorn condition, and seeing that at Kirkaldy the rabble would undoubtedly rob him, endeavoured to coax his lordship into giving them his money "to keep for him." The earl records a clever speech which he addressed to them, apparently without any other effect than that of adding to their determination, so that the poor earl, "finding," as he says,—

"they would search, and haveing what I had no mind to loose, I resolved to give them six-score guineas I had in a bag, providing they would be answerable to me for it, and I my-self choosed one to give it to. All night we were whiles in the boat, whiles in the ship; and about 9 a'clock on friday they put us ashoar at the peer of Kirkaldy, exposed to the mockery and hatred of the people. The Baillys came and met me, and . . . in a solemn procession carried me to an inn, accompanied with the whole rabble of that place, the better sort being in the windows . . . We had not been half a quarter of an hour in the inn, when the Baillics called for my gold, which the Buccaneer produced, having first taken the half of it; next, the gold must be deposited into the hands of Bailly Boswel (the tribune of the people) to be theirs if the Councell so ordered it, and in the next place, £100 sterling, which I had in money aboard, was to be put in that Bailly's hand like wages; or else I was to be cut in collops (for so the rabble swore when they drew their swords about the house to that end). This being done likewise, their next desire was that I should be immediately carryed to their tolbooth, for the inn was too good for me; which was immediately done."

And so, after some further perils, the Earl was ultimately transferred to Stirling castle, where he was kept prisoner until 1693, when he was allowed to leave the kingdom.

The letters which relate to this meditated escape are very interesting, and remind us forcibly of the almost similar adventures which befel James's English chancellor—

"Who took a collier's coat to sea to go:
Was ever chancellor arrayed so?"

Both of them are fearful examples, and the wonder is, in both cases, that the people did not tear them in pieces.

The remainder of the book consists of twenty-six letters, which detail the earl's subsequent travels from 1693 to 1696. He journeyed from Rotterdam to Rome (of course) twice, and thence back to Leghorn, and in twenty-five of these letters (the other is from James Drummond, the son of the earl's friendly factor,) he records all the "clavers"* he picked up by the way. The letters are principally addressed to a Protestant sister of the earl's; and for her edification, and clearly with a view to her conversion, he carefully commemorates the wonderful marvels which delighted his anti-Protestant heart. The Jew convert boy murdered by a cruel fither (p. 21); the crucifix "larger than a boy of about 13 years of age" found in the heart of a walnut tree which sprung from a walnut of Mount Olivet (p. 25); Loretto, St. Francis, St. Januarius, St. Antonio, and much other stock-nonsense of the church of Rome, is all detailed with sufficient minuteness, and, in the instance of St. Januarius, in a way which justifies Macky's remark, quoted by Mr. Jerdan (Introd. p. xiii.) that the earl "told a story very prettily."

There are also in the book some pleasant delineations of foreign manners. A marriage in the wild country belonging to the bishoprick of Liege (p. 24); the bathing at Aix (p. 26); a tale of hospitality at Louvain (p. 30); the description of Venetian dancing (p. 52), and of the carnival, which "in Scotland would be thought downright madness" (p. 54); with some particulars of German drinking (p. 67), and of Italian ceremony (pp. 70, 91); and accounts of interviews with the Pope (pp. 79, 80), are all worth perusal and consideration. The whole book is indeed one of the most readable and interesting the Camden Society has issued. It is also historically important, not only on account of its

* Mr. Jerdan prints "chatters" at p. 15, but if he will look again to his MS. we think he will find that the ex-chancellor was too much of a Scot to have written anything but "clavers" in such context.

details of the earl's flight, but as an exhibition of his character. It justifies to the very letter the Scotch dislike of him, for a more weak-minded silly body, a man more entirely unfit to govern rational creatures, can scarcely be conceived. Superstitious, credulous, vain, eaten up with a foolish love of ceremony, and of all the nonsenses of "good society," writing in all importunity, at one time, for a receipt for "a green shirt for the rickets," and for that of Lady Halket's green ointment, "with 2 or 3 goose dungs in it," and at another time making his boast of the great things he had "gained for the peers of Britain" because the chief of the Ursini received the countess *embasciata*, gave her "Excellence," and the right-hand in her own house. Throughout the whole volume there is nothing that can raise the writer in the estimation of any one—nothing that can prove him to have been gifted in any way which entitled him to be a leader amongst men. Good-tempered, perhaps, but common-place, self-conceited, unimaginative, he could cross a field of battle, still hideous with the traces of recent conflict, without a shudder, and could live in Venice and think of nothing but "puddling in a tub."

Mr. Jerdan's Dedication and Introduction are very lively and interesting, but we totally disagree with him in his estimate of the worth of the princes of the house of Stewart. We think, too, he is altogether mistaken in endeavouring to explain or defend Scottish loyalty to that house by a consideration of the presumed excellence of its several members as princes. No! the partisans of the Stewarts in Scotland had read history with different eyes to Mr. Jerdan, and were too wise to rest their cause upon any such perilous foundation. They held by the simpler and more tenable ground of hereditary right, and in defence of that principle (sacred, although in that particular instance misapplied), they dared "forfeiture, exile, poverty, and death itself," for the representatives of a line of princes which they well knew had numbered too many "worthless men and bad rulers." Barring this point, upon which Mr. Jerdan and ourselves must agree to differ, we commend the Introduction most heartily, and shall

conclude with extracting from it an anecdote which is extremely well told.

"When a considerable portion of the Drummond estates were restored to the heir (no poor boon, though burthened, dilapidated, lopped, and impoverished), he found upon them four settlements of cottages in which the soldiery had been located after the battle of Culloden to keep down the *rebels*. There were thirty at Ballibeg, near Drummond castle, another division at Callander, a third at Auchterarder, and a fourth at Stobhall. When the occupants of Ballibeg died off, it is a singular fact (as it was a singular enjoyment) that by the formation of a fine sheet of water every trace of their residence was obliterated. There is now the beautiful lake, gleaming with fish and haunted by the wild birds of the Highlands; and we believe the deepest diver of them all could not discover one stone upon another of the cottages which held the Jacobites in awe a hundred years ago."

The Correspondence of Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, with a selection from the Letters, &c. of Sir Timothy Hutton, Knt. his son; and Matthew Hutton, esq. his grandson. Edited by the Rev. James Raine. 8vo. pp. 331. Published by the Surtees Society.

THE family of Hutton possesses the singular distinction of having produced, in two succeeding centuries, two Matthew Hutton's, who both attained to the eminent dignity of Archbishop of York. The volume before us relates principally to the former of these distinguished men, who was born at Priest Hutton, a hamlet in the parish of Warton, in the county of Lancaster, in 1529, and died at Bishopthorpe on the 16th January 1605-6. Within that period the ecclesiastical world and Matthew Hutton passed through many changes. He entered of Trinity college, Cambridge, in the last year of Henry VIII. He remained in that university throughout the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, and in that of Elizabeth, was successively appointed Margaret Professor, Master of Pembroke Hall, Dean of York, Bishop of Durham, and, finally, Archbishop of York, which last dignity he filled long enough to welcome James I. into the northern capital on his progress into England on his accession.

Although not to be regarded as a

great man, the contemporaries of Archbishop Hutton united in giving him the praise of learning and judgment, and he is entitled to respect and reverence for a quality which in his day was most rare, an enlarged and kindly charity towards those who differed from the church.* One of his episcopal contemporaries points to him as combining the several excellencies of the great foreign divines, the judgment of Bucer, the memory of Martyr, the power of Calvin, and the clearness of Musculus. The usefulness of these excellent qualities was greatly marred by a hot and bitter temper, which involved him in several unseemly disputes. We wish the editor of the present publication had printed the letters remaining in MS. in the public collections relating to these squabbles, especially as we incline to think that, if he had done so, the archbishop's character would have been relieved from some groundless imputations.†

Archbishop Hutton possessed one great quality, a fearless sincerity and plainness of speech. Of this excellent property Sir John Harington admirably describes one memorable instance.

"I think I see him," remarks Sir John, "in the chappel at Whitehall, Queen Elizabeth at the window in the closet, all the lords of the parliament, spiritual and temporal, about them, and then, after his three courties, that I hear him out of the pulpit thundering this text: 'The kingdoms of the earth are mine, and I do give them to whom I will, and I have given them to Nebuchadonezer, and his son, and his son's son;' which text when he had thus

produced, taking the sense rather than the words of the prophet; then followed first, so general a murmur of one friend whispering to another; then, such an erected countenance in those that had none to speak to; lastly, so quiet a silence and attention, in expectance of some strange doctrine where the text itself gave away kingdoms and sceptres, as I have never observed either before or since. But he, as if he had been Jeremiah himself and not an expounder of him, shewed, how there were two special causes of translating of kingdoms; the fulness of time and the ripeness of sin . . . [and then, after citing various instances, he reminded the queen that 'for peace, for plenty, for continuance, for glory,' she had exceeded all her predecessors, having] . . . lived to change all her counsellors but one, all officers twice or thrice, some bishops four times . . . [and thus urged upon her the fulness of time for establishing the succession].

"When he had finished this sermon there was no man that knew Queen Elizabeth's disposition, but imagined that such a speech was as welcome as salt to the eyes, or, to use her own words, 'to pin up her winding sheet before her, so to point out her successor, and urge her to declare him;' wherefore we all expected that she would not only have been highly offended, but in some present speech have shewed her displeasure . . . [but] . . . when she opened the window we found ourselves all deceived; for very kindly and calmly, without shew of offence, (as if she had but waked out of some sleep,) she gave him thanks for his very learned sermon. Yet when she had better considered the matter, and recollected herself in private, she sent two counsellors to him with a sharp message, to which he was glad to give a patient answer." (*Nugæ Antiq.* ii. 248.)

Surely an artist would find this incident almost as good a subject for a picture as Knox preaching before Mary Queen of Scots.

One is always willing to hear any particulars respecting a man who can do bold things, and the present volume is therefore acceptable, although its general contents are not of any very great value. It consists of a memoir of the Hutton family written in 1758, by Dr. Ducarel, who was librarian to the second archbishop, (see Nichols's *Lit. Anec.* vi. 393,) and of such letters and papers of the first archbishop as have been preserved by his family, together with the other pa-

* Lord Burghley writes to him thus, and the same thing appears in many other places. "In sekyng to reform those that are owf of the way, the ordinary waye to reduce them which I heare you use is, by gentle instruction of them first, to se and fele ther palpable errors, and so to prepare them to se the truth."—(P. 58.) Admirable example; would that it had been more commonly followed! How few, even in our days, are fully aware of the value of "gentle instruction," as a means for recalling wanderers, and a preparation for the reception of religious truth!

† He has reprinted some papers from printed books, but it would have added far more to the value of his work if he had given those which exist in MS.

pers mentioned on the title-page. Dr. Ducarel's memoir is a dry, formal, biographical *chip*, and only a few of the papers are of any considerable historical interest. We will enumerate those which are the most valuable.

At p. 80, is a somewhat pedantic letter of the archbishop's successor Tobie Matthew, to which we beg to direct the attention of the editors of the several pending editions of *Jewel*. It contains a character of that great writer rather high-flown, but worthy of being considered.

Letter XL. p. 93, is curiously illustrative of the character of the archbishop, of the queen's dealings with her bishops, and of the friendly management to which her ministers found it necessary to have recourse, in order to keep peace between her majesty and the plain-spoken warmtempered bishop Hutton. It probably contains also some germs of truth in reference to the queen's treatment of archbishop Sandys.

Letter XLVI. p. 101, furnishes the result of the archbishop's applications on behalf of Lady Margaret Neville, daughter of the rebel Earl of Westmorland, which are detailed in *Strype*, vol. iv. and are mentioned in *Sir C. Sharp's Memorials of the Rebellion of 1569*, p. 314. The lady was pardoned and received a pension of 40*l.* per annum.

Letter XCVI. p. 153, contains some sage advice of the old archbishop touching dissensions in the administration, and also respecting the treatment of the rebellious Irish.

"I take it," he remarks, "to be against good policy for a great prince to keep up a long and lingering war with a subject nation, though the people be never so base; for it teacheth them to be skilful, stout, and resolute, as appeareth by the Low Countries. God grant it may not appear by Ireland! The people there are growne verie valiant and desperate, and, being liable to abide all kind of hardines, take the benefit of the contrie, of woods and bogges, and are like to hould out a long time, without the losse of more noblemen and captaines then may be well spared in England. Besides that many of our English nation (*necio quomodo*) are verie unwilling to go thither; and many tall men at home, when they come there prove cowards, and the very contry conumeth them. Therefore (in myne opi-

nion) it were not amisse for yow of his majesties counsell to thinke rather of an honorable peace, than to indainger so many noblemen, valiant captaines, and dutiful subjects, and perhaps (in time) the losse of that kingdome." (P. 154.)

Letter XCVII. p. 155, is perhaps the most important letter in the volume. It is from Whitgift to Hutton, the one archbishop to the other, 1st. Upon a proposal which was afterwards carried into execution for compelling the Yorkshire Roman Catholics to attend sermons preached for their conversion in the Cathedral of York. 2nd. Upon the rise of disputes in the church respecting the points peculiar to Calvinistic theology. And 3rd. It contains an account of the appearance of the Earl of Essex before the council in June 1600, the archbishop having been present. All these are important subjects, and, in reference to the first of them, it is gratifying to learn that the insolent barbarity to which it relates was not approved by either of the archbishops, notwithstanding it is true, as Fuller tells us, that Hutton preached the last of the three sermons delivered upon these occasions, which Fuller says, was one of the last times the archbishop ever preached in his cathedral. Fuller also says, that "at the two first [the Catholics] behaved so obstreperously that some of them were forced to be gagged before they would be quiet." Le Neve, it would seem, misunderstood Fuller to assert that Hutton's sermon on that occasion was "the last sermon he ever preached in his Cathedral of York," and that the gagging took place on that occasion, (*Hutton Corresp.* p. xxiii.) and Dr. Ducarel states, upon the authority of Thoresby, that the sermons in question were *fifty* in number, instead of three. He adds, that, during Hutton's sermon, "the Papists that were forced to be there stopped their ears, or talked aloud, to make his grace give over the sermon." (*Ibid.* p. 30.) The editor of this volume should have endeavoured to clear up these contradictions.

If Letter XCVII. is the most important, Letter CIV. and the supplementary paper, No. CLXXV. are the most amusing. They relate to the reception given to Queen Elizabeth upon her visit to Lord Keeper Eger-

ton, at Harefield, in 1602. This royal *visitation* has been partially illustrated in Nichols's *Progresses*, and in the Egerton Papers, but we have here a full copy of the whole entertainment, with the dialogue between Time and Place, and the Lottery with which the queen and her court were welcomed and amused.* It is a composition of the masque character, and the editor conjectures that Ben Jonson was its author.

King James's letter, at p. 171, for the rigorous enforcement of the penal laws against recusants and non-conformists; two good parliamentary news-letters, one in 1604, p. 194, and the other in 1625 (p. 310); a letter concerning a reputed witch (p. 229); and one from Richard Brathwait, the author of *Drunken Barnaby* (p. 257,) are all deserving of notice.

In the accounts published there are several useful memoranda for a new *chronicon preciosum*, and the following notices of tobacco are worthy of observation. In 1604, before King James's illegal increase of the duty, we find in an account of payments made by a servant, "my dynner, 8*d.* and for tobacow, 6*d.*" (p. 200,) in 1623 two several sums of 4*d.* and 2*d.* are charged for tobacco, in (probably) a steward's account of charges at rent audits; and in 1626-7 Sir Talbot Bowes, writing to Sir Timothy Hutton, says, "I thank you for your tobacco sent to my wyf; for I owe as much thanks as she, because I participate with her in the takyng of yt."

We have noticed in perusal the following errors not enumerated amongst the *errata*. At p. ix. "Lord Burchleigh" is said to be Lord President; but at p. 168, that office is, at the time before referred to, assigned to Edmund Sheffield, third Baron Sheffield; p. 16, *liquido* for *liquide*; p. 76, in the title of the letter for Sir Ed. Hastings, read *The Queen*; p. 109, *Burgley* for *Burchley*; p. 110, Lord Egerton for Lord Keeper Egerton; p. 207, a gooly thinge, for a goodly thinge; p. 285, for "yet they must loose yt that doe watche yt most," read, "yet they most loose yt," &c.

* This "Lottery" has also recently appeared in the publications of both the Percy and the Shakespeare Societies.—*Edit.*

Trials of the Heart. By Mrs. Bray; being the 8th volume of the new and illustrated Edition of her *Novels and Romances*.

THESE very beautiful tales, to which we gave our warm commendation on their first publication, have lost nothing of their interest with us on a re-perusal. The reason we think is obvious. Under the general title of "*Trials of the Heart*," Mrs. Bray has produced a series of tales of the most simple construction and style; the main interest of which lies in the developement of the feelings and affections of the heart. She neither seeks to raise curiosity by romantic mysteries, nor to startle us by the surprise of marvellous events. These stories are so complete an exemplification of the truth of some remarks Mrs. Bray has herself made, in her general preface, that we cannot resist here transcribing them.

"Wonders excite our surprise, and the marvellous awakens curiosity; but these are feelings that, when once satisfied, never recur; for no one reads a work a second time to learn the developement of a mystery that is already known to him; but descriptions, events, and characters, drawn from nature and from history, have in them, like a picture of a favourite scene, the power of affording satisfaction, though they are already familiar to our minds."

We have before noticed, that we considered the great excellence of Mrs. Bray, as a novelist, rested in the wondrous skill with which she portrays the passions and affections of the human mind; and that in this respect she stands almost unrivalled. What a field then has she chosen for the exercise of her peculiar powers in the stories now before us, which, though some of them partake of the public events of the times in which a few of them are placed, are all of the domestic class.

The first, *Prediction*, teaches a great moral lesson; the instruction, however, is conveyed by the story itself, and not by lecturing, though many admirable moral reflections are occasionally and unobtrusively introduced. It shows the danger to which an ardent mind in youth is exposed by resigning itself, unresistingly, to the fascinations of a romantic passion of love,

when reason, duty, and necessity, alike forbid its existence; and how great is the folly of man in seeking to unfold that page of futurity which a good Providence has wisely hidden from his view; whilst the very inquiry into the future will so act on the mind of the inquirer, as to bring about the fulfilment of the very *Prediction* which none but the credulous would fear, and none but the presumptuous would seek. The Orphans of La Vendée, the next tale, presents the most affecting picture of fraternal love. The time chosen for this is the French Revolution; the scene the Bocage of La Vendée. Jeanne, the heroine, is admirably drawn, and her becoming inspired by the character of Joan of Arc to emulate her and to be herself a heroine, in order to avenge her brother's fate, is a truly original conception. The scene where Jeanne seeks to disclose the state of her feelings and her resolution to the good Curé, previous to her joining the royal army, is written with extraordinary power and effect; so indeed is that in which the grand catastrophe is brought about. In the Little Doctor we have an almost equal proportion of comic humour and pathetic narrative. The Little Doctor himself, his wife, his son, the grand East Indian relatives, and even their black servant, with the child's nurse Judy, are all originals; it is evident that nature alone furnishes such subjects for the painter of human life. The last scenes where the poor old man (at whose eccentricities we laugh, but with whose sorrows we weep), with the awakened fears of the physician, and the agonised feelings of the father, watches over the lingering illness of his beloved daughter, and finally breathes his last at her grave, are exquisitely tender.

The next tale, *Vicissitudes*, is exceedingly pathetic. The incidents are introduced with so much appearance of truth, that one might suspect them to be strictly real, were we not told by Mrs. Bray, in her general preface, that they have been sketched only from "a ground-work" of fact. They have been heightened by a vivid and dramatic colouring, with a minuteness which gives them the air of authentic narrative.—All will remember what a

beautiful tale De Foe raised on the simple fact that one Alexander Selkirk was left on the uninhabited island of Juan Fernandez. Nay, the very *house* of Captain Lemuel Gulliver has been pointed out at Rotherhithe; so powerful on the minds of the commonalty was the verisimilitude of that satirical romance.

The last and most popular tale is The Adopted. This is, like The Orphans of La Vendée, a revolutionary story. The scene is laid in Brittany, a land with which Mrs. Bray is familiar; and whose antiquities, people, customs, superstitions, and national characteristics, come well into play in this tale. The story is one of deep and sustained interest, and the *finale* replete with pathos and animation. In our former review we more especially noticed the characters of this tale; and said we were "arrested by their truth and careful finish after nature," and gave as an example Mrs. Bray's inimitable sketch of the good Curé of Josselin. In her general preface, she now avows that the characters were principally derived from individuals with whom she was acquainted abroad. The heroic constancy of Madame de Clairval; the patient, the forgiving, the suffering affection in woman, portrayed in her adopted daughter Annette, towards her vain, wavering son Philippe, are all drawn with a masterly hand. In conclusion, we can with truth say of these tales, that, whilst they exhibit the passions, the affections, the weaknesses and frailties of the human heart, and show by the depth of the occasional reflections no common acquaintance with the world at large, they are written throughout with a truly honest and noble purpose, and that in them Mrs. Bray has consecrated genius by devoting it to the interests of moral and religious truth.

One point of deduction from these narratives, simple and natural as they are, must however be guarded against, because fatal errors might be built on it, namely, that in his ordinary dealings Providence subjects his creatures to trials so severe as those depicted by Mrs. Bray; if the lives of all men were regulated like that of the pattern described in the first Psalm, there

would be little occasion perhaps in the scheme of dispensations for those heart-rending vicissitudes which strew the path of human life.—Human frailty, error, wilfulness, and imprudence, sow the seeds of misfortune, and it is only when subjected to that bitter medicament that many of our race are brought to a healthful course of life.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his eye."

An Historical Inquiry into the true interpretation of the Rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer, respecting the Sermon and the Communion Service. By the Rev. B. Harrison, M.A. 8vo. pp. xii. 421.

A WORK on these disputable subjects, by a chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, comes with a sort of official claim to attention; but, independent of that advantage, it is one of the most important among the many which the recent contentions have produced. The impression it is calculated to leave is precisely the opposite to Curran's memorable picture of error: "Truth is to be sought only by slow and painful progress: error is in its nature flippant and compendious; it hops with airy and fastidious levity over proofs and arguments, and perches upon assertion, which it calls conclusion." Mr. Harrison's work, on the contrary, is marked by patient research, a temperate style, and modest conclusions, which we shall lay before the reader as concisely as possible, with a few remarks of our own.

1. The first subject discussed is the preacher's dress; the dissertation on which cannot be called superficial, for it extends to nearly two hundred pages. It is thus summed up:—

"Respecting the dress of the preacher, it is remarkable, amidst all the dissensions which the question of vestments has raised in past times in the Church of England, how there is almost a total absence of authoritative direction on the subject. There is nothing in any rubric, order, or canon, positively to require the use of the surplice or the gown, or to forbid the use of either." (p. 185.)

We gather, however, from the language of the dissertation (unless we are mistaken), that the author's own opinion inclines to the gown. The

evidence he has collected tends to shew that the surplice is required for preaching in the choir but not in the nave, which draws an obvious distinction between cathedral and parochial usage, and accounts for the existing diversities in practice. He has also shewn what Mr. Benson has not discovered, and for want of which particular his argument fails, that the rubric about retaining the Edwardian vestments was superseded by authority in the reign of Elizabeth; and he infers, that its revival under Charles must be taken with limitations. The order of Bishop Wren for preaching in the surplice (as it may be interpreted,) he regards as not "carrying a weight beyond that of his own individual authority." (p. 167.) And what is curious, we find in 1670 the Archdeacon of Huntingdon (John Hammond,) actually inquiring, concerning the minister, "In preaching doth he wear the gown?" (p. 178.)

2. On the subject of the prayer before sermon, Mr. Harrison says, concerning the 55th canon, that, if we do not find in political considerations "proof sufficient for its virtual abrogation, we do find that which may sufficiently account for its non-enforcement, while the use of a simple collect with the Lord's Prayer has gradually superseded the long pulpit-prayers of the Puritans." (p. 225.) And he further quotes Bishop Mant as saying, that "the common practice of repeating a collect from the Liturgy, together with the Lord's Prayer, appears free from all reasonable objection." (Clergyman's Obligations, 1830, p. 136, note.) But the bishop has since changed his opinion, in his *Horæ Liturgicæ*, p. 57, where he adds, that "extemporaneous prayer in public worship is altogether repudiated by the Church, and she allows no prayers but those of her own liturgy. If therefore any prayer be used before the sermon, it should be taken from the Book of Common Prayer. But I can find no authority for any prayer there, and it is my belief that not any is intended by the Church. Her silence, indeed, seems to be conclusive." Yet it is evident, from this sentence, that neither the bishop, or his citator, Mr. Harrison, has exhausted the subject; for if the Church allows no prayers

but those of her own Liturgy, how are we to account for the prayers before and after sermon of George Herbert (whose churchmanship it were idle to doubt,) appended to his Country Parson? (Remains, Pickering's edition, 1839, p. 97—100.)

On the subject of extemporaneous prayer we must speak at greater length, on the authority of another and a contemporary prelate, Bishop Short, of the diocese of Sodor and Man. He states, in his Church History, that in 1660, when the Presbyterians, in their petition to the king, admit that "they do not object to a liturgy, *per se*, provided the minister be not so confined to it as to be prevented from exercising the gift of prayer;" the bishops answered, that "custom allowed the use of extempore prayer before sermon." (vol. ii. p. 227.) And this is more important than it may appear at first, for it not only concedes a great deal to custom, but involves an overture to conform on the ground of the permission; nor is it improbable that some of the remonstrating party (such as Wallis,) were so induced by it. We quote it, not from a wish to see hasty youths set up for extemporary liturgists, but to shew that the question is polygonal, and must be searched on all sides to arrive at a just conclusion. To suppose that the bishops, either as a bench or as a deputation, spoke in ignorance or in error, would not be very respectful in such as profess to revere authority. It is singular that this passage, as well as Herbert's Prayers, appears to have escaped Mr. Harrison, nor do we remember to have seen either quoted on this occasion.

3. On the Rubric which directs the use of the prayer for the church militant, he concludes that

"There is no real ground for doubtfulness as to its intent and meaning; and, moreover, that the rule was laid down with an important object, viz. to keep up in the Church's service a silent, or rather an expressive testimony to her desire for frequent celebration of the Holy Communion." (p. 274.)

For the relief of such of the clergy as "feel a regard for long-established custom," he says,

"It will be some satisfaction, if it be proved, not only that their general practice is in conformity with her [the Church's]

directions in regard of the dress of the preacher, but also that the psalmody in which the congregation are engaged during the interval before the sermon is not unsanctioned by authority; that prayer before sermon is no irregular insertion, but one which her appointed order virtually pre-supposed, and in regard to which even the departure from the strict canonical form becomes scarcely an irregularity, if the sermon be followed immediately by the prayer for the church militant,—a prayer formed, as we have seen, on the same model with the ancient form of bidding of prayer which at one time, as we have also seen, was appointed to occupy this particular place." (p. 273.)

The similarity between the bidding prayer and that for the church militant, although a repetition, has never been perfectly accounted for. May not the canon have been framed to supply a defect owing to the practical disuse of the prayer after sermon, thus securing the virtual use of it in another place and a briefer shape? As the canon leaves the preacher at some liberty for arranging his language, (consonant to the license in the Visitation for the sick,) this may partly account for the bishops' admission about extemporary prayer, which was quoted above.

4. On the subject of the offertory the conclusion is not very concisely expressed, and there are few whom it will not surprise, though perhaps deducible from the letter. It seems to be this, that to make a collection requires the reading of more than one of the sentences,* and "that it is left to the discretion of the minister whether he will read one or more sentences at the offertory, and so give opportunity or not for the receiving of such alms and offerings." (p. 398.) Mr. Harrison thinks that the collection is not limited to parochial objects, but that they have the first claim. The opinion about the sentences will not satisfy either party; it reads like an endeavour to find a middle course between them, which may avoid the consequences of an absolute decision. But we feel certain that the author has given it as what he considers the fairest deduction from conflicting arguments.

* The Rubric says, "Whilst these sentences are in reading," &c.

We have thus seen that Mr. Harrison would leave three of the questions virtually open, viz. the preacher's dress, the prayer before sermon, and the offertory, and that he regards one only as decided, the prayer for the church militant. Even those who do not assent to his conclusions must approve of the tone and manner in which he has treated the several questions. Nor is the value of this volume confined to the points at issue, but, from the vast quantity of illustrative matter, and the many incidental topics it embraces, it forms an appendix to the various histories of the Church of England.

There is one suggestion which we would offer to such of the clergy as are brought within the operation of the disputed questions. Almost all the services of our Church begin with the words, *Dear! beloved*, thereby shewing in what spirit she expects them to be conducted, and also what ought to be the mutual feeling between a minister and the congregation. For that reason, the revival or discontinuance of ecclesiastical practices should rest on such a footing as will not alienate either party from the other. To conform is one thing, but to press one's own conformity upon a reluctant congregation, is another; nor are the facilities of one place any rule for the difficulties which may be found elsewhere. Perhaps the best way of rightly estimating disputed points, is to bear constantly in mind such things as are of higher importance. A clergyman may be most strictly canonical and yet have neglected the higher objects of his commission. In saying this we are but echoing the sentiments of George Cranmer, in his letter to Hooker, "The chiefest labour of a Christian should be to know, of a minister to preach, Christ crucified: in regard whereof, not only worldly things but things otherwise precious, even the discipline itself, is vile and base." (Waltton's Lives, Major's edition, 1825, p. 267.)

The Village Paupers, and other Poems.
By W. Fulcher. 2nd edition.

THE poem of the *Village Paupers* contains one affecting history selected from the "Simple Annals of the Poor," and it is told with much of the spirit

and pathos of Crabbe, only we think that Crabbe would not have extended the narrative to so great a length, and would have diversified it with more striking and varied circumstances. However, Mr. Fulcher's poem is executed with talent; his versification is easy, flowing, and correct; there is no exaggeration in his descriptions, or affectation in his sentiments; and, as to the justice of his argument, we are heart and hand with him, and highly approve the manner and feeling in which he has viewed and treated his subject. We are not able to give any extended specimens, but as one let us take the description of the prosperous commencement of the life of him who is the principal subject of the story.

When young John Ashford and his happy wife
With sanguine hearts commenc'd the cares of
life,

Close to his cot, beside the public way,
A strip of unproductive waste there lay;
This, with its owner's kind consent enclos'd,
By persevering toil was soon transpos'd
To a gay garden, when the fertile soil
Amplly repaid him for the pleasing toil.
Beside a fence a stream ran murmur'ing by,
Yielding in lengthen'd drought a sure supply,
For never summer's sun saw that pure fountain
dry.

Beneath its southern border he could rear
The earliest produce of the coming year;
A homely shed sheltered his soaring bees,
And all his sweetest flowers were plac'd near
these;

The valley lily with its pearly bells,
The damask rose whose bloom of Syria tells,
"The yellow wallflower stained with iron
brown,"

The starry jasmine, the imperial crown,
And lemon thyme, whose fragrant lonely bed,
Like injured worth, repays the hasty tread
With added odours—larkspurs, stocks, and
balm

From Gilead's Mount, whose name with holy
charm

Recalls its blace of birth, where every sod
Bears on its barren breast the avenging blood
of God.

Round a rude porch by untaught labour train'd,
A yellow rose in lonely beauty reign'd;
And oft the gardener of the great would pause
Beside his cot as if to guess the cause
How there that fragile favourite could thrive,
Which all their care could scarcely keep alive,
And some with humbled feelings would depart
And sigh to think how nature vanquish'd art.

* * * * *
When first he knew a parent's trembling joy
He planted, on the birth-day of his boy,
A berried holly.—Little William died,
The tree lived on in solitary pride;
Dress'd was its border with peculiar care,
Nor ever weeds unseemly suffered there,

For with its varnished leaves and berries red
Was link'd the memory of the early dead.
Nor at the season of our Saviour's birth,
When smiling Mercy walks the grateful earth,
And every cottage window's crimson'd pane
Gleams with the berried symbols of her reign,
Did sacrilegious hands presume to tear
One verdant sprig from the rich treasure
there, &c.

We must give also one specimen
from the shorter poems.

CEPHAS' TEARS.

The last star's faint and lingering beam
Had faded with the shades of night,
And Zion's Mount and Kedron's Stream
Were tinged with morning's yellow light.

When once again dawn's watchful bird
Startled the erring Hebrew's ear,
The shrill prophetic notes he heard
With that keen pang the guilty fear.

"I know him not," was on his tongue,
But, ere his perjur'd lips could close,
Swift as the flash from storm-clouds flung,
Remembrance of his guilt arose.

He met the Saviour's pitying look,
The mild upbraiding of his eye,
Whom friends with curses had forsook,
And foes exulting doomed to die.

It told of warnings pride had spurn'd,
Of treacherous friendship's coward fears;
In anguish from that gaze he turn'd,
And wept reflection's bitter tears.

A Biographical, Historical, Genealogical, and Heraldic Account of the House of D'Oyly. By William D'Oyly Bayley. 8vo. [*Privately printed.*]

THOUGH produced in a very modest and unpretending form, this is a portion of the most elaborate genealogical work that we have seen for a long time. It is the author's intention to trace the history and descent of all the families of D'Oyly, whom he derives from a common origin in Normandy, and in this the first portion of his work he has assembled all those branches of the house which have borne for arms two bendlets. In another Part will follow those families of the name which have borne stag's heads.

Near Lisieux, in Normandy, are situated Ouilly le Vicomte and Ouilly la Ribaude; and near Falaise are Ouilly le Basset and Ouilly le Troit. It has been formerly stated in print, but Mr. Bayley knows not on what authority, that

"Under Charles the Bald the D'Ouillys or D'Oyls ranked as Counts of the em-

pire; and that Robert, Count de Oilleia, or Oylly, was one of those nobles who at the congress of Verbur, in the year 843, signed the treaty for the separation of Gaul and Germany; which there is no reason to dispute, for it at once accounts for the unusually great antiquity of the armorial ensigns of the D'Oyls; which were originally a plain bend, and were so thoroughly established to the family before the time of the Conquest, that even then it is proved they must have been borne by its various members with distinctions and differences; for the D'Oyls who settled in England in 1066, and those who remained in Normandy down to 1402, bore the same charge, though the two branches must have separated, *at least*, fifty years before the Conquest."

Robert D'Oyly, of Ouilly le Vicomte, upon whom William the Conqueror conferred the barony of Hocknorton in Oxfordshire, and the office of constable of Wallingford, is said to have borne Azure, a bend or. The D'Ouillys, lords of Ouilly le Vicomte, reversing the tinctures, bore Or, a bend azure. Those of Ouilly le Tesson, near Caen, bore Argent, a bend gules. Mr. Bayley says this difference had been adopted as early as A.D. 1100;* but we must own we are very incredulous as to all this early heraldry, as coat-armour in England did not commence until nearly a century later, namely in the reign of Richard I., and therefore is not likely to have flourished at a much earlier date in France or Normandy, and certainly not before the conquest of England. Describing the seal of Robert D'Oyly, baron of Hocknorton, temp. Hen. I. and founder of Osney abbey, near Oxford, Mr. Bayley says,—

"It contains his effigy mounted on horseback, brandishing his sword in his right hand, and defending himself with a lozenge-shaped shield on his left arm; the whole encircled with the legend, Sigillum Roberti de Olleio, and Sir Henry Ellis, on the presumption that it was the seal of his uncle, considers it the most ancient baronial seal extant."

* His authority seems to be a poem describing the siege of Jerusalem in that year; but the poem will probably be found to have been composed at a considerably later date, by one who described the heraldry of his own time.

The absence of armorial bearings from this seal is confirmatory of the opinion we have long formed of the original date of armorial bearings, and negatives the earlier attribution of arms to the D'Oyls, made by the French heralds. We may add another remark on what Mr. Bayley says of this same Robert :—

“The foundation of this abbey (Oseney) by Robert D'Oyly proves that he bore Azure, two bends or, for his arms; for not only was the coat thenceforth borne by the D'Oyls of Oxfordshire, (and with tinctures reversed by those now existing,) but it was the arms and seal ever after claimed and used by Oseney Abbey.”

In this view of the matter we think Mr. Bayley's proof somewhat fails him. Monasteries generally maintained a connection with the families of their founders, and regarded them as their hereditary patrons; and if they bore the arms of the family, as in this instance, it does not follow that those arms should be so ancient as their first or original founders.

Besides the barons of Hocknorton and Oxford Castle, the several branches of the family which Mr. Bayley commemorates are as follow :—

D'Oyly of Estcote, Eston, and Pussall, Oxford; Hynton, co. Northampton; Eweden and Greenland, Bucks; and finally of Chislehampton, co. Oxon. Baronet; extending from 1131 to 1773.

D'Oyly of Dublin, 1650-77. (In respect to Ireland, we observe in p. 3 that the author considers the Doyles and Dalys of Ireland to have been also originally D'Oyls.)

D'Oyly of Southrope, co. Gloucester, 1640—1818; of which family was Col. Charles D'Oyly, the Parliamentary governor of Bristol.

D'Oyly of Albourne, Wilts, 1605—1693, of whom was Col. Edward D'Oyly, Governor of Jamaica during the Protectorate.

D'Oyly of London, M.D. 1569—1615.

D'Oyly of Kilkenny and of London, 1607—1840.

D'Oyly of Wallingford Castle, Berks; Ogbear, in Cornwall; Odham, Hants; and of Lincoln's Inn, 1570—1690.

D'Oyly of Merton, in Oxfordshire, 1550—1600.

D'Oyly of Adderbury, co. Oxford; and of Hampton and Twickenham, co. Middlesex, 1580—1840.

D'Oyly of Hulcombe and Stadhampton, Oxon. and Hambleton, Bucks, 1549—1800.

D'Oyly of Turville, Bucks, and Campden House, Kensington, 1621—1716.

D'Oyly of Berkshire, 1700—1770.

D'Oyly of Littlemarsh, Bucks, and of Sussex, 1550—1840. The Rev. Thomas D'Oyly, D.C.L. of this branch, married Henrietta Maria Godfrey, niece to Dr. Mawson, Bishop of Chichester. He was made Archdeacon of Lewes by that prelate; and his son was afterwards appointed to the same office by Bishop Buckner. The second Archdeacon D'Oyly was father of five sons, who have all distinguished themselves: 1. Thomas, now a Serjeant-at-law; 2. Sir John D'Oyly, resident at Kandy, in Ceylon, created a Baronet in 1821; 3. Colonel Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., slain at Waterloo; 4. the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. now Rector of Lambeth; and 5. Major-General Henry D'Oyly, who was also present at Waterloo, and there severely wounded.

The last branch which Mr. Bayley has commemorated is that seated at Archer's Court, in the parish of River, co. Kent, from 1450 to 1540. In the execution of his task the author has been not only scrupulously faithful and exact, but surpassingly persevering and penetrating in his researches; and, as he combines with these qualities the talent of writing a clear and well-constructed narrative, the result is that his history is a much more readable book than is usually produced by mere genealogists. There is one productive source of family history which he is almost the first to make copious use of—we mean the Proceedings in the Court of Chancery. As a proof of the curious particulars of family history which may thus be revealed, we shall extract the story of Cholmley D'Oyly, a spendthrift of the reign of Charles the Second. He was the heir apparent of Sir John D'Oyly, of Chislehampton, Bart.

“Cholmley D'Oyly, brought up under the influence of Charles II.'s court, became dissipated and extravagant; proprieties in no way checked by his being a

generous, warm-hearted young man. He soon fell desperately in love with Margaret Needham, the daughter of a poor clergyman, viz. the Rev. Andrew Needham, A.B. of Caius College, Cambridge, Rector of Beverston, co. Gloucester (by Anne his wife, sister of John Elsing, Gent.) who, though intimate with the D'Oyly family, was rather so as their dependant than their equal, and certainly placed in that position in relation to them which at once precluded the possibility of the D'Oyly family sanctioning a matrimonial alliance between their heir and the clergyman's daughter: indeed Sir John D'Oyly was then in quest of a wealthy heiress for his son, to replenish the empty coffers of the family. But this was of little consequence to the lover, who was determined to wed the object of his affections. He knew, however, that to marry her openly would ruin him, and therefore suggested to her father a secret performance of the ceremony. It was readily agreed to; Mr. Needham himself married them at Cirencester, 9th May 1692; and thence, till Cholmley D'Oyly's death, the matter was preserved a profound secret.—Soon after, Sir John D'Oyly met with a wealthy heiress for his son, viz. Elizabeth, only child of Richard Cabell, esq. of Brooke, co. Devon, heiress to him, and eventually also to her uncle Samuel Cabell, esq. of South Paterton, co. Somerset, from whom and her father together she inherited the manors of Brooke or Button and Buckfastleigh in Buckfastleigh, co. Devon; which family recorded its arms and pedigree at the Devonshire visitation, 1620, and bore "Vert, fretty argent, a fesse gules." This lady was an heiress of landed property to the amount of 20,000*l.* beside a considerable personal estate; and the intrigues by which her marriage with Cholmley D'Oyly was brought about, could scarcely be exceeded in skill and contrivance by the imagination of the novelists of the present day. Suffice it to mention, the project succeeded, and that by indentures of lease and release, dated 20th and 21st Nov. 1693, all Eliz. Cabell's estates were conveyed to the use of herself and her heirs till her marriage, then to *use* for the term of 500 years, for *se* to Sir John D'Oyly 6,000*l.* (which *de* taken to be discharged in four *ye* then to Cholmley D'Oyly for life, *and* Elizabeth for life, with divers *re* *vers*. About the 9th Dec. 1693, they *we* married, and Sir John D'Oyly then *de* on them lands in Oxfordshire to *the* value of 500*l.* per annum, with *pro* *visions* for their possible issue. But it *was* *possible* such a proceeding could *produce* either credit or satis-

faction to the family. Cholmley D'Oyly not only sent his heiress out of the kingdom, soon after their marriage, but when with her would frequently joke about having another wife elsewhere (and little doubt there was of it, for both of them were bringing him children at the same time); though she herself admitted he had always made her a kind and affectionate husband.—It appears, however, that her very property too brought its troubles; for, in 1695, he had a Chancery suit with the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter, arising out of her affairs; while he was never able to discharge the sums of 6,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*, which he had bound himself to pay his father. In this state of things, Cholmley D'Oyly died about 19th March 1699—1700, much in debt, and leaving two wives. It may be supposed, a pretty tumult ensued. His widow Elizabeth immediately possessed herself of all his property she was able, but refused to administer (which, however, his brother John did, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury); old Needham immediately went to her, and divulged her husband's marriage with his daughter Margaret, who then put in claims for dower. The heiress then commenced Chancery proceedings to upset the settlement made on her marriage, and about 1701, married secondly, Richard Fownes, esq. jun. of Stepleton, co. Dorset, the member of a respectable Devonshire family.

* "A fierce Chancery suit ensued between herself and her second husband on the one side, and Sir John D'Oyly and several members of his family, and the trustees in the settlement of 1693, on the other side; which suit had scarcely commenced, ere another began on the part of Charles D'Oyly of Southrope, co. Gloucester, who had advanced money to the young people at the period of their marriage; while, in May 1702, Sir John D'Oyly himself filed a bill against the Fownes's, his son John D'Oyly, and the Needhams, to establish his claim to the 6,000*l.* and 4,000*l.*; accusing all the parties of combining against himself. But it is needless to wade through the details of these disgraceful proceedings. The Fownes's were at last completely beaten, first by a decree of dismissal in the Court of Chancery, from which they appealed, in Nov. 1704, to the House of Lords; and secondly, by a dismissal of their petition and appeal by the Lords (and a full confirmation of the Chancery decree), in Jan. 1704—5. Thus ended the contest in the D'Oyly's favour."

This extract will be sufficient to show the curious nature of the ma-

terial to which Mr. D'Oyly Bayley has shown the way, as well as to prove his skill in what we properly term a biographical genealogist.

The Seven Penitential Psalms, &c. By M. Montagu.

THIS is intended to be a specimen of a new version of the Psalter, the author not being satisfied with any previous attempts, and thinking that none, on the whole, are to be preferred to Tate and Brady. The preface contains a learned and interesting account of the earliest translations of these Psalms, beginning with Hampole the Hermit, and Maidstone and Brampton, some now existing in manuscript. Hampole died in 1349, Maidstone in 1396. Of Brampton nothing is known. At the end of the volume a copy of the 130th Psalm is given from all the translations in chronological order, and one of Chapman's from Petrarch. It would not be fair to withhold a specimen of the author's translation, especially as we think he has executed his task well, and it was one of no little difficulty to attempt to surpass such poets as Mant and Keble.

PSALM VI.

Lord, ne'er rebuke me in thy wrath,
Nor in thine ire chastise;
Thine anger, Lord! in mercy soothe,
Nor let it 'gainst me rise.
Oh! heal me, Lord! my strength restore,
For I am worn and weak;
My soul also is troubled sore,
Nor knows where comfort seek.

O, Lord, do thou forgive my wrong,

Release me from thy frown,
'Neath thy displeasure, Lord, how long
Wilt still thou bow me down?

Turn thee, O Lord! turn from thy wrath,
Me in thy mercy save;
None may remember thee in death,
None thank thee in the grave.

I'm worn with groaning—nought *upcheers*,
By night as day still shed,
My couch I water with my tears,
Therewith I bathe my bed.

Because of all my many woes
Mine eye is worn away,
Because of my so many foes
'Tis dimm'd and in decay.

Hence from me, ye! all who rejoice
In vanity and ill,
The Lord hath heard my *weeping's* voice,
He will my prayer fulfil.

My foes shall all confounded be,
Sore vex'd and marked of blame,
They shall be made turn back and flee,
And sudden put to shame.

The expressions we have marked in italics are such as we should wish altered, which might be done without difficulty, as in stanza 2,

My soul also is troubled sore
For comfort where to seek.

In the 5th stanza "*weary* of groaning" should not be altered to "*worn*," and "*upcheers*" is not a good word; perhaps we might suggest

Weary I am of groaning, fed
For ever with my fears;
My daily couch, my nightly bed,
I water with my tears.

The "*voice* of weeping" is good, but not "*weeping's* voice." On these niceties excellence depends.

ANNUALS FOR 1846.

FISHER'S *Drawing Room Scrap-Book*. MDCCCXLVI. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. 4to. 36 Plates.—We have always considered the contents of this Annual to be particularly pleasing and delightful. In the quantity of its engravings it surpasses every other, and we may also say in their variety; while such is their excellence also that it would be difficult to surpass many of them in their respective kinds. All that is to be objected to them is their originality: they have mostly appeared before in Messrs. Fisher's various publications; but this objection would be of weight only with those who were already the fortunate possessors of all, or most, of

those splendid works. To have the power to form a "*Scrap-Book*" from such sources is what no other publishers in the world can boast, and, viewed in another but not undeserved light, this ornament of a drawing-room table may be fairly regarded as an annual trophy of the publishers' successful conduct of many very beautiful works, and of their munificent patronage of the arts of design and engraving. The local views, whether in Italy, in France, on the Rhine, or among the mountains of the Himalaya, all fully bear us out in the praise we thus willingly bestow; whilst those derived from the work entitled "*China Illustrated*" are most interesting representations of a country hitherto un-

the subjects of a lighter and less sacred character would not be so acceptable;" and that still it will not be unwelcome to the readers of many who think it necessary to have the Keepsake or admire the Book of Beauty. Among the countless engravings which have been made in the last age to represent by pictures the scenes of sacred history, there have been comparatively few that can be said to have been the purpose of adding impressiveness to the narrative, or dignity to the characters it commemorates. The majority of such conceptions have been either passionate or extravagant, and untrue in their costume and scenery; whilst some have degraded their subjects by figures and incidents not only inappropriate, but irrelevant and ridiculous. It would be well if editors and publishers would remember, when selecting subjects of this kind for engraving, that many pictures are esteemed for their qualities than can be transmitted, even by the best engraver, to a greatly reduced surface, and that those which are best genuine monuments of particular scenes of art may still be very faithful and true guided reflections of the sacred truth. There is only one design in the present volume to which we seriously object, and that is Rembrandt's picture to which he has given of "Christ rebuking the scribes."

Nearly all the other plates have claims of equal celebrity attached to them, and they are impressive as designs. All are admirably engraved. The literary portions are chiefly by the editor, who has sometimes written in verse, and sometimes in prose, and he has been assisted by contributions from the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, the Rev. Mr. Canon Slade, the Rev. Henry Davies, the Rev. R. W. Evans, the Rev. John Stowell, the Rev. Joseph Bayley, and others. There are in the volume many passages of much eloquent pathos, and some earnest appeals to the conscience, which are not less likely to find entrance into the heart of the reader from being presented in so beautiful an attire as that which is assumed by the Sacred Gift.

Christmas Greetings and Pictures: illustrated by Designs in Wood. Square octavo.—Under this unassuming title, Mr. Burns has produced one of the most beautiful volumes that have ever greeted the approach of Christmas and the New Year, and which suggests most forcibly the consolation. To whom shall I offer so charming a present? Though not resplendent with gold and colours, like some of the more illustrious volumes that elsewhere come the public favour, it is characterised by the more valuable quality of superior

designs particularly to those readers "to whom subjects of a lighter and less sacred character would not be so acceptable;"

and that still it will not be unwelcome to the readers of many who think it necessary to have the Keepsake or admire the Book of Beauty. Among the countless engravings which have been made in the last age to represent by pictures the scenes of sacred history, there have been comparatively few that can be said to have been the purpose of adding impressiveness to the narrative, or dignity to the characters it commemorates. The majority of such conceptions have been either passionate or extravagant, and untrue in their costume and scenery; whilst some have degraded their subjects by figures and incidents not only inappropriate, but irrelevant and ridiculous. It would be well if editors and publishers would remember, when selecting subjects of this kind for engraving, that many pictures are esteemed for their qualities than can be transmitted, even by the best engraver, to a greatly reduced surface, and that those which are best genuine monuments of particular scenes of art may still be very faithful and true guided reflections of the sacred truth. There is only one design in the present volume to which we seriously object, and that is Rembrandt's picture to which he has given of "Christ rebuking the scribes."

Nearly all the other plates have claims of equal celebrity attached to them, and they are impressive as designs. All are admirably engraved. The literary portions are chiefly by the editor, who has sometimes written in verse, and sometimes in prose, and he has been assisted by contributions from the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, the Rev. Mr. Canon Slade, the Rev. Henry Davies, the Rev. R. W. Evans, the Rev. John Stowell, the Rev. Joseph Bayley, and others. There are in the volume many passages of much eloquent pathos, and some earnest appeals to the conscience, which are not less likely to find entrance into the heart of the reader from being presented in so beautiful an attire as that which is assumed by the Sacred Gift.

Christmas Greetings and Pictures: illustrated by Designs in Wood. Square octavo.—Under this unassuming title, Mr. Burns has produced one of the most beautiful volumes that have ever greeted the approach of Christmas and the New Year, and which suggests most forcibly the consolation. To whom shall I offer so charming a present? Though not resplendent with gold and colours, like some of the more illustrious volumes that elsewhere come the public favour, it is characterised by the more valuable quality of superior

art, not only exhibiting the most delicate specimens conceivable of engraving on wood, but also designs which do infinite credit to the taste and skill of the artists employed. With the recent competitions in historical painting, there has certainly arisen a knowledge of costume, a freedom of composition, and a carefulness of execution, which make one regard with much satisfaction the advance made upon the book-prints produced by the best hands of the last generation, including Corbould, Smirke, and the prolific Stothard, whose mannerism is often insufferable. There is a pleasing variety of style in the present volume, and we may add that we like these subjects best which do not too closely follow the German artists, who are very clever in their way, but need not be imitated so closely as to forfeit the character of our national school. Every page forms a picture with its ornamental borders, but the distinct "pictures" the publisher has reckoned as one hundred. The poetry is selected chiefly from modern writers, and with good taste. The authors' names are to be found only in the Contents, where we notice one misprint,—the author of the *Ballad of Camnor Hall* was Mickle, not Meikle.

The Christian's Daily Rule. 18mo. pp. 264.—*Luke Sharp, or Knowledge without Religion.* 16mo. pp. 240.—Both these are by the Rev. F. Paget, whose pen is indefatigable. The first is an extended practical comment on the petition in the Liturgy, "Vouchsafe, O Lord, to keep us this day without sin." There is, however, an awkwardness in the construction of the volume which, we should have thought, so practised a writer would have avoided; since allusions are made to an appendix which does not appear, but which, we are told, will be published in another shape. We would take this opportunity of advising authors to finish the manuscript before they send to press, or the consequence will be, that the book is disfigured. The latter volume is a tale, related with Mr. Paget's usual ability. The late Dr. Adam Clarke observed that there is a *Sadducean* kind of education prevalent—which is the same idea as Mr. Paget has sought to convey. Chartists, Socialists, and Members of Mechanics' Institutes, are parties for whom this volume is expressly calculated.

On the Reverence due to Holy Places. 12mo. pp. 52.—There is much useful remark in this pamphlet, which may find its way into works of higher pretensions. We would particularly notice the remonstrance addressed to singers in churches, on their behaviour during divine service; and the

author too justly says, "In some of our cathedrals, alas! this sad example has been given to humbler choirs, and too many of the latter have followed it with close fidelity." (p. 28.) The note at p. 39, on the subtlety of the distinction drawn by Romanists "between prayers offered before an image, but not to an image," deserves attention.

Companion to the Prayer Book, compiled from the best Sources. 16mo. pp. 173.—Much information is condensed into this little book, but a remark of Heeren's upon Michaeli's Commentaries on the Laws of Moses seems rather applicable:—"The commentator has carried his views beyond the legislator;" and so, we should say, the "Companion" has stretched a little beyond the intention of our liturgists in some of his views.

The Rose Garden of Persia. By Louisa Stuart Costello. Post 8vo.—This is quite an age of illustrated works and books of ornament. The one before us may lay claim to a high place among those of the latter class. "The Rose Garden of Persia" is a selection from the writings of the poets of that country rendered into verse by Miss Costello. She has also enriched the work with a very interesting introduction, treating of the character and history of Persian poetry in general. So much for the contents of the book. We must now speak of the manner in which it is embellished. Many of the pages are ornamented with very beautifully executed devices in gold and colours copied from similar embellishments in Persian MSS. In addition to this each page is surrounded with a very tasteful border, printed in red ink, imparting quite a *roseate* hue to the work. One great merit there is in the book, that the ornaments are neither redundant nor heavy.

Arrah Neil, or Times of Old. By G. P. R. James, Esq. 8vo. 3 vols.—The scene of this tale is laid during the period of the great Civil War. The author has described those sad and eventful times with great accuracy and fidelity, and has painted the character of the two parties in them in a very forcible and skilful manner. With Mr. James the base selfishness, the hypocrisy, injustice, oppression, and cruelty of the Roundhead, and the high and noble purposes, the lofty daring, the generous disinterestedness, the gallant and reckless courage of the Cavalier, are displayed in every page. Nor has this long-practised writer been less successful in his individual portraiture. The character of Captain Barecolt is a masterly delineation, well

kept up and well sustained from first to last. Perhaps in its conception the author may have had in his thoughts the "illustrious Major Dalgetty," that most amusing personage in the "Legend of Montrose." They certainly belong to the same *genus*, but each is a distinct species, interesting in its way, and we do but justice to Mr. James in saying—and can we render higher praise?—that his valiant captain is quite as original a sketch as that which the great master of romantic fiction has given of the redoubtable "Major Dalgetty."

King René's Daughter, a Lyric Drama, from the Danish of Henrik Hertz. By J. F. Chapman. — Miss Chapman, the translator, says that the reception of this drama at the Theatre Royal at Copenhagen was enthusiastic, and that when published it met with an equally favourable reception from the reading public, so that within a month it reached a fourth edition. We cannot say that it has produced a similar effect on us, for we think the whole conception essentially undramatic, unnatural, and almost childish, or at least only suited to a melodramatic exhibition. Iolanthe, the heroine, is born blind, and grows up unconscious of her misfortune, under the care of a physician called Eben Julian, who is also a magician, or rather a mesmeriser, and who by a kind of talisman placed on her, commands and regulates her sleep. But it is not the sleep which Nature sends—

I know not how myself to deem of it :
By means of some mysterious words and signs
The Leech doth gradually induce a trance ;
Then on her bosom afterwards he places
A polished, gold encircled stone, apparently
A talisman, or sacred amulet,
And not until it is again removed
Doth Iolanthe wake.

Her blindness is accidentally made known to her by her not knowing the distinction between a red and white rose. At length the Leech cures her : when she recovers her sight she talks a great deal of nonsense ; on which the King her father says,

Ha !
(*Kings, we observe, are much addicted to say Ha !*)
She speaks ! Tristen, my Iolanthe speaks !
Oh is it utterance of grief or joy
That issues from her lips ?

We must in justice add, that the translator seems to have performed her task

with correctness and elegance. Let her next choose some worthier subject.

Isaford, and other Poems. By George Murray. — These poems show at once some natural talent, and some considerable defects in taste and judgment. A constant and attentive study of the best models, such as Dryden and Pope, would improve his versification and expression, and enable his native genius to show itself in brighter colours, and with better effect : he will not then allow such a couplet as the following to escape him :

" 'Twas Ada, who had ventured abroad
To open all her sores before her God,"
and others of the same kind ; but we have never a wish to dwell on defects. They must occur in all compositions : at the same time all care should be taken to avoid them : every author should respect himself and those whom he addresses, and carelessness will do much to mar the effect of the finest genius. Let the author give his poems a severe revision before the next edition, and he himself will be pleased with the improved effect.

THE AULD KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

The gude auld Kirk of Scotland,
The wild winds round her blaw,
And when her foemen hear their sough
They prophecy her fa' !
But what altho' her fate has been
Among the floods to sit,—
The gude auld Kirk of Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet.

There may be wrath within her wa's,—
What reck ! her wa's are wide,
It's but the beating of a heart,
The rushing of a tide,
Whose motion keeps its waters pure.
Then let them foam or fret,
The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet.

She was a lithe, she was a licht
When a' thing else was mirk,
And mony a trembling heart has found
Its bield behind the Kirk.
She bore the brawl, and did her due
When Scotland's sword was wet ;
The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet.

The clouds that overcast her sky
Maun shortly flit awa',
A bonny, blue, and peaceful heaven
Smiles sweetly thro' them a' ;
Her country's life-blood's in her veins,
The wide war's in her debt ;
The gude auld Kirk o' Scotland,
She's nae in ruins yet.

Preparing for Publication.

The Index to British Genealogy; being a general and digested directory to Pedigrees and Genealogical Information, printed and manuscript. By William D'Oyly Bayley.

In January, in One Volume, 8vo., with plates of several hundred Ancient Spanish, Gaulish, and British coins, engraved from the originals; "*Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, geographically arranged and described. Hispania, Gallia, Britannia.*" By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

Dec. 4. A Convocation was holden, at which it was resolved by a large majority that the Convocation Tax should be discontinued, and that a sum amounting to the average of its proceeds for the last three years, should be annually transferred from the funds of the University Press, and applied to the uses for which the tax is now available.

The history of this tax may be curious to our academical friends who are non-resident. It was originally imposed in 1798 upon all members of the University, of whatever station or degree, for the support of the University Volunteers. In 1802, the sum being no longer required for that purpose, Convocation decided that it should still be collected, and the proceeds applied to pay the stipends of the Public Examiners, and for other academical uses, in which were afterwards, viz. in 1803 and 1808, included any deficiencies that might arise in the sums collected for the payment of the Select Preachers, the Pro-rectors, and the Masters of the Schools. Those funds having, however, proved nearly, if not altogether, sufficient for the objects for which they were designed, and a considerable surplus annually accruing, such surplus was, in 1813, agreed to be paid over to the Bodleian Library, the annual income of which had long been insufficient to allow of any extensive purchases, or to pay the salaries of additional officers. To these purposes the residue has, ever since 1813, been appropriated, with the exception of a trifling sum annually paid for the maintenance of prisoners confined by the University authorities in the city gaol. Many complaints having been made by non-resident members of the expense incurred in keeping their names on the books of the University, and the funds of the Press being abundantly sufficient to bear the burthen, it was judged proper to abrogate the tax in question, providing for the Bodleian and the other academical uses by an annual transfer of a sum, averaging between between 1000*l.* and 1,200*l.* a year, from the funds of the Press.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Somerset House, the Marquess of Northampton, President, in the chair. The royal medals were awarded to G. B. Airy, esq. Astronomer Royal, for his paper "On the Laws of the Tides on the coasts of Ireland, as inferred from an extensive series of observations made in connection with the Ordnance Survey of Ireland;" and to Thomas Snow Beck, esq. for his paper "On the Nerves of the Uterus." The Copley medal was awarded to Professor Schwann, of Louvain, for his "Physiological Researches on the Development of Animal and Vegetable Textures." The President delivered his customary annual address, accompanied by notices of the distinguished deceased fellows; after which the new council were elected; and the fellows of the society and their friends dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; the Marquess of Northampton presiding. The following is a list of the officers and council:—President, the Marquess of Northampton; Treasurer, *George Rennie, esq.*; Secretaries, *Peter Mark Roget, M.D.*, *Samuel Hunter Christie, esq., M.A.*; Foreign Secretary, *Lieut.-Colonel E. Sabine, R.A.* Other members of the Council: *John Bostock, M.D.*; *Sir Wm. Burnett, M.D., K.C.H.*; *Charles Daubeny, M.D.*; *Bryan Donkin, esq.*; *Very Rev. Dean of Ely*; *Thomas Galloway, esq.*; *William Robert Grove, esq., M.A.*; *Leonard Horner, esq.*; *Sir John W. Lubbock, bart. M.A.*; *John Forbes Royle, M.D.*; *William Sharpey, M.D.*; *William Henry Smyth, Capt. R.N.*; *John Taylor, esq.*; *Charles Wheatstone, esq.*; *Rev. Robert Willis, M.A.*; *Lord Wrottesley.*—The Fellows whose names are printed in italics were not members of the last council.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Nov. 29. The ninth anniversary meeting of this Society was held at its rooms, 20, Bedford-street, Covent-Garden, J. E. Gray, esq. F.R.S. President, in the chair. The secretary read the report of the council, from which it appeared that 16 mem.

bers had been elected since the last anniversary meeting, and that the society now consisted of 182 members. A ballot took place for the council for the ensuing year, when the Chairman was re-elected President, and he nominated J. Miers, esq. F.R.S., and E. Doubleday, esq. F.L.S., Vice-Presidents.

BRITTON TESTIMONIAL.

We are pleased to learn that the amount of the subscription towards a testimonial to the author of the *Architectural and Cathedral Antiquities* amounts to nearly 500*l.* and that the Committee have determined to appropriate the sum collected to the printing and embellishment of a literary work which Mr. Britton agrees to prepare and direct. This will be a literary memoir of his own life and writings, and will embrace many anecdotes and curious information relating to topography, archæology, and the fine arts, and to various printers, publishers, antiquaries, and other public persons with whom Mr. Britton has been connected during the last half-century. Mr. Dawson Turner, and the late Mr. Allan Cunningham, have repeatedly urged him to undertake such a work, which cannot fail to be one of great interest to the literary public. Mr. Britton may be truly called a veteran author.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

We witnessed on Monday, December 15th, the third and last performance on the eve of the Christmas recess of the elegant and classical comedy of the *Andria* of Terence, by the scholars of this ancient foundation. They well sustained their former reputation as representatives of the characters designed by the Greek dramatist, and the Roman his imitator.

Menander fecit Andriam

is the frank avowal of Terence in the original prologue to this play.

The Westminster *corps dramatique* have with great propriety adopted the Greek costume for the personages of the play. We well remember in former years Simo was accustomed to appear on the stage in a flowing wig, laced waistcoat, and coat with the cumbrous cuffs of the period of Queen Anne, while Pamphilus figured with his opera-hat, silk stockings, and kerseymerie tights, as a beau of the nineteenth century, and the pert intriguing Davus wore the laced yellow coat, shoulder-knot, and scarlet breeches of a modern lacquey. Much was gained in marking the rank, age, and peculiarities of the different characters by this analogical adaptation of ancient Greek manners to modern times;

but all probability and propriety, and all the illusion of the scene, were sacrificed to that endeavour.*

The characters on this occasion were represented with a perfect comprehension of their spirit. That most touching description by Pamphilus of the death-bed of Chrysis, when she consigned Glycerium to his care, was given with great effect.

Te isti virum do, amicum, tutorem, patrem,
Bona nostro hæc tibi permitto et tuz mando,

was a charge repeated with pathetic force by the young lover.

The very long part of Simo was played with great discrimination. When wearied out by the supposed consequences of his son's indiscretion, he abandons all further hope of correcting it, the words "*Habeat, valeat, vivat cum illa*" were uttered, not as we have sometimes heard them, with an angry and peevish tone of voice, but with a subdued, oppressed, and overwhelmed expression, as of a father whose disappointed hopes had no other mode of venting themselves than in the calm submissive accents of an enduring irremediable grief. Davus found an admirable representative in Milman, a senior scholar of the school.

We subjoin correct copies of the Prologue and Epilogue, as they were spoken.

PROLOGUS.

Salvete :—Prologum forsitan comedie
Spectator aliquis serius dari putet :—
"Hujusce nostri scilicet spectaculi
Non nocte primâ, at alterâ, dein tertiâ,
Hunc prologum, epilogumque insuper
placet dare.

Nomen Terenti fabulæ præfigitur;
Parum Terentiana norma profuit."
Esto—arbitrentur lenius, qui senserint
Tenero histrioni quale sit periculum,
Quàm leviâprimum sæpe tardent impetum.
Eunt Athenas optimates Anglici,
Romam Poetis itur et Pictoribus,
Æternæ, ut aiunt, Urbis omnes diligunt
Ipsas ruinas—Integrum hic adest opus
Quod fonte Græco manat ex purissimo,
Sibi quod esse Roma laudi censuit.
Est tota Græca (verba præter) fabula;
Est Græca vestis : scena Græca panditur :
Linguam libenter Roma vindicat suam.
Quid si quievit musa nostra parvula ?
Quid si Terentio unice vacavimus ?
Jam nunc aguntur, quas habemus gratias ;
Mox, si quid ipsi possumus re ludicrâ,
Risus favoremque epiloquo captabimus.

* On the subject of the dresses in the Westminster play, we several years since communicated some observations on occasion of the performance of the *Eunuchus*.

EPILOGUS.

Enter DAVUS, with a newspaper or "share-list" in his hand.

Da. Nulla dies sine linea? at, hercule! primum in horas

Accrescit nostrae! [*PAMPHILUS crosses the stage: DAVUS continues, calling to him*]
Pamphilus, ut reor, est.

Quæso Capellanâ venisti proximè ab Aulâ?

Sorsum tendebant omnia, noster, heri.

Pa. Quisnam hic? quid garrit? Da. Tu non me, Pamphile, nôris?

Da. Ah! mihi tandem

Prospexi. Pa. Melius quam mihi prospicitur.

Da. verò, nostris agitur quid civibus?

Da. Itur:

Omnia mille vias ire, redire, labor.

Vite præstantur jam vera vaticia; si sit

Expendendum, "animal mobile" natus

Ordo novus rerum—erravi—novus ordo ro-

Sargit—nescinus stare loco aut localis.

Pa. Ah! verum id verum est. Da. Sed tu,

mi Pamphile, visus es

Subtristis—minus an nostra

Pa. Uxor et infantes percarâ negotia sunt, hoc

Hepperi—et est prope res perditâ. Da. Restituam.

Ecce! metalla tibi transmutabuntur, ab Iro

Crucius eris! tabulas accipe fructiferas!

Andisti nomen! Megarensis, Atheni-que-ensis,

Et Grandis Peloponnesiaca, hæc via est:

Totam ego confeci solus—Director eris tu!

Pa. Ludis me. Da. Minime: quilibet istud

agat.

Andi jam imprimis tabula inspicienda lo-

Orbita tum cautus longo enumeraris oportet,

Quotquot vici inter terminum utrumque

lacent.

Commoda describas operis, lucrumque fu-

Fortiore sors decies multiplicanda.

Pa. Probo.

Da. Nam regio ac situs est aptissimus—

Vix quicquam dignum nomine colliculi.

Indictur ascensu facili, scalique gradatim;

Postremo drachme tota erit artha due!

Pa. Tantillum argenti! quid vis? quibus uteris

armis?

Da. Ah! nos rem facimus, non, mihi crede,

Id curent alii! quid restat? mane sequenti

Premulgat ceptum nuntia charta novum.

Collaudant—fit turba foro—pecus omne fre-

miscit

Cervinum; inque dies evehitur pretium.

Acceptum ne serva; at justo tempore vendas!

Sic aurum ex nihilo nactus eris solidum.

Nomin-enim-aliste Doctores byrsæ hodierni,

Atque realiste nos simul existimus.

Pa. Miror—at omnino tutum hoc, expersque

pericli.

Da. mihi affirmas? Da. Experire modo!

Ne te præveniant alii, hæc tibi causa timoris

Unica.

Enter SONIA, LESBIA, CHREMES, and MYNIS.

So. Dave, novam hanc instituisne Viam?

Da. Immo. [*All together*] Scrip—scrip—

scrip—Scriptum mihi distribuendum

Cures oro. Pa. Et tu, Sonia! tuque, Chreme!

So. Mynis enim suadebat. Pa. Ras nym fo-

mina callet

Ambages? My. Quidni? nonne ego serva

(cerva) vocor?

Da. Omnigenus grex est.

Enter STIMO, fuming.

St. Ubiam est, te appello, magister!

Da. Oh! salve! ægre aliquid ferre videre,

Stimo!

St. Cur vexilliferum, domino nolente, volente,

Huc illic nostro cursitat agmen agro?

Da. Designatores, metatoresque—ego misi—

Itur per villam, vir venerande, tuam.

St. Ferque aulam, credo, ac conclave! ita ja-

nuam ad ipsam,

Impurus ludos stans facit iste Dromo!

Quò discesserunt leges? nullusne pudori

Jam locus? Da. Ah! minime hunc erubuisse

puto.

St. Servabat sacros Deus olim Terminus agros;

Confundit vester terminus omne solum.

At percat!

Enter CRITO.

[*Stimo continues*] Quisnam huc properat?

Crito! Sanus Athenas

Vix repetis! Cr. Salve! Me grave cogit

Trames enim e ferro. St. Di magni vestra

Insula concept? Da. Cum ratione furit.

Cr. Est via que Cycladas passim atmospherica

Jungat,

Trans freta suspensis pontibus aeris!

Da. Magnificum! St. At non tu ista moves!

Cr. Ah! vera fatebor;

Jam bona visum iterum est Chrysidis ista

Proximus ipse mili— St. Fructus hos nostra

Secula! Director, quid tibi, Dave paras?

Da. Inveni portum! pars et mox lecta Senatûs

Ipse ero—quin Regem plebs vocat! St. Oh!

facinus!

Tu simulas regem? [*To the audience*] Sed

tandem hæc ludicra cessent—

Vos potius reges conciliare velim.

Stare vias super antiquas, gressusque priorum

Hic mos prævaluit, non sine laude, sequi.

Quicquid vita novi ferat aut externa tumultus,

Usque tamen Musis hæc loca sacra vacent!

Semper salva Fides; semper sit cultus Honesti

In priscam et pietas inviolata domum!

The hits in the above composition at

the mania of railway speculations are ex-

ceedingly happy. Among these may be

especially particularised the allusion to

the god Terminus, whose image was set

up by landed proprietors in the classic

ages to indicate and maintain the limits of

their territorial possessions; but a railway

terminus has just a contrary operation,—

Servebat sacros Deus olim Terminus agros,

Confundit vester Terminus omne solum.

No allusion which depends on the double

application of a name could be more per-

tinently used. We are highly gratified to

find the character of Westminster School

maintained in all its former vigour and

utility. To her public schools and col-

leges England must look for the main-

tenance of her Protestant faith and con-

stitutional privileges, through all the

changes of views and manners which the

mutability of human affairs and worldly

speculations may produce.

Of the antiquity of dramatic perform-

ances by the scholars of Westminster, we

have the following note from an old ac-

count of the charges of the revels in the

year 1564, the 6th of Elizabeth:—"For

certeyne playes by the gramer skole of

Westmynster and the childerne of Powles.

Wages and diet for officers, taylers, mer-

cers, and other provisions, viii^{li}. vi^s. viii^d."

A. J. K.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10. At the anniversary of the Royal Academy, its members met for the election of the various officers, and the usual biennial distribution of prizes. The chair, in the absence of Sir M. A. Shee, the President, who, from continued indisposition, could not attend, was taken by the Keeper, Mr. Jones. The prizes were distributed in the following order:—Gold medals, with the discourses of the Presidents Reynolds and West, to Mr. J. C. Hooke, for the best historical composition in oil of "The Finding of the Body of Harold;" to Mr. A. Brown, for the best original model of "The Hours leading out the Horses of the Sun;" and to Mr. A. Johnson, for the best architectural design for a National Record Office:—silver medals, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, to Mr. T. Clark, for the best copy in oil; and to Mr. W. Gale, for the best chalk drawing from the living model:—silver medal to Mr. G. A. Sintzenich, for the second best drawing; and to Mr. T. Clarke, for the third best drawing:—silver medals, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, to Mr. A. Brown, for the best model from the life; and to Mr. W. Walters, for the best architectural drawing of the Strand front of Somerset House:—a silver medal to Mr. S. C. Capes, for the second best drawing:—a silver medal, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, to Mr. J. A. Vinter, for the best chalk drawing from the antique:—silver medals to Mr. G. B. O'Neil, for the second best drawing; and to Mr. W. Anderson, for the third best drawing:—a silver medal, with the lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, to Mr. G. Moss, for the best model from the antique:—and silver medals to Mr. Kelsey, for the second best model; and to Mr. L. Wyon, for the best medal die from the head of the Apollo Belvidere. The meeting concluded with the reading of an address to the students, which had been composed by Sir M. A. Shee for the former biennial meeting, but not delivered by him on account of indisposition. Sir M. A. Shee has been induced to recall his resignation of the presidency, and thus postpone, for a time at least, the difficulty which his fellow-academicians have had in agreeing upon a suitable successor.

SALE OF MR. BECKFORD'S PROPERTY
FROM LANSDOWN TOWER, BATH.

A sequel to the far celebrated sales at
Abbey has been recently made by
a Bath of the greater part of the

contents of the Tower built by the late Mr. Beckford upon Lansdown.

It is remarked by an intelligent writer in the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette*, to which we are principally indebted for this account, that such competition for what nine-tenths of the world would regard as trifles, was scarcely ever witnessed. China plates, for example, sold at 36 guineas the dozen, similar to what, upon ordinary occasions, might be purchased at five shillings each. Cups and saucers, perfectly useless from their delicacy, brought three and four guineas each. In this way, for china, which might be matched for 50*l.*, there has been realised five hundred and ninety guineas!

The most precious, indeed, all the treasured objects Mr. Beckford especially cared for, have been removed from the Tower to Lansdown-crescent or to Hamilton Palace. There are, for instance, the Babylonish cup, formed of some vitreous substance, brilliant in colour, and covered with figures so fused and blended with the material, that it seems hopeless to conjecture what means have been employed to produce the effect. The candlesticks of standard gold, from designs by Holbien; or those still more rare, which, when the peerless Alhambra was in all its glory, formed a portion of its regal luxury. The mighty vase, sculptured from a single gem—the precious opal, polished throughout and sculptured marvellously, of which Rubens made drawings, and separate drawings of the various details (now, we believe, in the collection of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire).

Of Limoges enamel there were in the Tower dishes large as a warrior's shield; the border gorgeous arabesque, and the field displaying classical subjects, many of them designed by Julio Clovio; ivory, which revealed the very thoughts of Benvenuto Cellini, and that charming artist, Flamingo.

The paintings collected by Mr. Beckford formed an entire history of art, and the few pictures now sold could be spared without destroying the unity of the whole.

We cannot afford space to enumerate the admirably-arranged Assyrian, Greek, Indian, Roman, Portuguese, Spanish, German, French, and British coins, or the vast collection of medals; neither can we even glance at the books, drawings, and thousands of choicest prints; but we must linger for a moment at the gems flash on our remembrance. Diamonds of the purest water, and of all colours, pink, yellow, violet, and jet black; rubies, which

almost realised the fiction of shedding light amidst darkness; a string of pearls, the sight of which rendered the matter-of-fact Mr. Rundell poetical, for it is said that he used the Persian metaphor, describing them as the condensed essence of moonbeams; agents in all parts of the world had a knowledge of this celebrated string of pearls; their form and lustre were registered, and when a corresponding bead was in the market, whatever the price might be, it was certain to become Mr. Beckford's.

The Tower alone was sold on Monday, Nov. 24, for 4400*l.*; and, with the gardens, brought 8415 guineas. It is supposed to have been bought in; for the estimated value of the fixtures left in it was 1444*l.*; the garden cost 15,000*l.*, and the land 3000*l.*; so that, at the very lowest calculation, the property must have cost Mr. Beckford 23,000*l.*

We subjoin the prices obtained for some of the principal of the pictures sold Nov. 25:—Jean Cousin—(a pair)—The Day of Judgment, representing the resurrection of the dead, and its companion, the condemnation of the wicked, 63*l.*; Domenichino—Allegorical—The pursuit of Love, 105*l.*; Canaletto—View in Venice, with the statue of St. George, 58*l.* 16*s.*; Albert Cuyp—View off the Dutch Coast, 183*l.* 15*s.*; G. Lance—A Fruit Piece, 62*l.* 5*s.*; Gonzales Cocques—Interior of a handsome apartment, decorated with pictures, 162*l.* 12*s.*; Canaletto—View at Venice, 215*l.* 5*s.*; Velasquez—A very fine Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, 44*l.* 10*s.*; West—A Grand Mass in the Interior of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in which are introduced the Kings of France and Scotland, when prisoners at Windsor, 113*l.* 8*s.*; Peter Neefs—The Interior of a magnificent Cathedral, 137*l.*; Copley Fielding—Landscape, with Cattle—View of Hurstmonceaux Castle, looking towards Pevensey Level, 14*l.*; Melchior Hondekoeter—Poultry, in a magnificent landscape, 193*l.* 5*s.*; De Court—Very highly finished landscape, with ecclesiastical ruins and water, 84*l.*; De Heem and Bonaventura Peters, 169*l.*—Still life, 92*l.* 8*s.*; West—The opening of the Seventh Seal, painted expressly for Beckford, 23*l.* 2*s.*; Walckenberg—The building of the Tower of Babel, 121*l.* 16*s.*; Giovanni Bellini—A fine Portrait of Andrea Vendramini, Doge of Venice, 147*l.* 6*s.*; Francesco Mola—Rocky and romantic Landscape, 147*l.*; Willes Madox—The Temptation in the Wilderness, 17*l.* 6*s.*; Christ's Agony in the Garden, 21*l.*; The Annunciation, 15*l.* 15*s.*; [These pictures, the subject of which were suggested to the artist by Mr. Beck-

ford, were painted expressly for the Sanctuary.] De Witt—Interior of a Cathedral, with figures, 49*l.* 7*s.*; Copley Fielding—A Vessel endeavouring to enter a Harbour, at the approach of a storm, 152*l.* 5*s.*; Thomas Barker—Scene in the Campo Vaccino, 39*l.* 18*s.*; Crayer—A full-length Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, 67*l.* 4*s.*

The total sum realised by the pictures amounted to nearly 3,000*l.*

Of the fruit-piece, by G. Lance, it was reported that when the picture was exhibited in the British Gallery it was designated the "Sunbeam," a name by which it has ever since been known. Mr. Beckford informed the secretary that he wished for this admirable picture, and was told that it had already been disposed of. Without asking either the price of the picture or the name of the purchaser, he desired the secretary to present his compliments to the owner, and to say that if he would do him the favour to accept of double the cost price, he should feel sincerely obliged. The gentleman who had bought the picture of Lance was the artist's friend, and sensible of the advantage of placing one of his productions in Mr. Beckford's collection, he relinquished his claim, and paid to Mr. Lance the double sum. A letter detailing those particulars, written by Mr. Lance, was offered by the auctioneer, Mr. English, to the purchaser. The original cost we do not remember; but the price brought at the auction this day was 65 guineas.

A small landscape, by Mr. Barker of Bath, which was painted only four years ago, and for which his patron gave 30 guineas, brought at this day's auction 38 guineas; and a painting by Copley Fielding, the exhibition price of which was, it is understood, 40 guineas, brought 145 guineas.

When the Hondekoeter was placed before the company there was a general manifestation of delight. The touch of genius exalts even the meanest subject. Here poultry assume dignity, and, although perfectly natural, are invested with an interest that excites the imagination. When this famous work was first taken to Lansdown Tower it was placed in what was then called the Crimson room; but the introduction of so animated and richly-coloured a picture had produced an effect to which its possessor could not be reconciled. It was discovered that the brilliancy of the scarlet crest of the cock had cast everything into dimness; and, with that energetic promptness characteristic of Mr. Beckford, he ordered that the walls should be covered with scarlet cloth, and that the drapery which concealed the entrance, the window-curtains, the car-

poets, coaches, and every article of furniture, should be made to harmonise with this key note, the said cock's comb!

The wonder of the collection, for minute finish, was Walckenberg's picture of the building of Babel, formerly in King Charles's collection. The tower itself was made to appear stupendous from the diminutive figures employed in its construction. It was cheap at the price paid for it—121 guineas. When Mr. Beckford gave his order for this purchase, he said, "Buy it, although the price should be as high as the tower itself."

As agents were generally employed, it was difficult to ascertain for whom they bid. The King of Bavaria, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Harrington, Earl De Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Northwick, Gen. Sir William Davy, Charles Maude, esq. Mr.

Chaplin, Mr. Hume, it was rumoured, had made purchases.

A full length statue, in marble, of St. Anthony of Padua, with the infant Saviour, executed by Rossi, was sold for thirty-two guineas and a half. Among the vases was one denominated "colossal," of Peterhead granite, highly polished, seven feet in height, and three in diameter. It is tazza-shaped, and on a pillar and pedestal of the same material. It was knocked down to Mr. Hume for 90 guineas; it had cost Mr. Beckford 300*l.* by the time it was fixed on the spot it occupied. Some of the Etruscan vases fetched good prices; the highest price given was 24 guineas. The total proceeds of the sale, including the sum bid for the Tower, reached nearly 17,000*l.*

A very handsome folio volume, with beautiful plates, descriptive of Mr. Beckford's collection, was compiled by Mr. English, jun. of Bath, shortly before Mr. Beckford's death.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Nov. 17. H. E. Kendall, esq. V.P. in the chair.

This meeting was numerously attended, and the proceedings were particularly interesting. Amongst the donations was a check for 20*l.* from General Pasley, for the purposes of the Institute. The foreign secretary announced that the council had voted the Institute medal to the Chevalier Benth, lately the chief director of the Government works in Prussia, on his retirement from office.

Mr. Poynter, hon. sec., read a catalogue, drawn up by himself and Mr. Donaldson, of drawings by Palladio, now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick. During the last session of the Institute an application was made, through the Secretary for Foreign Correspondence, on behalf of the Academy of Vicenza, for some account of the drawings by Palladio, known to exist in this country, and this paper was the result of a permission to examine them, granted by his grace to the Institute. The collection (formed by the architect Earl of Burlington) is contained and classed in 17 portfolios and books, and amounts to about 285 in number, of which about 250 appear, from internal evidence, to be by the hand of Palladio himself. They consist of plans and measurements from the antique, including most of those which have been given to the world in the works of

Palladio, and in the work on the ancient baths; of some restorations, among which is conspicuous an elaborate development of the Temple of Fortune at Praeneste, containing much which no longer exists; and several unpublished original designs. There is, in addition to these, a vast mass of architectural drawings of different schools, but Messrs. Poynter and Donaldson, by whom the examination was made and the paper drawn up, confined themselves to the works of Palladio. The meeting recommended to the Council that this paper should be printed. Mr. Tite remarked enough was not done for the elucidation of Classic Architecture. Even of St. Paul's Cathedral, there were no sufficient illustrations. In connection with the Duke of Devonshire's collection, the speaker alluded to Inigo Jones' sketch-book, in the duke's possession, of which he had caused to be made a small number of fac-simile copies for friends and public libraries.

Some specimens of Dr. Arnott's valves were exhibited and described: and led to a conversation on smoky chimneys, which shewed what very different opinions are entertained on apparently simple points.

The honorary secretary then read a letter from Mr. Hawkins (on the proposed collection of national antiquities at the British Museum), given in a preceding page, and called on Mr. Newton, one of the officers of the Museum, who was in

the room to give further explanation. Mr. Newton said, the Trustees of the Museum had always been most anxious to establish a Museum of National Antiquities, but had not felt themselves in a position to do so till now. It was most desirable that a spirit of preservation should be induced, and that relics, when found, should be transmitted to a public repository, rather than be placed in private hands.

Mr. Tite was glad of the opportunity which then offered itself, to set the public right on a particular point, in connection with antiquities in the City. A general impression prevailed, that matters of this sort were little cared for in the City, and that they looked after nothing but turtle and railway shares. In reality, however, this was not the case. There were many who were most anxious to keep together such ancient remains as were found. These views were greatly interfered with by those gentlemen who, singly, were running after all the antiquities which were brought to light, and endeavoured to buy them. Such a course necessarily led to their dispersion. When they were excavating for the Exchange, foreseeing that many relics would probably be discovered, and most anxious that they should all be kept together, the contractor was bound, under heavy penalties, to place every thing that was discovered, in the hands of the committee, and arrangements were made to remove any temptation to sell on the part of the workmen. At the commencement of the works, he was applied to by Mr. Roach Smith, for leave to watch the excavation, and this he readily gave, but told him, at the same time, that he would not be permitted on any account to purchase. In the first instance, nothing was discovered of earlier date than the twelfth or thirteenth centuries, but at the western end, in a part where the ground was bad, piles were found. These being drawn, a bed of concrete was discovered, and under it a hole filled with soft peaty earth. In this was an extraordinary collection of Roman remains,—remnants of Roman London; shoes, sandals, amphore, bodkins, and numerous coins; such a collection as was never seen before. It required the greatest efforts to prevent it from being dissipated, and Mr. Roach Smith had given much trouble by his efforts to elude the regulations, and purchase for his own collection. What he had to complain of, however, was, that Mr. S. had afterwards accused them in the *Archæologia*, and elsewhere, of the interruption they caused to his investigations. The charge had been made publicly, and he therefore felt no delicacy in mentioning the name. The collection, he

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was happy to say, was under his care in the London Institution; and the only question was, whether it should be placed in the City Library or the British Museum; in one way or the other, it would speedily be made public.

Mr. G. Godwin, reverting to Mr. Hawkins' gratifying communication, reminded the meeting of an application made to the Museum some time ago, to the effect that they should establish a Museum of Architecture, which was refused; and further pointed to the manner in which Mr. Wyse's motion in the House of Commons, to the same effect, had been received. He hailed with great satisfaction the present determination of the Trustees, and feeling that they would probably be glad to have their hands strengthened, by an expression of opinion from a body like the Institute, suggested that the council should take into consideration how they could best convey this,—a suggestion which appeared to be concurred in by the whole meeting.

Mr. Donaldson alluded to what the French had done for the preservation of antiquities. He was of opinion it was not desirable to bring all remains that were discovered to London, but that separate provincial museums should be established. He alluded to the good which had been done by Mr. Britton's works (as Mr. Tite had remarked previously), and praised him for his continued efforts to induce the preservation of monuments.

Mr. Britton said it gave him sincere gratification to hear what the Trustees of the British Museum were about to do. He had advocated the establishment of such a museum as far back as 1800; when he advised Sir Richard Colt Hoare to deposit his wonderful collection in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. He brought the matter before the society at that time, but they shewed no desire to interfere, and the matter dropped. When Waltham Cross, and other national antiquities, were about to be destroyed, he renewed the question, but both the British Museum and the Society of Antiquaries were careless. Now that the former was about to stir in it, the provinces would doubtless follow the example. At Bath a great deal had been discovered, but more had been destroyed. Architectural remains were of the utmost importance to British History; the rectification of which depended more on antiquarian relics than written records. Hoare's museum was now kept in a small apartment, with little attention; and there was a probability, that before many years elapsed it might be distributed. In conclusion, he said it was gratifying to him to find that he should probably yet see a

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museum of national antiquities before he passed off the scene.

Dec. 1. Mr. Papworth, V.P.

Mr. J. Whichcord, jun. associate, read an essay on the character and uses of Kentish rag-stone, which is quarried in a district about thirty miles in length, and from four to ten in breadth, in the neighbourhood of the towns of Maidstone, Sevenoaks, &c. and furnishes in some places stones of 12 and 15 feet in length.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.

This church, which was consecrated on the 4th Nov. in the presence of 260 clergymen, has been erected at the sole expense of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, "as the offering of a penitent to the praise of his Redeemer." It is in the most perfect form of Gothic architecture—the Decorated style. The plan is cruciform. The chancel is 42 feet long by 16 wide. The nave is 60 feet in length, by 30 feet in width. In the centre are four piers, from which will spring, when the church is completed, a central tower surmounted by a spire, rising to the height of 280 feet. The transepts are short, in order to bring the whole of the congregation as much as possible within compass of the voice of the reader. There is a lofty porch on the north side, which contains the font. Besides this entrance there is a western door, and a door to each of the transepts, and the small priest's door, giving access to the chancel. The chancel is separated from the rest of the church by a carved oak screen of elaborate workmanship. There is an ascent of one step from the body of the church into the chancel, and the altar is reached by three more steps. On the elevated part are inserted in the wall on the south side the *sedilia* and *piscina*, of carved stone. The details of the former are principally chosen from the Percy shrine, in Beverley Minster. The piers of the nave, dividing it into five bays or compartments, are plain, but exceedingly light and elegant. Above them is a clerestory, with five triple windows. The roof is of plaister, coved, and consists of five compartments. The whole of the internal carving is not finished: but stone blocks are left, which will allow the church to receive the subsequent enrichment. The same may be said of the exterior, which presents at present rather a naked appearance, from the absence of pinnacles, and the long corbel tables left in plain blocks. On the gables of the chancel and transepts are three beautiful floriated crosses; and the western end is surmounted by a bell gable, with very elaborate details, which has been finished as

a specimen of what the whole of this kind of work throughout the church will be when the design is completed. The object of the founder, it is understood, was to do well what could be done, leaving the work purposely unfinished, to be completed either by himself, if God should give him the means, or perhaps by another generation. The doors are of massive oak. The pulpit is of the same material, and the prayers and lessons are read from an elegant lectern, bearing upon it the emblems of the Four Evangelists. The seats are of deal, stained and varnished, and are all in the form of movable open benches. They are secured in their places by large pieces of cork let into the feet of the bench, which by friction prevents any pushing of the bench from its position without the application of considerable force. It is intended that all the windows shall be filled with stained glass. At present the whole is not executed. The east window is a representation of our Lord's Ascension; the Apostles are represented below, and in the side lights are angels in attitudes of adoration. The subject of the western window is the Crucifixion; at the foot of the cross, clasping it in her hands, is the figure of Magdalene; on either side are the three Marys, St. Joseph of Arimathea, and the Centurion; and on either side of our Lord are the figures of Angels, hiding their faces at the sight. The south transept window is at present incomplete: it contains in the centre the figure of our Lord, as the King of Martyrs, bearing his cross, and surrounded by those saints who have borne testimony to the doctrine of the Cross by sealing it with their blood. The north transept window is also incomplete; it is intended to represent the various scenes in the history of the Passion. That part already finished depicts the Agony in the Garden, and the last scene of all with the Blessed Virgin and the Beloved Disciple standing on either side of the cross. The windows of the chancel represent various subjects, chiefly bearing upon the refreshment and consolation afforded in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. About half of these windows only are completed. The two eastward windows of the transept and the window of the porch have at present only plain glass. The windows in the nave throughout are of one pattern, and will hereafter contain medallions descriptive of our Lord's life. It remains only to notice the clerestory windows; those on the south side of the church bear the figures of our Blessed Lord, St. Luke, and St. Mark, and the Twelve Apostles. Those on the north side and the two in the transepts contain the figures of various saints of the

Old and New Testaments, chiefly distinguished as preachers of repentance.

The chief merit of the church consists in its proportion and general effect, which, though it is not of very large dimensions, give a grandeur to it totally different from the effect produced in many modern churches, which have great pretensions to beauty, but are rather pretty models of churches than noble and imposing edifices. It reflects the highest credit on the architect, J. M. Derick, esq. of Oxford. The painted glass was executed by Mr. O'Connor, late of Bristol, now of London; and the screen is the work of Mr. Vincent, of London.

There is accommodation for 750 persons in the church, and the whole of the seats for whom are set apart and appropriated as free for ever. Dr. Pusey has provided as an endowment for the church the sum of 223*l.* 13*s.* vested in land in fee simple, and a further investment of 776*l.* 7*s.* in the funds in the names of the petitioners as trustees; and likewise a fund of 475*l.* in the funds for repairs.

The Rev. Richard Ward, M.A. late Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Skipton, is appointed incumbent of the new church.

MEMORIAL FONT.

A new font of Caen stone has been presented to the church of Bolton-le-Moors by Matthew Dawes, esq. F.G.S. of Westbrooke, in that parish, as an obituary remembrance of his father and mother. The plan is octagonal, the basin large enough for immersion (being nearly 20 inches in interior diameter, and proportionably deep) and the design is taken from the ancient font at Over, in Cambridgeshire, with the exception of the panels on the basin, which, instead of containing a plain shield on each face,

have perpendicular tracery on the alternate sides, and shields within cusps (taken from Sir John Speke's chantry, Exeter Cathedral), on those panels facing the cardinal points. These latter are charged with a plain cross surmounted at the intersection by the letters *Thc* on the east side; and the double triangle, emblematic of the Trinity, on the west; two keys in saltire (the church is dedicated to St. Peter) on the north side; and the arms of Dawes, Or, on a bend engrailed, between six battle-axes erect azure, three swans with wings elevated argent, on the south side. The mouldings between the basin and the shaft contain the following churchmanlike inscription, in the beautiful black letter used on the tomb of Richard II. in Westminster Abbey. "As the glory of God, and in memory of Matthew Carr Dawes, who deceased ye XVIIIIth Oct^r. MDCCLXXII. and of Elizabeth his wife, who deceased ye XXXIInd Oct^r. MDCCLXXII. Matthew Dawes of Bolton, eldest son of ye above Matthew Carr and Elizabeth, dedicates this font, MDCCLXXII. En Dieu est tout." The cover is of oak, of an ogee outline, the panels pierced with perpendicular tracery and the ribs crocketed, and terminating in a finial. The whole has a very chaste and elegant appearance: the workmanship is exquisite, and reflects great credit on the sculptor, Mr. Thomas, from whose atelier both font and cover have proceeded. The situation of the font is at the west end of the north aisle, and the gallery overhanging is so extremely low as to preclude the font being placed on more than one step, which greatly detracts from the general appearance of what would otherwise be a noble specimen of modern ecclesiastical carving.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MUSEUM OF NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES.

Lord Prudhoe, through the Archæological Institute, has offered his collection of national antiquities to the British Museum, on condition that they would set apart a proper place for the reception of other collections bearing on the same subject. The Trustees have accepted the terms, and appear, at last, disposed to take up this most important matter with earnestness.

At the meeting of the Institute of British Architects held on the 17th Nov. the following communication addressed to Mr. Poynter, the honorary secretary,

by the Keeper of Antiquities in the Museum, was read:—

"*British Museum*, Nov. 17, 1845.

"As the formation of an extensive collection of National Antiquities is contemplated at the British Museum, and as a room for their reception will shortly be opened in that establishment, I am most anxious, as the Keeper of the Department of Antiquities, to take every step for the furtherance of this object. The Committee of the Archæological Institute, kindly co-operating with the Museum in the desire to form such a collection, have already taken active measures towards the

awakening public interest in the matter. Much will, I am sure, be accomplished by their exertions; but they feel, as I do, the necessity of seeking the aid of those who, by their experience and the opportunities of their profession, are best able to carry out some general scheme for the record and preservation of Antiquities found in this country. A great part of such objects are discovered in works conducted under the control and inspection of architects, and it is to the professional knowledge of the architect that we are generally indebted for an authentic account of such discoveries, and by his influence that antiquities thus found can be best protected. I therefore venture to address myself on this subject, through you their secretary, to the Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, hoping that, by their authority and example, an active interest in the preservation of Antiquities may be created in the whole body of their profession, and may thus be gradually communicated to their clerks, and to the foremen and others more immediately set over workmen employed in labours of excavation and demolition. The claims of Archaeology once publicly recognized, antiquities when discovered would no longer be ignorantly destroyed or dispersed, but would be scrupulously collected together into one place; the circumstances of their discovery would be registered with far greater accuracy, and the result in a few years would be a most interesting collection of monuments of national art, and the development of the history of successive races so far as it can be gathered from the evidences of Archaeology, and as it is exhibited in the museums of other countries. I need hardly here remind you, that if for the archaeologist hardly any comparison seems too extensive or too minute,—if he seeks to bring together every fragment of the works of former races, and studies not the nobler specimens of their art only, but every variety of type in the fashion of their costume and the implements of their daily life, he does so with the deep conviction that in all these relics there is a meaning and value,—not merely because they may singly corroborate or by chance supply history, but because, when put together and viewed in connexion, they exhibit with peculiar reality the character of an age or race, as it has revealed itself unconsciously in its arts and handicraft. I trust that the truly national character of the object set forth in this letter may serve as my apology for having ventured to make this appeal to the Members of the Institute of Architects. If in these remarks is found no definite request or

proposition as to the mode of recording and guarding discoveries of Antiquities, it is because I would rather invite the suggestions of those best qualified by professional experience to decide what measures are practicable for such a purpose. "I remain, &c. EDWARD HAWKINS."

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The following extracts of the proceedings of the Committee are continued from those given in our magazine for September:—

June 11. The Rev. Richard Gordon, of Elsfield, communicated a sketch of a bronze figure representing the Gaulish Mercury. It measures in height nine inches, and was discovered in ploughing land in the neighbourhood of Abingdon.

Francis H. Dickinson, esq. M.P., communicated an account of a discovery of Roman coins recently made on his estate at King's Weston, Somersetshire, at a spot about a mile and a half from Somerton, on the London road, adjoining to the sites of two buildings supposed to have been Roman villas, in one of which a tessellated pavement exists. The recent discovery comprised about forty coins of the Lower Empire, as stated by Mr. Hassell of Littleton, who has carefully investigated the Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Somerton; he also observed that the name Willem (*vallum*) had previously led him to make excavations near the spot where the coins were found, and many traces of ancient occupation were brought to light. In the Comb under Snap Hill, near to the place where these pieces were found, three stone cists were recently found containing skeletons in perfect preservation. They had been inclosed with thin and rough slabs of the lias stone of the neighbouring hill, placed around them in an irregular manner. One skeleton only lay east and west, and no coins or other remains were found.

Mr. Dickinson sent also, for the inspection of the Committee, the brass matrix of a singular personal seal. It is of the pointed-oval form, measuring two inches and seven-tenths by one inch and seven-tenths; it exhibits figures of the Virgin and Child, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and St. Edmund, who bears an arrow in his left hand. Beneath is seen an ecclesiastic kneeling in supplication. The following legend runs round the verge, presenting a singular example of the combined use of Latin and English words—*EDMUNDI THOME PRECE MATRIS CHILD LOKE TO ME*. The date of this seal appears to be about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

The Rev. Thomas Mosley, Rector of

Cholderton, Wiltshire, exhibited, through the Rev. J. B. Deane, the brass matrix of a seal, found, five years since, in a field between the two parishes of Cholderton and Newton Toney, on the borders of Hampshire, forty or fifty miles from Chichester. The adjoining parish of Amport, Hants, is a living belonging to the Chapter of Chichester. The seal, which appears by the legend to have belonged to the sub-dean of Chichester, represents an ecclesiastic praying to St. Peter, the patron saint of Chichester cathedral. The most populous parish in Chichester, in which also the close is situated, is the parish of "St. Peter the Great, or the sub-deanery." It is a vicarage, of which the sub-dean is vicar. The matrix measures one inch and a quarter by eight-tenths.

Mr. Charles W. Goodwin, fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge, communicated sketches of two coffin slabs, ornamented with highly decorated crosses flory, which were disinterred, a few years since, from beneath the flooring of the church of Llandudno, on the promontory of Ormshead, near Conway. They are formed of blue stone, apparently a kind of slate, and the foliated ornaments, which cover the entire surface, are carved in low relief. The dimensions of the larger slab are 6 ft. by 2 ft. at the head, and 1 ft. 6 in. at the foot. The other slab measures 5 ft. 6 in. by 1 ft. 8 in. at the head, and 1 ft. at the foot. Mr. Goodwin stated that as far as he could ascertain no coffins were found with them, and that he was inclined to suppose they had been brought from Gogarth, where the bishops of Bangor had a palace, a few miles distant from Ormshead. At the time the slabs were found, the church of Llandudno was dismantled, and a fine screen, which, according to tradition, had been brought from Gogarth, was, as well as the carved roof of the chancel, carried away to serve as fuel.

June 23. Mr. Jonathan Gooding, of Southwold, communicated a sketch of the basin of an ancient font, formerly in the church of Reydon, Suffolk. It is of octagonal form; at each angle there is a little column, and the sides are perfectly plain. The pedestal had been destroyed; and the upper portion had long been used as a trough for feeding bullocks. It was recently purchased by a clergyman in the neighbourhood, in the hope that it might be restored to the church to which it had originally belonged, anciently known as St. Margaret's of Rissemere, the mother-church of Southwold.

Dr. Bromet exhibited a drawing from a distemper painting recently discovered in Crydon church, on the south wall, and opposite to the north door. It is a

colossal figure of St. Christopher, attired in a purplish-coloured tunic and a green cloak, the folds of both artistically disposed. In his hands he bears a knotted staff. Further down, as if at a door, is a comparatively small figure of the hermit friend of St. Christopher, with a large flaxen beard, and in a yellow dress, holding forth his beacon lantern, of which the horn or glass is coloured quarterly white and red. On the left of the saint is a semi-circularly-arched and portcullised embattled gateway, over which, at a quadrangular window in a lofty tower, seemingly of brick with stone dressings, are the figures of a king and queen. (From this it would seem that the pictorial legend of St. George had preceded that of St. Christopher. *Edit. G. M.*)

Mr. Holmes sent for examination facsimiles of two singular inscriptions taken from portions of a screen, formerly in the church of Llanvair-Waterdine, Shropshire, upon which Sir Samuel Meyrick communicated an essay to the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 26, 1843, (see our vol. xix. p. 190), suggesting that the characters may be regarded as musical notes, and that the perpendicular lines answer to the bars in music; the whole forming, probably, the strain of a chant. This explanation has not been thought satisfactory by others. The inscriptions are engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, ii. 269.

The Lord Stanley, of Alderley, communicated for the inspection of the Committee some Roman coins, found near Holyhead, Anglesea. They consisted of a small gold medallion of Constantine the Great, struck at Treves. Obverse, CONSTANTINVS MAX. AVG. Reverse, within a chaplet of leaves, VOTIS XXX. In the exergue, TSE (Trevis signata.) Weight, 83 gr. This piece was found in 1825, on the Holyhead mountain. There were also small brass coins of Valerian, Gallienus, Claudius Gothicus, and Posthumus the elder, being a portion of a large number of coins discovered in 1843, under a large stone in a field at Tref Arthur, near Holyhead.

The Rev. John Williams, of Nerquis, near Mold, reported, that in removing the materials of the old church of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog, in Denbighshire, preparatory to the erection of a new fabric, a large quantity of gold and silver coins had recently been found, some of which were supposed to be of the reign of Edward III. Nearly one hundred pieces were discovered, chiefly of silver, and they remain in the possession of the incumbent, the Rev. D. Davis.

Dr. Bromet, who, on his departure to

the congress of the French Society for the Preservation of Historical Monuments, held at Lille, had been deputed by the Central Committee to submit some inquiries regarding mailed armour, as used in Europe during the middle ages, reported, that the received opinion on the Continent appeared to be, that the common ring-mail, as it is termed, in describing the armour of our earlier effigies, apparently composed of rings set edgewise in parallel rows, is merely a conventional mode of representing interlaced mail, identical in construction with the chain mail hauberks occasionally seen in armouries or museums. The President, M. de Caumont, announced his intention of causing the queries submitted by the Central Committee to be inserted in the programme of the next General Meeting of the French Society.

The Rev. Richard Lane Freer forwarded a note on the sculptures in Brinsop church, Herefordshire. The church is dedicated to St. George; and a representation of the patron saint, engraved in the *Archæological Journal*, p. 271, and closely resembling that sculptured at the neighbouring church of Ruar Dean, engraved in our Magazine for May, 1831, vol. ci. i. 401, is now built into the north wall within the church, opposite the south door, having been originally the tympanum of a doorway, perhaps of the principal entrance. This relievo is 3 ft. 6 in. high, and 4 ft. wide, and is accompanied by the sculptural decorations of the arch of a door. They are for the most part carved on separate stones, in the Norman style, and including two of the zodiacal signs, Taurus and Pisces; Sagittarius occurs in a rude circular arch above the north doorway.

July 7. Captain Stanley, R.N., forwarded, by Mr. Way, a drawing of a font discovered in the sea, near the mouth of the Orwell; and a sketch of the gateway of Erwardon Hall, Suffolk, about to be demolished.

Mr. Ferrey read a letter from the Rev. R. G. Boodle, Vicar of Compton Dando, respecting a Roman altar discovered in that parish. Mr. Boodle supposes it to have been dedicated to Peace, one of the figures on it being that of Hercules Pacificator, and the other Apollo. The Wans-dike runs through the parish, and part of it is very distinct about a quarter of a mile from the church.

Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, exhibited a lease under the common seal of the priory of Montacute in Somersetshire, dated 16th January, 1507. The name of the prior in this deed is John Water, erroneously called Watts by Collinson,

Hist. of Somerset, vol. iii. p. 213. The seal, representing the Virgin between St. Paul and St. Peter, is engraved in the *Arch. Journal*, p. 272.

The Rev. Arthur Huxsey, of Rottingdean, communicated a note on some earthworks at Clifton, in which traces of masonry are discernible. "Upon the cliff on the southern side of the Avon, just below the Hot Well, is an ancient camp, inclosing a considerable space, and defended on the most accessible side by a triple intrenchment, of which the inner one certainly was formed of masonry, and its remains even now are unusually high. The mortar appears to have been used hot, in a very liquid state, and, in the several spots which I examined, contains no particles of pounded brick. On the eastern (or south-eastern) side, which was not difficult to approach, the fortification seems to have been slight. The road from the proposed suspension bridge over the Avon, if executed, will be carried directly through these remains."

With regard to the more recent proceedings of the *Archæological Institute*, we are happy to find that the library at the apartments of the Institute, No. 12, Haymarket, has been enriched by numerous donations, among which may be mentioned a complete set of the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, presented by that body. The next annual meeting of the *Archæological Institute* is announced to be held at York, in the month of July, or early in August, 1846. The Archbishop has graciously permitted that the meeting of the society should take place under his patronage. Earl Fitzwilliam will preside; the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Prudhoe, and Lord Morpeth will give their sanction to the meeting as Vice-Presidents. At recent meetings of the City Council, and the Council of the York Philosophical Society, resolutions were carried expressing cordial disposition to give a hearty welcome to the Institute. The Roman remains in Yorkshire, and the parts adjoining thereto, will form an especial subject for investigation; and it may be anticipated that a large assemblage of antiquities will be brought together on this occasion, forming, in addition to the valuable museum already existing at York under the care of Mr. Wellbeloved, the learned author of a Treatise on the Roman Remains discovered in York, a most important source of instruction and gratification to those antiquaries who may visit York on this occasion. We have noticed in a former page the gratifying intelligence that the Trustees of the British Museum have determined to establish forthwith a department of National

Antiquities on a suitable scale; and we are assured that the interest which was excited by the collection formed under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute at Winchester, has produced no slight effect in bringing about this arrangement, so long much desired as an addition to our great national repository, in which objects, either British, discovered in our country, or connected with its history, seemed wholly to have been overlooked. The Committee of the Institute proposes to form collections for the benefit of the members of the society, with a library, and other means of giving greater effect to their proceedings; and the afternoon conversazioni which are announced will not fail to afford to the lovers of antiquity an occasion for agreeable intercourse. These meetings will take place at the apartments of the Institute, at four o'clock, twice in the month: it is proposed that each member of the committee, or local secretary of the Institute, should be entitled to introduce two friends, and the proceedings are to consist of exhibitions, with discussion on objects of antiquarian interest, and the numerous communications which are made to the committee from all parts of the kingdom, will afford abundant subject-matter for instructive and agreeable conversation amongst those who may be disposed to take part in these meetings, in a manner often desired but never hitherto attempted at the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries.

We cannot conclude without noticing with much satisfaction the good understanding which appears to subsist between the Archaeological Institute and the Parent Society at Somerset House, the latter having at its recent meetings been supplied both with papers and exhibited antiquities, which have been brought forward by the more active energies of the new institution. This is the best proof that can be given that the objects of the Institute are not in rivalry, but in aid, of the Society of Antiquaries.

ROMAN VILLA AT WHEATLEY.

At a recent meeting of the Oxford Architectural Society, Dr. Buckland gave an account of the remains of a Roman villa, recently discovered at Wheatley, five miles north-east of Oxford. They were first found by the workmen of Mr. Orpwood, the occupier of the land, while digging for stones; by the attention of

Mr. Saunders, schoolmaster at Wheatley, many remains had been preserved from destruction. Dr. Buckland had obtained leave of the proprietor, Mr. Grove, of Ferns, Dorset, to preserve them by erecting a building to shelter them from the weather and secure them from injury. The remains consisted of a sudatorium and bath, with boiler, prefurnium, and pillars of the hypocaust, in good preservation. Drawings by Mr. Derrick were exhibited, which showed the relative position and the condition of the different parts. There were appearances which indicated that the villa itself had been destroyed by fire. Among the rubbish were found a fragment of a grinding-stone, some pieces of lava from the quarries of Andernack, which had been brought over for mill-stones. Dr. Buckland has fragments of pumice from a Roman camp, at Purton, near Swindon. Among the bricks of the pillars under the hypocaust, one was found with the impression of a sheep's foot, another with the marks of a boy's finger, presenting a curious illustration of the impression of reptiles' feet on the new red sandstone, &c. The tiles from the flues presented on their outside many curious marks or scratches of a dentated tool, which varied with the caprice of the maker; their use was to ensure the adhesion of the mortar. A direct confirmation of the hypothesis advanced by Dr. Buckland with respect to the use of certain large flat margined tiles found in the Roman remains near Weymouth, in 1844, was obtained in this villa. Some of the smaller walls were built upon a base of large tiles turned up at their edges, and flat fantail shaped. These tiles being broadest at one end, and being laid on the ground parallel and contiguous to one another, formed a secure foundation for narrow walls. The edges were turned up to secure the mortar in its place while wet. Fragments of pottery, of Roman glass becoming opalescent, remains of iron utensils, among which was a small turning tool, had been found by Mr. Saunders; also many bones of oxen, sheep, deer, with bones and tusks of hogs. Many shells of oysters were discovered, showing, as in other cases, that the Romans used them extensively for food. A large number of the shells of the common garden-snail was also found. These probably were eaten by the Romans, who considered the snail a great delicacy.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

The affairs of the Punjab are hastening to a crisis. Juhahir Singh was shot by the soldiery in September, in revenge for the death of Pawhora Singh, whom he had previously caused to be assassinated. Affairs were afterwards continued in the hands of the Queen-Mother. The bodies of Juhawir Singh and of two fellow-sufferers were publicly burnt in the Budamee Garden on the 22d, four women being also burnt at the same time. It was supposed that the younger brother of the late Sirdar Heera Singh would be elevated to the post of Wuzeer. The Governor-General was advancing with great celerity to meet the Commander-in-Chief, to arrange with him the course which it would be necessary to adopt, and it was generally supposed that the British troops would pass the frontier, and take up their position within the Punjab territory.

Serampore was surrendered to the British authorities, by direction of the Danish Government, on the 9th of October.

A fearful fire took place in Bombay on the first night of the Dowallee (Lamp Festival) of the natives. It took its origin from fire-works in a shop where a quantity of powder was stored. Having destroyed near 200 houses of various descriptions, it was stopped by the energy and activity of the Europeans. Fifteen persons lost their lives.

CEYLON.

An ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon, in the month of December 1844, to provide for the total abolition of slavery in Ceylon, has been confirmed and allowed by the Queen. Slavery is now completely banished from the dominions of England.

BORNEO.

The Borneo pirates have been signally chastised by the squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Cochrane. The attack was made on Maluda, which was defended by two stockaded forts, and by a heavy boom lashed by chains across the river. The crew of 24 boats speedily demolished the boom, after which every thing was carried in the most gallant style. Seven of the English were killed, and fourteen wounded.

TURKEY.

One half of the town of the Dardanelles has been destroyed by fire. On the 25th October the fire commenced in the Greek quarter, a gale of wind from the north-east blowing at the time, and was not subdued until half-past two A.M. on the 27th, having lasted 39 hours. The whole of the Greek and Jewish quarters, with the exception of about 40 houses, one-half of the Armenian quarter, about 100 Turkish houses, 3 mosques, a synagogue, 100 shops, and a large bath, have fallen a prey to the flames. At least 600 houses have been destroyed, and, as in many of them four to five families lived together, there are about 1,200 families without a home.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Government has agreed to receive a Minister of the United States, and to negotiate for frontiers and the settlement of claims. The American fleet left Vera Cruz at the first step of the arrangement. The city of Mexico was tranquil, though reports of Federalist conspiracies were frequent. The financial state of the country is deplorable.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The last month has been the era of a "ministerial crisis," the origin and history of which has been more than usually mysterious; but the most prominent ascertained facts are as follows:—On the 22d of Nov. Lord John Russell addressed a letter to his constituents, the electors of

the city of London, stating that in the course of twenty years his views on the Corn Laws had undergone a great alteration, and that he was now of opinion "that we ought to abstain from all interference with the price of food." On the 24th Nov. Lord Morpeth sent in his adhesion to the Corn-law League, with a contribu-

tion of 5*l.*, which Mr. Cobden declared at a meeting on the next day was worth any 5000*l.*, that had previously been contributed. These demonstrations having increased the popular sensations on the subject of the corn-laws, on the 4th Dec. the *Times* newspaper suddenly announced that, "The decision of the Cabinet is no longer a secret. Parliament, it is confidently reported, is to be summoned for the first week in January; and the royal speech will, it is added, recommend an immediate consideration of the Corn-Laws, preparatory to their total repeal. Sir Robert Peel in one House, and the Duke of Wellington in the other, will, we are told, be prepared to give immediate effect to the recommendation thus conveyed." The amount of truth in this announcement has ever since been the topic of debate. It was sufficient, however, to shake the stability of the ministry in the estimation of the public, and it soon became evident that there had been moreover a want of unanimity in its counsels. On Monday, Dec. 8, the cabinet assembled at the Foreign Office, and rumours of a resignation were immediately current. On Wednesday the Queen held a council at Osborne House, in the Isle of Wight; and on the next day (Dec. 11) Lord John Russell attended her Majesty's summons at the same place, and was commissioned to form a ministry. Several days were spent in his Lordship's efforts to accomplish this undertaking, and it was generally understood that the new cabinet would be entirely formed of the statesmen who were members of the late Whig administration; when at length, on the 23d Dec., it became evident that his Lordship had been unsuccessful, some difficulty, it is understood, having arisen in the attempt to induce Earl Grey to act with Lord Palmerston. In consequence, Sir Robert Peel remains in power.

Oct. 24. The new Exchequer Offices in Stone-buildings, *Lincoln's Inn*, were opened for the first time. The Masters of the Exchequer assembled, and some of the other officers transacted business. The offices are very spacious, and better adapted for business than the old offices in the Old-square. The Rule-office is removed from Symond's Inn to the basement of the new establishment.

The Seal-office of the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, in Inner Temple-lane, has been closed under the authority of an act passed in the last sessions (8 and 9 Victoria, c. 34). It appears by the recital that the office of Receiver-General and Controller of the Seal of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas was granted in the reign

of Charles II. to the Earl of Euston, afterwards Duke of Grafton, and to his heirs, and that Government have agreed to purchase the offices from the present Duke of Grafton in pursuance of a treaty with the late Duke. The offices of Receiver-General and Controller of the Seal of the two courts ceased and determined on the 31st Dec., on payment of an annuity to the Duke and to those entitled thereto after him of 843*l.*, and of 300*l.* a year to his deputy, out of the Consolidated Fund. The writs issued out of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas will henceforward be sealed at their own offices, in the same manner as they are sealed in the Court of Exchequer.

Nov. 25. A large assemblage, principally consisting of the members of families connected with the Nonconforming interest, met, at Stoke Newington, for the "recognition" of a monument which has been erected to the memory of Dr. Isaac Watts, in the Abney Park Cemetery—now formed in the grounds of the mansion where the Doctor's intended visit of a week to Sir Thomas Abney, in 1712, was prolonged into one of thirty-six years—the scene of his literary labours and of his death. To this monument its sculptor, Mr. Baily, has been a liberal contributor, having given the greater part of his work for nothing. It stands near the centre of the burial-ground; and consists of a full-length figure of the Doctor, in his ecclesiastical costume,—standing nine feet in height, upon a pedestal of plain workmanship thirteen feet high and six square. The work is in Portland stone; and on its south-western side is the following inscription:—"In memory of Isaac Watts, D.D. In testimony of the high and lasting esteem in which his character and writings were held in the great Christian community by whom the English language is spoken. Of his Psalms and Hymns it may be predicted, in his own words:—

Agès unborn will make his songs
The joy and labour of their tongues.

He was born at Southampton, July 17, 1674; and died November 25, 1748, after a residence of thirty-six years in the mansion of Sir Thomas Abney, Bart., then standing on these grounds. Erected by public subscription. E. H. Baily, R.A."

Dec. 11. The highest tide known for the last 25 years occurred, attended with a large destruction of property on the Thames. At Lambeth the water ran under the gates of the Archbishop's Palace, and overflowed the gardens. Much damage was done at Vauxhall, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, Fulham, and Richmond. At Greenwich Hospital the whole of the

wharf frontage was two feet under water, and the warehouses along shore inundated; at Rotherhithe and Bermondsey a great quantity of corn was spoiled in the granaries. On the Medway the High-street of Herond, and a great part of the neighbourhood, was under water.

CORNWALL.

Two new churches have been consecrated in the diocese of Exeter, one at *Mowley*, near *Comgleton*, and the other in the parish of *Anthury*. These churches have been built through the liberality of *Randle Wilbraham, jun. esq.* the *Rev. Willoughby Crewe*, and the *Rev. James Brierly*; the latter gentleman giving 1000*l.* and *Mr. Crewe* providing the remainder of the endowment for *Crowley Church*.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Incumbent of *St. Mary Magdalen, Barnstaple*, the *Rev. James Pycroft*, has presented to the building committee 420*l.*, the amount of *Messrs. Rowe and Gribble's* tender for erecting the tower and spire. The completion of the most decorative and characteristic feature of the building is thus at once secured, and a very striking public ornament will at the same time be added to the town.

DORSETSHIRE.

In consequence of the report made by the Commissioners for inquiring into Charitable Bequests, an investigation has been for some time before the Master, touching the funds belonging to the Minster and parish of *Wimborne*, Dorset. The decree of the Court has just been issued, and, amongst other particulars, it is ordered, that there shall be three full services on the Lord's day in the Minster, and two in the chapel of Holt. And, in addition to the daily service now held in the Minster, there is to be a sermon preached on Thursday evenings. The stipend of each of the three canons or ministers is to be augmented to 250*l.* per annum, with a proportionate increase in the salaries of the organist, lay vicars, choristers, &c. The Grammar-school is also to be rebuilt, and a head-master and competent assistants to be appointed.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Oct. 23. The church of *Beverstone* was re-opened, having been rebuilt by *Mr. Vulliamy*, of London, at the sole expense of *R. S. Holford, esq.*

Nov. 27. *St. Mary de Crypt Church, Gloucester*, was reopened with great pomp. Upwards of 70 clergymen walked in procession from the Town House to the

church amidst a crowd of citizens. *Dr. Hook*, of Leeds, preached in the forenoon (collection towards the restoration, 1121.); and *Archdeacon Thorpe*, in the evening (201.).

HAMPSHIRE.

Oct. 28. The new church of the Holy Trinity at *Ryde* was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The church consists of a nave and side aisles, angular apsis, tower at the west end, porch in the second bay of the north-aisle, and circular vestry in the angle of the apsidal chancel and south aisle. The style is early-English; the side windows double lancets, single ones in the apsis, double light ones at the ends of the aisles, and a triplet in the tower: the whole of beautiful proportions. There are three roofs of a lofty pitch. The chancel windows are of rich painted glass, by *Willes*, the gift of a lady. The font, which is of highly-wrought workmanship, is a thank-offering to God by a family in the neighbourhood, "for late mercies vouchsafed to them." The claims of the poor are fully recognised in this edifice, 500 free seats, with backs and kneeling-boards, occupying the whole centre of the building. The design was furnished by *Mr. Thomas Hellyer*, architect, of *Ryde*, and the cost, including the tower and spire, which, when completed, will rise to a height of 130 feet, exceeds 5,000*l.*

At a special meeting of shareholders in the *Andover Canal*, held at the White Hart, Andover, it has been agreed that the offer made by the Manchester and Southampton Railway Company, to give 30,000*l.* for the said canal, should be accepted.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Oct. . *St. Martin's Church*, at *Hereford*, was consecrated by the Bishop of the diocese. The interior, with the exception of a few pews near the altar, is fitted up with open seats, after the manner of old ecclesiastical edifices. The altar is supplied with a massive table antequely carved, and stalls to correspond, the gift of the vicar, the *Rev. Dr. Symons*, and is adorned by a painting, in fresco, of the Saviour, by *Mr. Charles Lucy*, of Hereford. The pulpit, in character with the prevailing design, rises from the foot of the steps leading to the altar on the north, and the desk is situated on the south side of the chancel. The organ was built by *Messrs. Greenwood*, of Leeds, under the superintendence of *Dr. Wealey*, the late organist of the cathedral.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Nov. 13. The Bishop of London con-

sacred the new church at *Chorley Wood*. It is a small structure, built of faced flint, with stone dressings, in the style of the thirteenth century, to accommodate 300 persons. It consists of a nave and chancel, the former of which is completely filled with open benches; the effect of the latter, although devoid of ornament, is artistical. Over the communion table is a three-light window, the head formed with three circles filled in with painted glass; on scrolls are the following texts:—"In the beginning was the Word; and the Word was with God; and the Word was God." The lower portion has a border of vine leaves round each light. The tower is at the west end of the nave, through which is an entrance to the church; over this is a small gallery. There is another entrance with a plain porch on the south side of the nave; on the opposite side is the vestry room. The pulpit, reading desk, and communion rail are of good workmanship, in foreign cedar, the wood having been presented to the building by a gentleman residing in India. The font is of good design, in keeping with the building. The windows, with the exception of those looking east and west, are of two lights, lancet-headed. The tower is finished with a pyramidal roof, covered with slate, as are the other roofs of the building.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. Yates, of *Liverpool*, has given 50,000*l.* for the establishment of public parks in that town. When he appeared at the anti-corn-law meeting, he was received with volleys of cheers.

The Moral and Industrial Training Schools now nearly completed at *Swinton*, for the education of the pauper children of Manchester, are fitted up with every convenience requisite for teaching various trades and occupations. The building forms a quadrangle, covering, independently of the garden, four acres of ground, the principal front being 460 feet in length. The arrangements comprise school and class-rooms for boys, girls, and infants; work-rooms, sick and fever wards, a dining-room, which serves also for a chapel, domestic offices, a surgery, lavatories, and masters' rooms. The design was by Messrs. Tattersall and Dickson, the superintendence and completion of the building being mainly due to the latter. It is in the Elizabethan style, the materials being red brick with stone dressings.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Bishop of Peterborough has consecrated a new church and burial-ground

at *Thorpe Acre*, in the parish of Dishley, near Loughborough. The church has been built and endowed by the contributions of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. Amongst the more liberal contributors are, Miss Tate, of Burley Hall, near Loughborough, 1,050*l.* and Edward Dawson, esq. 500*l.* The Rev. John Bridges Ottley, M.A. late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, is appointed to the ministry of the new church. His lordship also consecrated a piece of land for an additional burial ground at Melton Mowbray.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Norton Hall, the Earl of Ripon's mansion in this county, which was destroyed by fire in 1834, has been rebuilt, and is now nearly completed. The first stone was laid by Viscount Goderich on the 25th Oct. 1841, with some ceremony. Mr. Shearburn, of Dorking, is the architect.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nov. 21. A new church at *Bloomsgrove*, in the parish of Radford, near Nottingham, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln. This populous district has long been in a neglected condition, there being only one church capable of affording accommodation for 800 persons, the parish having in it no less than 10,000 souls. The church, though plain in external appearance, contains free sittings for 1000 worshippers. An incumbent, the Rev. W. Chilton, and a curate, have been appointed. An admirable sermon was preached by the bishop, and the sum of 150*l.* collected towards erecting a parsonage-house and schools.

SUFFOLK.

The *North Cove* Hall estate, on the high road from Beccles to Lowestoft, consisting of a mansion and several farms, comprising about 290 acres of land, has been disposed of to the Rev. Thomas Farr, for 40,050*l.* by private contract.

WILTSHIRE.

Oct. 30. The new church at *Woodford All Saints*, near Salisbury, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. The old church of Woodford All Saints was in a very dilapidated condition. It was determined, therefore, to take the whole down, with the exception of the tower, which is of a more recent date; and a new and beautiful fabric, cruciform, and in the early-English style, has been erected under the superintendence of Messrs. Wyatt and Brandon. It will accommodate 300 persons.

Nov. 25. The church of *Monkton*

Deverill was re-opened for divine service, after having been closed for some time. The church was in a state of such extreme dilapidation, that scarcely could the parishioners meet together in safety from the dangerous condition of the aisles and roof. The trustees of the Marquess of Bath, to whom the larger part of the parish belongs, have contributed 400*l.* towards the repairs; and the occupiers cheerfully passed a church-rate of about 118*l.* which nearly covered the remaining expenses. The old building was levelled to the ground, with the exception of the tower, and rebuilt from the designs of the diocesan architect, Thomas Wyatt, esq. It is built in the plain perpendicular style; the eastern window alone having any peculiar tracery. The roof is of open timber, stained to imitate oak. The sittings are open, with square stall heads. The eastern window is of stained glass, by Millar, and the gift of the rector, the Rev. Lord Charles Thynne.

YORKSHIRE.

Oct. 28. The consecration of the new church of St. Saviour, at *Leeds*, took place, on which occasion about 300 clergymen were present. The church was built at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Pusey, 20,000*l.* having been expended in its erection. At the special request of the founder of the church, all the offerings made on the occasion of its consecration will be applied to the building of an additional church or chapel in *Leeds*. The offertory on the first day amounted to upwards of 1,000*l.* including a bank-note for 500*l.* In the evening Dr. Pusey preached in the church to a crowded congregation; and religious services took place during the succeeding seven days. The architecture of the church is described in another part of our present Magazine.

Nov. 4. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated *Meltham* church, which will be a lasting memorial of the care felt for their poorer neighbours by one family who have attained riches by the prosecution of manufactures. About eight years ago the late James Brook, esq. of Boston, erected, near *Meltham Hall*, a building containing a school room, chapel, and residence house, at a cost of about 4000*l.* For several reasons, it has been deemed necessary to erect a separate church; and the benevolent founder of the original structure therefore ordered such a church to be built, principally from the old materials, but at an additional expense to himself of above 2000*l.* His son, W. L. Brook, esq. gave the site of the church and grave-yard; and

provided an endowment and repair fund in conjunction with his brother C. Brook, jun. esq. The latter (with the aid only of a grant from the National Society) has also erected commodious and beautiful school-rooms and master's-house, and purposes to complete what has already been done by the erection of a parsonage-house. The church contains accommodation for 400 adults and 250 children. The chancel is wainscoted with old carved oak, and paved with encaustic tiles; and underneath are vaults for the families of the Brooks. All the seats in the church have low backs and doors, and are provided with book-boards and kneeling-boards. About one-third of the seats are free, and there is a small organ, built by Mr. Ward, of York, in the west gallery. A district containing a population of about 1200, almost entirely connected with the manufactories of the Messrs. Brook, is expected to be assigned to the church.

Nov. 5. The Lord Bishop consecrated *Milns-bridge* church. The ground (an acre in extent) was given by Sir Joseph Ratcliffe, Bart. of Ridding Park, and the cost of the church (2500*l.*) has been defrayed (with the exception of 550*l.* obtained from the Church Societies) by the Armitage family, one member of which (Miss Armitage, of Honley,) subscribed 1000*l.* A district, containing 2300 souls, has been appointed to the church, and the Rev. J. Richardson, B.A. is the first incumbent. The church, which is dedicated to St. Luke the Evangelist, is a beautiful Norman structure, and contains 602 sittings, of which 302 are free.

The next day the Bishop consecrated the new church recently erected in the thriving village of *Robert Town*. And on Friday, Nov. 7, the elegant church at *Garsforth*. This church is uniform; and the tower is surmounted by a spire. The Misses Gascoigne presented a stained glass window; and the whole of the other windows are glazed with an amber-tinted glass. The sittings, 500 in number, are all open; and the font, pulpit, and reading-desk are of Huddle-stone.

SCOTLAND.

Nov. 21. The *Glasgow* Theatre, on the Public Green, with all its valuable scenery, internal decorations, and other theatrical appurtenances, was entirely destroyed by fire, with the exception of the outer walls. It had been recently erected by Mr. Anderson, the well-known "Wizard of the North," and is said to have cost upwards of 7,000*l.* Mr. Anderson values the wardrobe, machinery, &c. destroyed, at 3,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 10. Royal Sussex Regiment of Militia, Major John Paine to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 12. Humphrey-Smith Dazley, of Little Bardfield, Essex, and of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. in compliance with the will of the late Humphrey Smith, of Little Bardfield, esq. to take and use the surname of Smith, in addition to and after Dazley, and bear the arms of Smith.

Nov. 25. James Finn, esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem.—10th Foot, Major C. L. Strickland to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Goode to be Major.—45th Foot, Capt. Henry Cooper to be Major.—55th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. Charles Warren to be Lieut.-Col.: brevet Major H. C. B. Daubeney to be Major.

Nov. 26. Northamptonshire Militia, Lord Burghley to be Major.—Wm. George Campbell, of the Inner Temple, esq. barrister-at-law, to be one of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

Nov. 28. Scots Fusilier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. H. G. Seymour to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, Major G. C. Mundy, to be Deputy Adjutant-gen. to the troops serving in New South Wales, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. R. Younghusband, Grenadier Guards, to be Major in the Army.

Dec. 5. John Higgins, esq. to be an Assistant Inclosure Commissioner.

Dec. 8. Lord Polwarth to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Selkirk.—In approbation of the gallant destruction of the Borneo pirates in Malloodo Bay:—Acting Capt. Henry Lyster, her Majesty's ship Agincourt, to be confirmed; Commander E. G. Fanshawe, her Majesty's sloop Cruiser, to be Captain; Lieut. G. Morrill, her Majesty's ship Vestal, to be Commander; Acting Lieut. M. Lowther, Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, to be confirmed; C. Nolloth, Mate, her Majesty's ship Dedalus, to be Lieutenant; P. W. May, Mate, her Majesty's ship Agincourt, to be Lieutenant.

Dec. 10. James Forbes, esq. British Pro-Consul at St. Jago de Cuba, to be Her Majesty's Consul at that port.—Sir George Jackson, K.C.H. to be Commissioner on the part of Her Majesty in the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, at Loanda, in the province of Angola, for the suppression of the slave trade.

Dec. 11. Thomas Fisher, of Standfield, near Liverpool, merchant, only son of Wilson Fisher, of Keekle, Cumberland, merchant, in compliance with a condition in the last will and testament of his maternal uncle, Thomas Brocklebank, to take and use the surname of Brocklebank instead of Fisher, and to take the arms of Brocklebank.—The Earl of Liverpool to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Dec. 12. William Burge, esq. Q. C., to be one of the Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, to act in the prosecution of Fiats in Bankruptcy in the country.—The Earl of Dalhousie to be Clerk of Her Majesty's Registers and Rolls in Scotland.—Alexander Pringle, esq. to be Clerk and Keeper of the General Register for Seasines in Scotland, and of the particular Register of Reversions and Seasines within the shires of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Bathgate.

Dec. 16. 8th Foot, Major H. W. Hartley to be Lieut.-Colonel.—25th Foot, Major H. F. Strange, from the 26th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major W. J. D'Urban, who exchanges,—

Brevet Capt. A. W. Wynne, of the 2d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Dec. 18. Colonel the Hon. Sir E. Cust, K.C.H. to be Her Majesty's Assistant Master of the Ceremonies.—Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cornwall to be Her Majesty's Marshal of the Ceremonies.—William Carter Hoffmeister, esq. Doctor of Medicine, and William Cass, esq. surgeon, to be Apothecaries in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the Isle of Wight; Alexander Nasmyth, esq. to be Surgeon Dentist in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Dec. 19. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. P. A. E. Freke to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—48th Foot, brevet Major Rob. Cole to be Major.—Staff, Major W. A. M'Cleverty, 48th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-gen. to the Forces in New Zealand, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 20. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn to be one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Dec. 22. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major W. E. Lock to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 23. The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone to be one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Woodstock.—Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill.

NAVAL PREFERMENTS.

To be Commander.—H. C. Harston.

Appointments.—Captains, H. B. Martin, to the Grampus; W. Ramsay, to the Terrible; G. R. Lambert to the Endymion; T. Henderson, to the Sampson steam frigate.—Commanders, J. R. Dacres, to the Nimrod; J. C. Caffin, to the Scourge.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Venble. W. R. Lyall, to be Dean of Canterbury.

Rev. John Peel, to be Dean of Worcester.

Rev. B. Harrison, to be Archdeacon of Maidstone.

Rev. A. Grant, to be an hon. Preb. of St. Paul's.

Hon. and Rev. R. B. Howe, to be an hon. Canon of Worcester.

Rev. E. R. Mantell, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Philpott, to be a Canon of Norwich.

Rev. T. Stacy, to be a Canon of Llandaff.

Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Thynne, to be a Canon of Canterbury.

Rev. W. Battersby, St. Jude P.C. Bristol.

Rev. R. Bowden, Stoke St. Gabriel V. Suffolk.

Rev. A. Browne, Flempton-cum-Hengrave R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Browne, Sydling V. Dorset.

Rev. J. Buller, Bristowtowne with Sowton R. Devon.

Rev. J. C. Burnett, North Curry with West Hatch V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Campbell, Ballycon P.C. Ireland.

Rev. G. Carden, new Church of St. Paul's Kingsclere, Woodlands, P.C. Dorset.

Rev. E. Carlyon, Lanerton V. Devon.

Rev. F. Carlyon, Melvaggissey V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. O. Clark, Beltingham and Greenhead P.C. Northumberland.

Rev. P. C. Cloughton, Elton R. Hants.
 Rev. J. F. Coates, Langho P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. B. Colbeck, Fressingfield V. and Withersdale R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Connor, Knossington R. Leic.
 Rev. — Courtenay, Magheragall V. Ireland.
 Rev. E. Daubeny, Poulton P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. A. G. Davis, St. James's, Dudley, P.C. Worces.
 Rev. F. Day, Benefield R. co. North'pton.
 Rev. D. Evans, Llangefelach V. Glam.
 Rev. R. H. Fielden, Staplegrove R. Som.
 Rev. J. Gibson, Enham R. Hants.
 Rev. B. Goodwin, Great Abington V. Camb.
 Rev. H. Green, Hambledon V. Rutland.
 Rev. P. Gunning, Inwardleigh R. Devon.
 Rev. E. Herving, Rochford V. Heref.
 Rev. J. W. Hick, Byers' Green P.C. Durham.
 Rev. W. M. Hoblyn, Cliphsham R. Rutl.
 Rev. W. Hodgson, new District Church of St. Peter, Cheltenham.
 Rev. G. Hodson, St. Andrew's R. Worcester.
 Rev. J. Isaacson, Elvedon R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. E. Jackson, Leigh Delamere R. Wilts.
 Rev. F. J. James, new District Church of Southwick, Durham.
 Rev. J. Ketley, Berkeley Chapel, London.
 Rev. T. R. Kewley, Timpley P. C. Kidderminster.
 Rev. J. Lander, Donnington R. Heref.
 Rev. J. Ley, St. Mary Magdalene V. Oxford.
 Rev. C. A. Moore, Poole Keynes R. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Morgan, Tenbury V. Worc.
 Rev. C. R. Pettat, Deane R. Hants.
 Rev. W. W. Robinson, Christ Church P. C. Chelsea.
 Rev. G. Sandbach, Wolferlow V. and Upper Sapey R. Herefordshire.
 Rev. A. D. Shafto, Whitworth P.C. Durham.
 Rev. E. C. Sheddens, Clapton R. co. N'ampton.
 Rev. W. R. Thackaray, Hunsdon P.C. Herts.
 Rev. H. Todd, Osceold R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. B. Trye, Great Witcomb R. Glouc.
 Rev. T. Walpole, Alverstoke R. Hants.
 Rev. J. Watson, Holmpton R. and Welbeck V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. D. Williams, Nannerch R. Flintshire.
 Rev. C. E. Wyvill, new District Church, South Shields.
 Rev. J. Young, Lindale in Cartmel P.C. Lanc.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. A. Denison, to the Bishop of Bath and Wells.
 Ven. Archdeacon Clarke, to the Bishop of Oxford.
 Rev. A. G. Hildyard, M.A. to Earl Nelson.
 Rev. J. Richardson, LL.B. to the Earl of Mornington.
 Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A. to the Bishop of Jamaica.
 Rev. R. C. Trench, to the Bishop of Oxford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. L. J. Bernays, B.A. to be Head Master of the Church of England School, Hackney.
 Mr. Richard Lee to be Master of Cardigan Grammar School.
 Rev. G. Mullins, to be Master of the Free School at Corsham.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 7. Trinidad, the wife of Capt. F. A. Disney Roebuck, 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, a son and heir.—30. At Heveningham Hall, Suffolk, Lady Huntingfield, a son.
 Nov. 10. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, a dau.—15. At Ayonhurst, Warwicksh, the Hon.

Mrs. Woodmass, a son.—16. At Sheerness, Kent, the wife of Major J. F. G. Campbell, 91st Regt. a dau.—20. At the residence of Mrs. Courthorpe, at Lewes, the wife of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dingeston Court, co. Monmouth, a dau.—22. At Earl's Croom Court, Worcestershire, the Hon. Mrs. W. Coventry, a dau.—In Piccadilly, the wife of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, a son.—23. The wife of Thos. Pynsent, esq. of Pitt, Devon, a son.—24. At Polmenna, Penzance, the wife of Thomas Saunders Cave, esq. a son.—In Upper Berkeley-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Capt. Boteler, R.N. a son.—At Ulcomb-pl. Kent, the Lady Frances Fletcher, a son.—26. In Lowndes-sq. the wife of Arthur Walford, esq. a son.—27. At Howood, Lady Louisa Howard, a son.—In Chester-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Walter Wrottesley, a son.—29. Lady Ashley, a dau.
Lately. At Southampton, the wife of Wm. Wake, esq. a son and heir.—At Bath, the wife of S. Edwards, esq. M.D. a dau.—At Preshaw House, the wife of Walter Jervis Long, esq. a dau.—The wife of J. Bailey, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—In Eaton-pl. the wife of Robert Biddulph, esq. a dau.—In Ireland, Lady Hayes, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Henry J. Marshall, esq. a dau.

Dec. 3. In Fleet-st. the wife of Henry Aynaley Hoare, esq. a dau.—At Bathaston, the wife of Capt. Sydney Dacres, R.N. a son.—4. At Brighton, Lady Headley, a son.—In Grosvenor-pl. the Lady Mahon, a son.—7. At the Vicarage, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, Mrs. Henry T. Dowler, a son.—8. In Portland-place, Mrs. C. J. Bevan, a son.—10. At the College, Kirkoswald, the wife of Timothy Fetherstonhaugh, esq. High Sheriff of Cumberland, a son.—In Torrington-sq. Mrs. Frederick Pollock, a son.—At Bedgebury-park, the Lady Mildred Hope, a dau.—11. At Earham Lodge, Mrs. John Gurney, a son.—At Holkham, the Countess of Leicester, a dau.—12. At Burlington, Yorksh. the wife of Thomas Prickett, esq. a son.—In Hyde-park-sq. the wife of Henry Robert Pearson, esq. a dau.—13. At Slough, the wife of William Henry Bonsey, esq. a son and heir.—14. At the Ranger's Lodge, Wychwood Forest, Oxon, the wife of C. S. Hawkins, esq. a son and heir.—17. At Brighton, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a son.—At Wollaston House, Dorchester, the lady of A. H. Acland, esq. a dau.—At Heligan, the wife of J. S. Trejawn, esq. a dau.—18. In Lowndes-street, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, a dau.—20. At Bedford, the wife of T. Herbert Barker, esq. M.B. a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 28. At Melford, Port Philip, New South Wales, James Manning, esq. of Cumbarnurrol, near Yass, to Mary, eldest dau. of Major Firebrace, late 58th Regt. and grand-dau. of Mrs. Wavell, of Newport, I. W.
 June 13. At Melbourne, Port Philip, New South Wales, John Sealy Griffin, esq. to Emma-Coleman, third dau. of John Bowling, esq. of Hammersmith.

July 26. At Singapore, Lewis Fraser, esq. to Sophia, third dau. of the late John Cumming, esq. N.B.

Sept. 6. In China, John Hope, esq. civil eng. to Clarissa-Rosa, only dau. of Thomas Cobham, esq. of Ware, Herts.

15. At Madras, Henry, son of the late Major Henry Gregory, Madras Artillery, to Matilda-Anne, dau. of Major A. M. Campbell, formerly of the Madras 7th Light Cavalry.

16. At Bangalore, Lieut. Charles Wahab Tulloch, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Anna-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Francis Stephen, senior, 35th M. N. L.

22. At Pondicherry, J. F. Phillips, esq. to Marie-Noemi, eldest dau. of A. Vinay, esq.

24. At Landour, Lieut. John William Bristow, 19th Bengal Nat. Inf. son of J. C. Bristow, esq. of Ensemere Hill, Ullswater, Westmoreland, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Capt. J. Nash, 4th Bengal Light Cav., and relict of Lieut. Ward, same regiment.

Oct. 2. At Pulicat, Alexander W. Phillips, esq. civil service, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of C. Mortlock, esq. of Brighton.—At Jaffna, Ceylon, George S. Beaton, esq. M.D. to Mary-Jane, only dau. of Major Cochrane, Ceylon Rifles.

4. Lieut. George Hare, Madras army, and adjutant 7th Regt. H. H. the Nizam's Inf., to Adeline-Augusta, youngest dau. of the late G. Bailey, esq. 6th Foot.

6. At Bangalore, Robert Keith Watt, esq. Capt. 43d Madras Inf. to Louisa-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Major-Gen. J. Wabab, C.B.

9. At Mozuffepore, Tirhoot, D. Russell Crawford, esq. Contai, to Alicia-Baldwin, only dau. of the late Capt. T. Chatterton, 3d Bufls.

11. At Chissurah, Bombay, D. Calder, esq. to Frances-Anthony, third dau. of Capt. John Lambrecht, R.N. Plymouth.

23. At Nassau, New Providence, Charles Roakes, esq. Lieut. 2d West India Regt. to Teresa, second dau. of Don Cipician Palacios, of Castile, Old Spain.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. J. Scriven, esq. of Manchester-st. Cavendish-sq. to Jane-Maria, only dau. of J. G. Powell, esq. surgeon, Bristol.

Nov. 6. The Rev. H. Kerry, M.A. to Barbara-Hearne, second dau. of T. P. Parmenter, esq. of Lamarsh Lodge and Bevingdon House, Essex.

10. At Frohsdorf, the Hereditary Prince of Lucca, to her Royal Highness Mademoiselle (de France), sister to the Duke de Bourdeaux.

18. At St. Martin's, Trafalgar-sq. Le Colonel Hippolyte Marquis de Bouffett de Montauban, of Verneuil and Löwen Rhue, Germany to Anne, widow of the late Frederick Orlebar, esq. of Eton.—At Prescott, Lancash. James, eldest son of John Heyes, esq. to Letitia, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. G. T. Driffield, Vicar of Prescott.—At Drylaw House, near Edinburgh, Michael Aiken, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Capt. William Blair, 13th Foot.

19. At Whitgift, the Rev. Henry Leathley Armitage, B.A. of Broadway, Wor., eldest son of John L. Armitage, esq. of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, to Mary, second dau. of Thomas Coulman, esq. of Whitgift Hall, Yorkshire.—At Marylebone, Joseph Waits, esq. late 6th Dragoon Guards, eldest son of the Rev. J. Waits, Boothby Hall, Linc. to Mary-Louisa, relict of James Orchard, esq. and third dau. of the late N. Leven, esq. of Stamford Villas, Fulham.

20. At Owslebury, Hants, Edward John Morant Gale, esq. eldest son of Edward Morant Gale, esq. of Upham, Hants, to Maria-Henrietta, second dau. of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart.—At Gosforth, Cumberland, Capt. Arundel Barker, Madras Fusiliers, to Catharine-Anne, youngest dau. of Charles Parker, esq. Parknook.—At Plumstead, Robert Ramsay Pringle, esq. Deputy Ordnance Storekeeper and Barrack Master at Enniskillen, to Henriette, third dau. of Joseph Chetham, esq. Ordnance Storekeeper, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—At Bridport, the Rev. Alexander Broadley, Vicar of Bradpole, to Frances-Jane, youngest dau. of the late T. Meyrick, esq.—At Hastings, John Roberts, esq. of Lark-hill, to Diana, third dau. of the late Thomas Gwinnell, esq. of Worcester.—At St. George's, Hanover-

sq. Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart. of Calke Abbey, Derbysh. to Georgiana, second dau. of Capt. W. S. Lovell, R.N. of Alverstoke, Hants.—At the British Embassy, Dresden, the Rev. James H. Janvria, M.A. of Oriel Coll. Oxford, son of the late Philip Janvria, esq. of Jersey, to Catharine-Anne-Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Scriven, R.M. of Dublin.

22. At Horsley, Gloucestershire, the Rev. W. C. Hayward, to Elizabeth-Esther, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Phelps, Rector of Alderley, Gloucestersh.—At St. James's, Granville H. Vernon, esq. M.P. to Pyne-Jesse-Cotterell, dau. of the Hon. Green Trevor.

23. At St. Mary's Woolnoth, William T. Kevill Davies, esq. of Croft Castle, Herefordshire, to Ellen, fifth dau. of the late Matthew O'Brien, esq. of Newcastle, co. Limerick.

24. At Dublin, Charles C. Hurry, esq. eldest son of Capt. Hurry, of Chilworth Lodge, Hants, to Louisa-Margaret, relict of George Plomer, esq. and dau. of the late Capt. Stephens, of the 5th Dragoon Guards.

25. At Chichester, George Duke, esq. to Mary, only dau. of the late L. W. Hopkinson, esq. of Millbrook, near Southampton.—At Nottingham, Sir Charles Fellows, of Russell-square, to Eliza, only dau. of Francis Hart, esq.—At Southampton, John Charett Sells, esq. to Sarah, seventh dau. of the late Philip le Feuvre, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Willis Fleming, esq. second son of the late John Fleming, esq. of Stoneham Park, Hants, to Caroline, only child of Peter Hunter, esq.—At Tenterden, C. H. R. Harrison, esq. surgeon, of St. George's, Bloomsbury, to Catharine, relict of Capt. Ricketts, of Tonbridge.—At Forres, Alexander Penrose Gordon Cumming, esq. eldest son of Sir William Gordon Cumming, Bart. of Altyre and Gordonstone, to Anne, only dau. of the Rev. Augustus Campbell, Rector of Liverpool.

27. At Kenwyn, Cornwall, Alfred Jenkins, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Halifax, to Cornelia-Cardew, fourth dau. of the late J. W. Chilcott, esq. Truro.—At Aldenham, Henry, eldest son of the late James Banister, esq. of St. James's-pl. Westminster, to Elizabeth, only child of Philip B. Smith, esq. of Aldenham-place, Herts.—At Brixton, Henry, second son of William Rackstraw, esq. to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late David Grove, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Richard Bioram, esq. of Cadogan-pl. to Elizabeth-Mary-Ann, second dau. of Francis Turner, esq. of Queens-sq. Westminster.—At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, Henry E. Goldsmid, esq. of the Bombay Civil Serv. second son of Edward Goldsmid, esq. to Jessie-Sarah, only dau. of L. Goldsmid, esq.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Hugh Cochran Davidson, esq. of Cantray, Inverness, to Frances-Mary, only child of William Monkhouse, esq.—At the New Church, St. Pancras, the Rev. John Gybby Lonsdale, second son of the Bishop, to Sarah, only surviving child of David Jardine, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's-park.—At Dorchester, William Garland, esq. to Emma, eldest dau. of Francis Ingram, esq.—At Cowes, Henry, only son of Sir William Oglander, of Farnham, Dorset, and Nuuwell, I.W. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Leeds, Bart. of Croxton Park, Cambridgesh.—At Hereford, Archibald Robertson, M.D. of Northampton, to Anne, fifth dau. of the late John Matthews, esq. of Belmont, co. Hereford.—At Aynho, Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, esq. of Tew Park, Oxon, and Soho, Staffordsh. to Frances-Eliza-Carter, youngest dau. of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. for Northamptonshire.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, James Collis, esq. of Etham, to Margaret-Langton, eldest dau. of Richard Marriott Free-

man, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row.—At Great Dunmow, Essex, Charles Laver *Foakes*, esq. of Great Dunmow, to Margaret-Sophia, widow of Henry Jackson, esq. of Petworth.

29. At St. James's, Westminster, John *Houchen*, esq. of Thetford, eldest son of John Houchen, esq. of Wrexham-hall, to Susannah, only dau. of the late Daniel Vautier, esq. of Stanton-park, Suffolk.—At Guernsey, the Rev. Edward C. *Wilshire*, of Chester-le-Street, Durham, to Elizabeth, only dau. of George Collas, esq. of Pigneaux, Jersey.

Dec. 2. At Exeter, Robert *Young*, esq. son of Capt. Young, R.N. of Exeter, to Miss Owen, only dau. of the Rev. Owen Owen, Rector of St. Edmund's-on-the-Bridge.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. William Temple *Parratt*, 19th Foot, youngest son of H. M. Parratt, esq. of Eppingham House, Surrey, to Helen-Dunbar, eldest dau. of the late Robert Warden, esq. of Parkhill, Stirlingsh. N.B.—At Charlton, Kent, the Rev. Alfred *Suart*, youngest son of the late Edw. Suart, esq. of Henbury-hill, Glouc. to Rosamond-Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Weller, 13th Regt.—At Westbury upon Trym, Som. Charles Henry *Seager*, esq. of Clifton, to Charlotte-Sophia, eldest dau. of J. A. Jones, esq.—At Woolwich, Lieut. Robert *Robertson*, R.N. to Ann, eldest dau. of the late John Shersby, esq. of Woolwich.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, J. H. *Simpson*, esq. of Pontefract, M.B. Calus coll. Cambridge, to Rebecca, only dau. of the late Rev. Alexander Rogers, Vicar of Rolvenden, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles S. *Whitmore*, esq. to Elizabeth-Katharine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Brownrigg, and sister of Sir Robert Brownrigg, Bart.—At St. Peter's, Belgrave-sq. John Gurdon *Rebone*, esq. of Wivenhoe Park, Essex, second son of T. T. Gurdon, esq. of Letton, Norfolk, to the Lady Georgiana Tolier, fourth dau. of the late and sister of the present Earl of Norbury.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John *Follett*, esq. of Exeter, to Agnes, second dau. of J. Paddon, esq. Fareham, Hants.—At Southmolton, Wm. Redwood *Blake*, esq. eldest son of W. A. Blake, esq. of Uffculme, to Fanny-Spencer, youngest dau. of William Flexman, esq. of Southmolton.—At St. Paneras, Arthur James *Lane*, esq. to Miss Caroline Jones Ramsden.

4. At Brussels, the Rev. Vaughan *Thomas*, of Oxford, to Catherine, third dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. G. Johnston, of Norbiton Hall, Surrey.—At Maker, Lieut. R. W. *Clarke*, R.N. to Barbara, second dau. of W. Brent, esq. Paymaster and Purser R.N. Anderton, Millbrook.—At Ashprington, Thomas *Toser*, esq. of Blandon House, near Paignton, to Peggy, dau. of the late Nicholas Moysey, esq. of Venton, near Totnes.—At Claydon, Robert, second son of John Meadows *Rodwell*, esq. of Livermere Parva, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Kirby, Royal Art.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederick Alexander *Le Fevre*, esq. M.D. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late William Maxwell, esq. of Wilton-cresc. Belgrave-sq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Richard Hammett *Drake*, esq. of Brompton, to Selina, youngest dau. of the late Anthony Gimblett, esq. of Barnstable.—At Rowley Regis, the Rev. Frederick J. *Clarke*, B.A. incumbent of Reddall Hill, to Eliza, relict of H. P. Skidmore, esq. of the Thorns, and only dau. of James Nock, esq. of Reddall Hill.—At the residence of the Hon. Lady Mahon, Stephen's-green, Dublin, James Leslie *Poster*, esq. to Henrietta-Louisa, dau. of the late Sir Ross Mahon, Bart. of Castlegar, Galway.—At Bishopthorpe, Col. George *Malcolm*, to

Georgiana-Vernon-Harcourt, youngest dau. of the Archbishop of York.

8. At Aberdour, Henry Wells, second son of the late Edward *Allfrey*, esq. of Bryanston-sq. to Adeline-Frances, dau. of Col. Sir Robert Mowbray, of Cockairnie, Fifesh.

9. At Derby, William White *Cooper*, esq. F.R.C.S. of London, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Poyser, esq. of the Elms, Derby.—At Bristol, the Rev. L. R. *Cogan*, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Henry Fyson, esq.—At Leamington, the Rev. Chas. Courtenay *Locke*, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. and Lady Matilda Locke, to Blanche, second dau. of the late Gen. Lord Edw. Somerset, G.C.B.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, John *Clerk*, esq. third son of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart. M.P. to Rose-Alice-Clotilde, youngest dau. of Thomas Thomas Greene, esq. M.P. of Styne and Whittington Hall, Lancash.—At Great Gwendale, the Rev. J. Lindsay Cooper *Cooper*, youngest son of William Dodge Cooper Cooper, esq. of Tuddington Manor, Beds, and of Park House, Highgate, Middlesex, to Rebecca, dau. of John Singleton, esq. of Gwendale House, Yorksh.

—At Hull, Hans *Marcher*, esq. merchant, to Sophia, dau. of Henry Blundell, esq. of Hull and London.—At Paddington, Edward Harlee, second son of the late Henry *Playford*, esq. of Northrepps, Norfolk, to Sabine, eldest dau. of the late T. H. Budd, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Great Munden, Herts, the Rev. George *Maule*, eldest son of G. F. Maule, esq. of Huntingdon, to Jane, dau. of the late C. T. Stacey, esq. of Munden Bury.—At South Petherwin, Cornwall, Henry *Biagrove*, esq. of Abshot House, Hants, eldest son of the late Capt. Bradshaw, R.N., M.P., to Mary-Wilmet, eldest dau. of W. A. H. Arundell, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Joseph *Godden*, esq. of St. George's-terr. Hyde Park, to Matilda-Ann, of Albion-st. Hyde Park, eldest dau. of the late Edmund Abbey, esq. M.D. for many years Physician to the Court of Russia.

10. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Charles Bladen *Carruthers*, esq. only surviving son of the late David Carruthers, esq. M.P. to Ellen, fourth dau. of John Shewell, esq. of Hall-pl. Lodge, St. John's Wood.—At Stoke Albany, Northamptonsh. Thomas Charles *Stambrough*, esq. of Berners-st. to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Griffin, Rector of Stoke Albany.—At Neston, Chesh. Charles *Green*, esq. solicitor, Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of Maj. James Henderson, K.H. Unattached, of Parkgate, formerly of 71st Light Inf.—At Huish Champflower, Somerset, the Rev. E. A. *Webber*, Rector of Runnington and Bathsalton, to Frances-Eliza, only dau. of the late Alex. Webber, esq.

11. At Old Windsor, Berks, Thomas Salwey *Beale*, esq. of Heath House, Shropsh, to Elizabeth, second dau. of William Corden, esq. of Old Windsor.—At Chickereil, Dorset, the Rev. Stenning *Johnson*, of Merton coll. Oxford, B.A. to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. William Marshall, of Chickereil.—At Paddington, Charles Charnock *Nelson*, son of the late John Wood Nelson, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens, to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. George Edward Cox, Rector of Hinxworth, Herts.—At Church-over, Warw. Charles Home *Drummond*, esq. second son of Henry Home Drummond, of Blair Drummond, M.P. for Perthsh. to the Lady Anne-Georgina Douglas, youngest dau. of Charles, late Marquess of Queensberry.—At Wigan, the Rev. Edward Meyrick *Goulburn*, eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, to Julia, dau. of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M.P. for Northamptonsh.—At Hockworthy, Walter *Hugo*, esq. late of Crediton, to Elizabeth, widow of Rev. Henry Ware, of Ladock, Cornw,

OBITUARY.

EARL OF VERULAM.

Nov. 17. At Gorbamby, Hertfordshire, aged 70, the Right Hon. James Walter Grimston, Earl of Verulam and Viscount Grimston (1815), 4th Viscount Grimston and Baron Dunboyne, co. Meath (1719), second Baron Verulam, of Gorbamby, Herts (1790), eighth Baronet Forrester of Corstorphin, in the Peerage of Scotland (1633); the eighth Baronet (1628); Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, High Steward of St. Alban's, and a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, M. A. &c.

His Lordship was born Sept. 26, 1775, the only son of James-Bucknall the third Viscount Grimston, by Henrietta, only daughter and heir of Edward Walter, esq. of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, by the Hon. Harriett Forrester, daughter of George fifth Lord Forrester. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him, June 15, 1796.

He was elected to Parliament for the borough of St. Alban's in 1802, again in 1806, and a third time in 1807, after a contest which terminated as follows:

Joseph Halsey, esq.	-	-	323
Hon. Jas. W. Grimston	-	-	288
Lord Duncannon	-	-	175

On the 3d Dec. 1808, he succeeded to the Scottish barony of Forrester on the death of Anna-Maria Lady Forrester, his mother's cousin-german; and on the 30th of the same month, by the death of his father, he inherited the dignity of a peer both in England and Ireland.

He supported the Conservative party, and voted in the majority of the 7th May 1832, against the Reform Bill, which temporarily ousted Lord Grey's ministry.

He was advanced to the dignity of an Earl by patent dated Sept. 30, 1815.

His Lordship was a liberal supporter of the turf, and annually patronised races in his park at Gorbamby, which was the occasion for the exercise of princely hospitalities.

The Earl of Verulam married Aug. 11, 1807, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of Charles first Earl of Liverpool, by his second wife Catharine, wife of Sir Charles Cope, and daughter of Sir Cecil Bissepp, Bart. By this lady, who was half-sister to Arabella-Diana Duchess of Dorset, and Catharine Countess of Aboyn, and who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one son, are now living. Their names are as follow: 1. the Right Hon. James-Walter now Earl

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of Verulam; 2. the Right Hon. Katharine Countess of Clarendon, married first in 1834 to John Foster Barham, esq. of Trecwm, co. Pembroke, who died in 1838; and secondly in 1839 to the present Earl of Clarendon, by whom she has issue three daughters; 3. the Hon. Edward Harbottle Grimston, late M.P. for St. Alban's, who married in 1842 Frances-Horatia, eldest daughter of John Morier, esq. and cousin to the Marquess of Hertford, and has issue; 4. the Hon. Henry Luckyn, who died an infant in 1814; 5. the Right Hon. Emily Mary Countess of Craven, married in 1835 to the present Earl of Craven, and has issue; 6. the Hon. Robert Grimston; 7. the Hon. Charles Grimston, a Captain in the Coldstream Guards; 8. the Right Hon. Mary-Augusta-Frederica Viscountess Folkstone, married in 1840 to Jacob Viscount Folkstone, and heir apparent to the Earl of Radnor, and has issue; 9. the Hon. Francis Sylvester Grimston; and 10. Lady Jane-Frederica-Harriet-Mary.

LADY HOLLAND.

Nov. 16. In South Street, Grosvenor-square, in her 76th year, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Vassall, dowager Lady Holland.

She was the daughter and heir of Richard Vassall, esq. of Jamaica; and was first married June 27, 1786, to Sir Godfrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, co. Sussex, Bart. By that marriage she had issue two sons, the late Sir Godfrey Vassall Webster, Bart. (formerly M.P. for Sussex), who died in 1836 (leaving issue the present Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.); Colonel Henry Webster; and one daughter, Harriet, married in 1816 to Capt. the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, R.N. and C.B. second son of Edward first Viscount Exmouth, and who has issue Harriet Lady Walpole.

Lady Webster's marriage was dissolved by Act of Parliament in June, 1797, and her ladyship was remarried on the 9th of the following month to the late Henry-Richard third Lord Holland, (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster during Lord Grey's administration,) who in consequence assumed the name of Vassall only, but his children bear his former name of Fox. His Lordship died on the 22d Oct. 1840.

Her Ladyship had issue, before her second marriage, Charles Richard Fox, Colonel in the army, and aide-de-camp to the Queen, who married in 1824 Lady Mary Fitzclarence, second daughter of King William IV. and Mrs. Jordan.

After her second marriage her Ladyship

ship had issue, Stephen, who died an infant in 1800; the Right Hon. Henry-Edward, now Lord Holland, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Tuscany; the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth, Lady Lilford, married in 1830 to the present Lord Lilford, and has a very numerous family; and the Hon. Georgiana Anne Fox, who died in 1819, in her 10th year.

The following remarks on the character of the deceased were first published in the *Morning Chronicle*:—

"It seems scarcely fitting that the grave should close over the remains of the late Dowager Lady Holland, without some passing tribute beyond the paragraph which announces, with the ordinary expression of regret, the decease of a widow lady advanced in years, and reminds the world of fashion that the event has placed several noble families in mourning. That event, which a fortnight ago was regarded by friendly apprehensions as probably at the distance of some years, has not merely clouded and impaired the enjoyments of one large circle, but has extinguished for ever a spirit of social happiness which has animated many, and severed the most genial link of association, by which some of the finest minds which yet grace the literary and political world were connected with the mightiest of those which have left us. The charms of the celebrated hospitalities of Holland-house, in the time of its late revered master, have been too gracefully developed by one who has often partaken and enhanced them, in the '*Edinburgh Review*' for July, 1841, to allow of a feeble expression; but death had not then bestowed the melancholy privilege of expatiating on the share of its mistress in crowding those memorable hours with various pleasures, or on the energetic kindness with which she strove, against the perpetual sense of unutterable loss, to renew some portion of their enjoyments. For the remarkable position she occupied, during many years of those daily festivals in which genius, wit, and patriotic hope were triumphant, she was eminently gifted. While her own remarks were full of fire, practical sense, and nice observation, her influence was chiefly felt in the discourse of those whom she directed and inspired, and which, as she impelled it, startled by the most animated contrasts, or blended in the most graceful harmonies. Beyond any other hostess we ever knew, and very far beyond any host, she possessed the tact of perceiving and the power of evoking the various capacities which lurked in every part of the brilliant circles she drew around her. To enkindle the enthusiasm of an artist on the

theme over which he had achieved the most facile mastery; to set loose the heart of the rustic poet, and imbue his speech with the freedom of his native hills; to draw from the adventurous traveller a breathing picture of his most imminent danger, or to embolden the bashful soldier to disclose his own share in the perils and glories of some famous battlefield; to encourage the generous praise of friendship, when the speaker and the subject reflected interest on each other, or win the secret history of some effort which had astonished the world or shed new lights on science; to conduct those brilliant developments to the height of satisfaction, and then to shift the scene by the magic of a word, were among her daily successes. And if this extraordinary power over the elements of social enjoyment was sometimes wielded without the entire concealment of its despotism; if a decisive check sometimes rebuked a speaker who might intercept the variegated beauty of Jeffrey's indulgent criticism, or the jest announced and self-rewarded in Sidney Smith's delighted and delighting chuckle, the authority was too clearly exerted for the evening's prosperity, and too manifestly impelled by an urgent consciousness of the value of those golden hours which were fleeting within its confines, to sadden the enforced silence with more than a momentary regret. If ever her prohibition, clear, abrupt, and decisive, indicated more than a preferable regard for livelier discourse, it was when a depreciatory tone was adopted towards genius, or goodness, or honest endeavour, or when some friend, personal or intellectual, was mentioned in slighting phrase. Habituated to a generous partizanship, by strong sympathy with a great political cause, she carried the fidelity of her devotion to that cause into her social relations, and was ever the truest and fastest of friends. The tendency, often more idle than malicious, to soften down the intellectual claims of the absent, which so insidiously besets literary conversation, and teaches a superficial insincerity even to substantial esteem and regard, found no favour in her presence; and hence the conversations over which she presided, perhaps beyond all that ever flashed with a kindred splendour, were marked by that integrity of good-nature which might admit of their exact repetition to every living individual whose merits were discussed, without the danger of inflicting pain. Under her auspices, not only all critical, but all personal talk was tinged with kindness; the strong interest which she took in the happiness of her friends, shed a peculiar sunniness over the aspects of life

presented by the common topics of alliances, and marriages, and promotions; and not a promising engagement, or a wedding, or a promotion of a friend's son, or a new intellectual triumph of any youth with whose name and history she was familiar, but became an event on which she expected and required congratulation, as on a part of her own fortune. Although there was naturally a preponderance in her society of the sentiment of popular progress, which once was cherished almost exclusively by the party to whom Lord Holland was united by sacred ties, no expression of triumph in success, no virulence in sudden disappointment, was ever permitted to wound the most sensitive ear of her Conservative guests. It might be that some placid comparison of recent with former time spoke a sense of peaceful victory; or that, on the giddy edge of some great party struggle, the festivities of the evening might take a more serious cast, as news arrived from the scene of contest, and the pleasure be deepened with the peril; but the feeling was always restrained by the present evidence of permanent solaces for the mind which no political changes could disturb. If to hail and welcome genius, or even talent which revered and imitated genius, was one of the greatest pleasures of Lord Holland's life, to search it out, and bring it within the sphere of his noble sympathy, was the delightful study of hers. How often, during the last half century, has the steep ascent of fame been brightened by the genial appreciation she bestowed, and the festal light she cast on its solitude! How often has the assurance of success received its crowning delight amid the genial luxury of her circle, where renown itself has been realized for the first time in all its sweetness! How large a share she communicated to the delights of Holland-house will be understood by those who shared her kindness, first in South-street, and recently in Stanhope-street, where, after Lord Holland's death, she honoured his memory by cherishing his friends and following his example; where to the last, with a voice retaining its girlish sweetness, she welcomed every guest, invited or casual, with the old cordiality and queenly grace; where authors of every age and school—from Rogers, her old and affectionate friend, whose first poem illuminated the darkness of the last closing century 'like a rich jewel in an Ethiop's ear,' down to the youngest disciple of the latest school—found that honour paid to literature which English aristocracy has too commonly denied it; and where every day, almost to her last, added to her claim to be remembered as one who, during a long life, cultivated the great art of living

happily, by the great means of making others happy."

The remains of Lady Holland were removed from her ladyship's late residence in Great Stanhope-street to Amphil Park, Bedfordshire. The funeral procession consisted of a hearse drawn by six horses, four mourning coaches and four, containing the principal members of the deceased's family, and about eighteen or twenty private carriages, including those of her ladyship's son, Colonel Fox, the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Auckland, Earl Granville, Lord Leveson, Count Jarnac, &c.

Her ladyship has left her Brixton property (the value of which is estimated at about 1,500*l.* a-year) to Lord John Russell for his life. At his death 500*l.* per annum out of the same property is to be paid to his lordship's children, the remainder reverting to the offspring of her ladyship's daughter, Lady Lilford. Her ladyship's other children and grandchildren are very slightly remembered, if at all. Her page comes in for an annuity of 150*l.* a-year, in addition to 50*l.* per annum left by the late Lord Holland to the same individual, and all the members of her ladyship's establishment are more or less provided for. Mr. Metcalfe Babington, her ladyship's medical attendant, receives a legacy of 1,500*l.* and an annuity of 50*l.* To Mr. Macaulay her ladyship bequeaths a legacy of 100*l.*; to Mr. Luttrell, one of 300*l.*; and smaller sums to many of her personal friends. A picture in Holland House is left to the Queen, "if her Majesty will deign to accept it;" and the Hon. W. Cowper receives her ladyship's collection of H.B.'s Caricatures.

LORD STUART DE ROTHESAY.

Nov. 7. At Highcliff, Hampshire, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Charles Stuart, Baron Stuart de Rothesay, of the Isle of Bute; Count of Machico and Marquess of Angra in Portugal, and Grand Cross of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; G.C.B.; and a Privy Councillor.

His Lordship was born on the 2d Jan. 1779, the eldest son of Major-General the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K.B. (fourth son of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. the prime minister), by Anna-Louisa, second daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Albinia Countess of Buckinghamshire) of Lord Vere Bertie, and grand-daughter of Robert first Duke of Ancaster.

He was educated for diplomacy, and, after earlier services of minor importance, was associated with Lord William Bentinck at Madrid, in the charge of British affairs in Spain, in the eventful year 1808. Mr. Frere arriving there in November

that year as plenipotentiary from Great Britain, of course superseded Lord William and Mr. Stuart, who, it is stated in Moore's Narrative of Sir John Moore's Campaign, "from having resided some time in Spain, and from personal qualifications, had got acquainted with many of the leading men, and had acquired a clear insight into the state of affairs."

On the 9th Jan. 1810, Mr. Stuart was appointed to reside at the seat of the provisional government of Portugal, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. He was afterwards for some time Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague; and subsequently Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris, which post he vacated on the change of ministry in 1830.

On the 26th Sept. 1812, he was invested with the insignia of a Civil Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. By patent dated Jan. 22, 1828, he was raised to the peerage as Baron Stuart of Rothesay, in the Isle of Bute, a title of much honour, when it is remembered that the heir-apparent of the Scottish throne, the first-born of the Stuarts, owns the dignity of Duke of Rothesay. His cousin the Marquess of Bute is Keeper of Rothesay Castle.

In Oct. 1841, Lord Stuart de Rothesay was appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. Petersburg, where he remained for four years. His recent retirement was attributed to impaired health.

Lord Stuart de Rothesay married, Feb. 6, 1816, Lady Elizabeth Margaret Yorke, third daughter of Philip third Earl of Hardwicke. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue two daughters, the Right Hon. Charlotte Viscountess Canning, married in 1835 to Charles-John Viscount Canning; and the Most Hon. Louisa Marchioness of Waterford, married in 1842 to Henry Marquess of Waterford. The peerage has expired for want of male heirs.

REAR-ADM. SIR S. DEVONPORT.

Nov. 17. At his residence at Cheltenham, age 67, Sir Salusbury Devonport, K.C.B. and K.C.H. a retired Rear-Admiral, of Bramall hall, Cheshire, and Weedon hall, Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate for the counties of Buckingham, Chester, Lancaster, Derby, and Gloucester.

This distinguished officer, who changed his name a few years ago on his accession to a considerable property in right of his second wife, was the son of the Rev. E. Humphreys, of Chingerford, Salop, by the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Dr. Salusbury Pryce. He was born in 1778, and married in 1805 the daughter and heiress of John Tyrel Morin, esq. of Weedon Lodge, Bucks. In 1810, some years after the loss of his first wife, Cap-

tain Humphreys married the daughter and heiress of William Devonport, esq. of Bramall Hall, Cheshire, whose father's name he took as one of the conditions of inheriting his property.

He entered the Navy in July, 1790; received his Lieutenant's commission in Jan. 1797; was made a Commander in April, 1802; a post Captain in May, 1804; and a Rear-Admiral in August, 1840. In 1797, when Lieutenant of the *Fury*, he was present at the siege of St. Lucia, as well as at the unsuccessful attack upon Porto Rico. When removed to the *Juno*, he commanded a schooner in a gallant and successful attack on a squadron of armed vessels and a battery of six guns, in the island of Schiermonnikog; and in 1799 he took part in the expedition to the Helder. He assisted, in the *Isis*, at the capture of the Dutch fleet in the Texel, and when in command of the *Stag* cutter, in 1800, was present at an attack on four French frigates in Dunkirk Roads. His last and most distinguished exploit was his capture, when in command of the *Leopard*, 50-gun frigate, of the American frigate *Chesapeake*. This action took place on the 22d of June, 1807.

The following his own account of the circumstances in which this battle originated, was addressed to the writer of the present notice, a few years ago, and proves that he had no discretionary power in the matter. "I acted" (says he, in the letter in question,) "under a positive order, in writing, from the late Admiral Sir George Berkeley, to search for deserters from ships under his command on the Halifax station. No person could regret more than myself that the admiral should have issued such a circular to the different ships under his command; but my duty was to obey, as a subordinate officer, and, as a gentleman, to soften and ameliorate the apparent severity and harshness of the order; and, therefore, upon communicating its contents, according to my instructions, to Commodore Barron, I also sent the following note from myself:—

"The Captain of his Majesty's ship *Leopard* has the honour to inclose to the Captain of the United States ship *Chesapeake*, an order from the Hon. Vice-Admiral Berkeley, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the North American station, respecting some deserters from the ships therein mentioned, under his command, and supposed now to be serving as part of the crew of the *Chesapeake*.

"The Captain of the *Leopard* will not presume to say anything in addition to what the Commander-in-Chief has stated, more than to express a hope that every

circumstance respecting them may be adjusted in such a manner that the harmony subsisting between the two countries may remain undisturbed.

"His Majesty's ship *Leopard*, at sea, June 23, 1807."

(Answer.)

"I know of no such men as you describe. The officers on the recruiting service for this ship were particularly instructed by the government, through me, not to enter any deserters from his Britannic Majesty's service, nor do I know of any being here.

"I am also instructed not to permit the crew of any ship that I command to be mustered by any other than her own officers. It is my disposition to preserve harmony, and I hope this answer to your dispatch will prove satisfactory.

"JAMES BARRON,

"Commander of the United States ship *Chesapeake*."

"After receipt of this answer to my application for the men, I had only a plain straightforward course to pursue—viz. to execute the order of my superior—a painful duty; but I had no alternative. Six men were killed and twenty wounded on board the *Chesapeake*. Admiral Berkeley was soon after superseded in his command by Sir John Warren. The amiable and good Sir Thomas Hardy, who had married the eldest daughter of Admiral Berkeley, filled my station as flag-Captain with his father-in-law, on the Lisbon station, at a subsequent period; but, notwithstanding repeated applications for a ship, I have never obtained an appointment since. I have now the rank of retired Rear-Admiral, having been passed over in the promotion in consequence of not having served the requisite time: how could I do so if, to conciliate the United States, the Admiralty would not employ me? Four deserters were taken out of the *Chesapeake*. Radford, the man found in the hold, was condemned to die, and was executed on board *H. M. sloop Halifax*; the other three were sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, which was eventually remitted. When the *Chesapeake* was captured by the *Shannon*, I earnestly solicited Lord Melville to give the command of her to me, to whom she had previously lowered her colours—provided Captain Broke did not wish to be removed to her from the *Shannon*; but neither this, or any other application, met with success.

"I am, dear Sir, yours,

"SALUSBURY DEVONPORT,

"Retired Rear-Admiral, K.C.H.,

"Late S. P. HUMPHREYS.

"*Bramall Hall, Stockport,*

April 23, 1839.

"P.S. Admiral Berkeley perfectly approved of my part of the fulfilment of his order."

For performing a painful but peremptory duty with the most distinguished gallantry, Captain Humphreys was thus made the scapegoat of one of the chief protégés of the Admiralty, under whose orders he had acted.

In 1831 the tardy compliment was paid him of nominating him Knight Commander of the Bath; and in 1834 the cross of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order was conferred upon him.

SIR GABRIEL WOOD.

Oct. 30. At the Circus, Bath, in his 77th year, Sir Gabriel Wood, Knt.

He was the second son of Gabriel Wood, esq. merchant, of Greenock, by Miss Stuart, descended from the Stuarts, Baronet, of Castlemilk. From 1796 to 1806 he was Vice Consul at Maryland. He then proceeded to the West Indies as Commissary-general, and took charge of the department of public accounts. In 1811 he was ordered to the Mediterranean station, where he remained until 1816; and he was soon after appointed Commissary-general of British North America, where he served seven years, and then retired on account of his health. On his return he received the honour of knighthood from King George the Fourth, April 20, 1825.

He married in 1825 the eldest daughter of the late General Fanning. By his will, dated the 17th of June last, Sir Gabriel Wood has left his property, real and personal, to his wife and sister, viz.—to his wife, 1000*l.* for her immediate use, and bequeaths to her absolutely, all his lands, messuages, and other property in Prince Edward's Island, North America; also the sum of 10,000*l.* in addition to 5000*l.* under the marriage settlement. To his sister, Frances Ann Wood, he has left all his property in Scotland for her absolute use. And after leaving legacies to a few friends, and directing a sum of 1000*l.* to be divided amongst the children of the deceased mariner, John Watson, of Paisley, and 500*l.* to Watson's sister, he bequeaths the residue of his real and personal estate to Lady Wood and his sister for their own use absolutely. The personal property in England was sworn under 50,000*l.* The executors are the widow and Philip Caddell, esq. of Bath.

JOHN IRVING, Esq. M.P.

Nov. 10. In Richmond terrace, Westminster, aged 78, John Irving, esq. M.P. for the county of Antrim.

Mr. Irving was the eldest son of John Irving, Laird of Cushathill and Burnfoot, in Middlebie, one of those industrious small proprietors now fast disappearing from among the agricultural community. After receiving an education at the parish school, he was sent to London at the age of thirteen to the care of his maternal uncle, Mr. J. Rae, the active partner in an old firm. At an early age he was brought into the counting-house, where his progress in mastering the principles as well as routine of business soon gained him the confidence of his chiefs, by whom he was made a partner at the same time with the late Sir T. Reid, who was afterwards twice chairman of the East India Company. Before he was of age he was sent on important matters to the West Indies and the United States, the former with their old system in full vigour, and the latter newly in possession of their independence. In Barbados he was suddenly called upon to preach a sermon from an empty sugar-cask; but as one of his school achievements had been the reading of the whole Bible through, he was not altogether unprepared.

The peace of Amiens furnished the next opportunity for his visiting the Continent. With some difficulty he obtained leave to proceed to that town during the negotiations, and at their conclusion he went on to Paris, where he met with some of the most interesting characters of the day. He then took advantage of the short interval of peace to make the tour of Italy, until the rumours of a new war hastened his return through Germany and Belgium. He attended Lord Chatham's expedition to Walcheren, as an amateur, and the friend of Admiral Sir R. Strachan. In 1814 he took the occasion of visiting Blücher, in company with the late Lord Hertford, to witness some of the Prussian military operations under that commander, and made his way again to Paris with the advance of the allied troops. On this occasion he was honoured by the Empress Josephine with a long interview at Malmaison.

In 1806 he entered parliament as one of the members for Bramber, that seat having been secured to him by the influence of the Rutland family. The friendship of that distinguished family, begun with his uncle Mr. Rae, was continued to him during his whole life. He sat for Bramber until the borough was disfranchised by the Reform Bill, and afterwards contested, though unsuccessfully, Clitheroe in 1832, and Poole in 1835. At the general election of 1837 he was returned for the county of Antrim, which he represented in the last and present par-

liaments, until his decease, enjoying the regard of the leading portion of his constituents. In politics he was a steady Conservative.

His commercial transactions extended to every quarter of the globe, and frequently assumed a public character; for, whatever the subject he dealt with, he treated it with the large and liberal views of a public man. During the Peninsular war he was concerned in an arrangement which enabled Spain to obtain the benefit of the treasure accumulated in Mexico, while the silver itself (to the amount of six or seven millions of dollars) was brought to this country in British men-of-war, and applied to satisfy the great demand that then existed for it for public purposes. In 1816 and 1817 he executed a contract for clothing the Russian army, to the amount of a million and a half sterling, which served to alleviate the pressure of those gloomy years in Yorkshire. 1823 saw him at the Congress of Verona, and twice at Vienna, where, in conjunction with the houses at Rothschild and Baring, he negotiated the loan by which Austria effected the repayment of her debt to England—a transaction requiring remarkable ability, and bringing him into contact with nearly all the great statesmen at that assembly. In 1825 he associated with Mr. S. Gurney and the late Mr. Rothschild, in forming the Alliance Fire and Life and Marine Assurance Companies, of which he became the first president. He had never been a slave-owner; but circumstances devolved upon his house a mass of West India property about the time of the emancipation, and he took a leading part in the discussion, both in and out of parliament, of that great measure. Sensible of the aid that the colonies would require, in order to surmount the derangement consequent on so great a social change, and with the view of better informing and interesting the mother country in their condition, he founded the Colonial Bank and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and was chairman of both. Those great undertakings had to struggle with difficulties of no ordinary kind, but he never gave way to despondency in respect of them, and he lived long enough to see both recovering from their depression. He and Mr. D. Barclay, M.P., had for many years acted as the gratuitous agents of Mauritius; and, having discovered that an opinion had been delivered by the law officers of the Crown against the right of the planters to compensation for the emancipated slaves, they brought the case before the Privy Council, employed counsel, and obtained a decision in favour of

the island, thereby recovering for it nearly two millions sterling.

Such is the outline of the career of one of our oldest and most enterprising merchants, embracing an active period of upwards of sixty years, during which he was connected with the house of Reid, Irving, and Co. It exhibits the true character of the merchant prince. His ability, and still more his unbending integrity, won for him the confidence and respect of his commercial contemporaries; while the simplicity of character which accompanies great and solid attainments, may be inferred from the little incident, that the Bible which he brought with him from Middlebie school was found in his private desk after his death. It appeared to have been his companion through all these stirring and splendid scenes, and his consolation when they closed. We may here introduce an anecdote of the late sovereign, not only as illustrative of this sketch, but interesting as a trait in the character of the honest and kind-hearted sailor-king. It is recorded as follows in the inscription on a splendid silver salver presented to Mr. Irving a few months prior to his Majesty's death:—"King William the Fourth has given this piece of plate to John Irving, esq. the representative of his Majesty's late highly-esteemed friend, John Rae, esq. in commemoration of a Review dinner, given by his Majesty, on the 2d of June, 1805, at Bedford; and in discharge of the sum of 25*l*. which the King on that occasion borrowed of Mr. Rae, his guest—a debt which had not recurred to his Majesty's recollection until recently.—28th March, 1837."

MRS. GASKELL.

Nov. 23. Of apoplexy, while on a visit to Henry Marshall, esq. at Westwood Hall, near Leeds, Mrs. Gaskell of Thornes House.

It would disappoint many a sorrowing heart if some tribute, however inadequate, were not paid to the memory of this excellent person. It may truly be said of her that no one was ever more loved and admired; such were her accomplishments, her taste, her manners, her kind and social disposition, the steadiness of her attachments, the tenderness of her affection, her fine understanding, her benevolence, her Christian piety and resignation, her calm but active fulfilment of every duty which she owed to her Creator and to her fellow-creatures.

She expired in her 63rd year, and is interred in the church which she and her devoted husband erected for the benefit of the inhabitants of their neighbouring village of Thornes. The funeral took place

on Saturday the 29th of Nov. and no one who was present at that mournful scene will forget the anguish of her family and friends, or the bitter grief with which all hearts were filled.

Mr. Milnes Gaskell, M.P. for Wenlock, was her only son.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq.

Nov. 13. In Hans Place, Chelsea, in his 62d year, John Backhouse, esq. formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Receiver-general of Excise.

He was a native of Liverpool, and was the only surviving son of John Backhouse, esq., who ranked as one of the oldest merchants of that town, and who died at Wavertree in 1841, at the advanced age of 85, having happily been spared to witness his son's elevation to that high and honourable position in life which he so long filled as a Minister of State. At the period of Mr. Backhouse's birth his father resided within the district parish of St. Thomas, in Liverpool, and at that church he was accordingly baptized in October, 1784. He passed through the initiatory course of his education at Cartmel school, in Westmoreland, and thence proceeded to the Foundation School of Clitheroe, where, amongst others, he was contemporary with Mr. Starkie, Queen's Counsel, the present Master of Downing College, Cambridge. Being destined for a mercantile line of life, he did not pursue his studies at either of the universities; but on leaving Clitheroe, after the usual probationary course, at once entered into business. We need not here dilate further on this portion of his history, but pass on to the more interesting circumstances which led to his introduction into public life, and which arose out of the events attendant upon Mr. Canning's election as representative for Liverpool in the year 1812.

Finding that his official connection with the Government precluded him from rendering that service and attention which the mercantile interest and the rapid increase of the commerce of Liverpool required, Mr. Canning urgently recommended the appointment by the public bodies in that town of a salaried agent in the metropolis to aid its representatives in the protection of its important commercial and trading privileges. This suggestion was at once adopted, and it was accordingly determined by the different associations formed in Liverpool for the regulation and guardianship of the various branches of its commerce, viz., the American Chamber of Commerce, the Underwriters' Association, the East and West

India Association, and others, to establish an office in London in immediate communication and connection with the mercantile bodies in the country. To the head of this establishment Mr. Backhouse was unanimously elected; and most ably did he discharge for several years the responsible duties thus confided to him. The frequent communications which took place between him, as the organ of the commercial body in Liverpool, and Mr. Canning, soon led to an intimacy which ripened, as the acquaintance increased, into the warmest friendship, and, a few years after, resulted in Mr. Canning's selecting him as his private secretary, a circumstance which manifests most forcibly the confidence and esteem in which Mr. Backhouse was then held by him, and which he continued to enjoy until the close of Mr. Canning's career.

Through Mr. Canning's interest, Mr. Backhouse was appointed in 1822 to a clerkship to the India Board; but he held that office only two years, and then resigned it on being made a Commissioner of Excise. On the death of Mr. Cholmondeley, (grandson of George third Earl of Cholmondeley, K.B., and nephew of Viscount Malpas,) the Receiver-general of that department, in 1827, Mr. Backhouse was appointed his successor in that post; and about the same period also he was advanced to the important office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The value of his services in this latter capacity is abundantly attested by the fact that he continued to hold the appointment through the successive administrations of Viscount Goderich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Viscount Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel, until the year 1842, a period of sixteen years; and his connection with the Government then only ceased owing to his infirmity of health, which compelled him to tender his resignation.

His colleagues in the office of Under Secretary during the period he held the appointment, were successively the Lord Douglas, Lord Howard de Walden, Sir George Shee, Bart., Viscount Fordwich (the present Earl Cowper), the Hon. W. T. Fox Strangways, and Lord Leveson; and since Mr. Backhouse's retirement from office, it is somewhat singular that Viscount Canning, the son of his early patron and friend, has succeeded to the same appointment.

As a public servant, we have already furnished, we think, satisfactory proof of the value of Mr. Backhouse's services to the country, from the fact of his lengthened tenure of the office he filled; but we may well add a few observations in further illustration of his character. He applied him-

self at all times to his official duties with the most unwearied perseverance and industry; and, possessing as he did superior qualities of the mind, which enabled him to unite with zeal an efficiency rarely so happily associated as its helpmate, his position in that department of the administration which he filled was rendered doubly important. His literary and intellectual attainments were of a high order; and to great natural discernment he added a clearness of judgment and expression which rendered his conversation and society at all times both entertaining and instructive. In manners he was affable, courteous, and obliging; and in his official communications those qualities were most happily blended.

In the domestic relations of life, as a husband, father, and friend, he was alike noble-hearted, generous, and affectionate; and he has left behind him, not only those who are connected by the ties of relationship, but a very large circle of friends, personal, public, and private, with whom the memory of his many social and estimable virtues will long continue to linger. He had been suffering for many months past from a severe attack of illness, brought on, without doubt, from the fatigues consequent upon his official labours; but he endured his affliction with the most Christian-like fortitude and patience, and sank with meekness and resignation to the will of Providence.

Mr. Backhouse married, in 1810, Catherine, younger daughter of Thomas Nicholson, esq. of Stockport, by whom he has left issue two sons, viz., George-Canning, in the Foreign Office, and John, attached to H. B. M. Consulate at Canton; and four daughters. His remains were interred on the 20th November, in the cemetery at Kensall Green, followed to their final resting place by several of his former associates in the Foreign Office, and by the present Under Secretaries of that department, Lord Canning and Mr. Addington.

We have much pleasure in adding to this tribute to the memory of Mr. Backhouse, a brief sketch of the incidents of his life and character, which recently appeared in the pages of the *Literary Gazette*, as follows:—"With sincere regret do we record the death of John Backhouse, esq., late Under Secretary of State in the Foreign department. He died at his house in Hans-place, having suffered long from a fatal illness which a tour last year to a milder climate could not remove. Severe application to his official duties was probably the proximate cause of this malady, for a more diligent and assiduous public servant the country never pos-

essed. Mr. Backhouse's entry into political life may be dated from the election of Mr. Canning for Liverpool, from which town he removed to act as the secretary for its gifted representative, and take care of the important parliamentary business connected with its vast mercantile interests. In this situation he so highly recommended himself to his principal as soon to be advanced by him to trusts of a more general and national character, and thus in a short time to become the holder of an office of the utmost confidence and responsibility. In every point of his useful career, Mr. Backhouse showed himself to be eminently worthy of this preferment; and we may safely state that the conduct of no man in such a station ever gave more satisfaction, or contributed more essentially to the prompt and judicious administration of affairs, than was the result of Mr. Backhouse's labours.

"His attachment to literature was a prominent part of his life. He edited the *Narrative of the American Sailor Robert Adams's residence in the Interior of Africa, at Timbuctoo, &c.*; and wrote frequently in several of the most popular periodicals. He was in every relation of society most highly and deservedly esteemed."

LANCLOT BAUGH ALLEN, Esq.

Oct. 28. At Calrhwi, Pembrokeshire, in his 71st year, Lancelot Baugh Allen, esq. late one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, and formerly Master of Dulwich College.

Mr. Allen was the younger son of John Bartlett Allen, esq. of Cresselly, Pembrokeshire, by Elizabeth, only child of John Hensleigh, esq. of Penteg. His elder brother, John Hensleigh Allen, esq. died in April, 1843, having married a daughter of Lord Robert Seymour, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, who survive him.

Mr. L. B. Allen was one of a large family consisting of eight daughters and two sons; six of the former were married, viz. Lady Mackintosh (wife of Sir James Mackintosh), Mrs. Sismondi (wife of the historian), two Mrs. Wedgwoods, Mrs. Surtees, Mrs. Drew (whose daughter is the Dowager Lady Gifford), and two are unmarried.

At an early age he was sent to Westminster school, where he remained nearly ten years; he left it head boy in 1794, and being a King's scholar was elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, the same year. He never took his Bachelor's degree. He entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in 1803 was called to the bar. While pursuing the study of the law, a friend of his (unknown to him) happened to put down his name as a candidate for the vacant situa-

tion of Warden of Dulwich College. This, as it is well known, can only be held by a person of the name of Allen. Out of seven candidates he proved the successful one, and entered into his office in 1805. On the Master's death in 18 , Mr. Allen succeeded as a matter of course, and held the situation of Master and Warden together for sixteen years. During this period the College reaped the advantage of his active and energetic mind. The condition of the estates belonging to it was much improved, and the income derived therefrom enlarged. It was to him also that the College owed that splendid acquisition to its other endowments—The Picture Gallery. The circumstances attending this were as follow:—Mr. Noel Desenfans was employed by the last King of Poland to procure him a collection of pictures; ere this was completed the King died, and the pictures were left in Mr. Desenfans' hands. On Mr. D.'s death, they became, with a large sum of money, the property of his relation Sir Francis Bourgeois. Sir Francis, being an artist himself, had a great affection for these paintings, and could not bear the idea of their being separated and dispersed. He was anxious that at his death they should be left to the public an entire collection, and that his name should descend to posterity identified with them. To effect this he made every inquiry and every search for a fit place wherein to deposit them, but in vain. He applied to the Royal Academy, of which he was a member, but they could give him no assistance. In this dilemma, and while in full pursuit of his object, he chanced to meet Mr. Allen at dinner at the house of a mutual friend (Mr. C. N. Bayly). It so happened that Dulwich College possessed an old picture gallery, which, having fallen into decay, it was determined to have it restored; and a sum of about 5000*l.* was already set apart for that purpose. At the dinner above-mentioned a discussion on this subject took place, and it struck Sir Francis that this would be an excellent situation for his pictures. Before the parties separated, it was agreed upon that Mr. Allen should sound the other members of the college, and, if they concurred in the plan, that a large and handsome gallery should be erected, for which Sir Francis said he would advance an additional nine or ten thousand pounds. The members of the college readily acquiesced; Sir Francis only stipulating that his friend Soane, the architect, should build the gallery, and that the remains of Mr. Desenfans, and of himself on his death, should be entombed therein. Never was an arrangement apparently more satisfactorily settled by all parties

concerned. The gallery was built, and the pictures were hung. The death of Sir Francis took place soon after. A small mausoleum was affixed to the building, and in this, in two stone sarcophagi, rest the remains of the two founders.

During the period of Mr. Allen's mastership, he became attached to Miss Caroline Romilly, daughter of Mr. Romilly of Dulwich, and niece to Sir Samuel Romilly; but, as the statutes of the college forbid the members to marry, he relinquished his office, bade adieu to the society, and was united to the lady in 1820. By her, whose death took place in Feb. 1831, he had two sons, George-Baugh and Edward-Edmund, both surviving. In 1820 he was appointed a police magistrate at Union Hall, a situation for which he was peculiarly well qualified, and one which he filled for years with equal credit to himself and advantage to the public. In 1821 he published a pamphlet, entitled "Brief considerations on the present state of the Police of the Metropolis, with a few suggestions towards its improvement." The title fully explains the nature of the work. It does credit both to his head and his heart; and it is much to be lamented that the humane, judicious, and rational remarks it contains have not met with more attention from the higher powers, and been acted upon accordingly.

In 1825 he received the appointment of one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, which lucrative situation he held till 1842, when a new arrangement was made in this department, and the old Board compelled to give place to the new.

In 1841 Mr. Allen again married. The lady was Miss Georgiana Sarah, daughter of Charles Nathaniel Bayly, esq., and of Lady Sarah, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Jersey. By this second marriage he has left two sons and a daughter.

There are few persons whose loss has been more keenly felt by relations, friends, and acquaintance than that of the subject of this short memoir. To great cheerfulness and amiability of temper he joined most extensive knowledge and considerable talent. He was a great reader, and possessed a very retentive memory; and this, added to much intercourse with the world, and a knowledge of history in which he had few equals, rendered him a most agreeable companion. He died after a few days' illness of ossification of the heart, which had taken place to a considerable extent.

JAMES MILLINGEN, Esq.

Oct. 1. At Florence, James Millingen, esq. F.S.A. the celebrated classical antiquary.

Mr. Millingen was the eldest son of Mr. M. Millingen, formerly of Queen's Square, Westminster. It was in that neighbourhood that the celebrated Dr. Cracherode, his father's friend, observed the youth's early disposition to pursue archæological studies, and he encouraged its growth by frequent gifts of duplicate coins, &c. He was at that time at Westminster School, and a distinguished scholar under Dr. Wingfield, who was his private tutor; and was on the eve of repairing to one of our universities when his father unfortunately took his family to France, where he lost all his property during the revolution.

He had thus from early life distinguished himself amongst archæologists, and those who cultivated a taste for classic art, as one of the most accomplished of his class; he was a good practical scholar, and particularly well versed in those branches of Greek literature and history which bore on that subject. He had much critical acumen and judgment of the genuineness and origin of works of art, whether medals, sculpture in bronze or in marble, ancient vases or bas-reliefs in terra-cotta, gold ornaments, or other precious remains of the taste and ingenuity of the ancients; and there were few antiquaries on the continent or in this country, who did not bow to his opinion on such matters, or very unwillingly dissent from it.

Mr. Millingen contributed also largely to the literature of the fine arts. He published a folio volume on the fictile vases formerly in the possession of Caroline Murat, Queen of Naples (in French, at Rome, fol. 1813); another on those of Sir John Coghill (also in French, at Rome, fol. 1817); a very valuable volume in quarto, on "Ancient unedited Monuments, 4to. Series I. Painted Greek Vases, 1822; Series II. Statues, Busts, Bas-Reliefs," 1826. "The Medallist History of Napoleon," 1819-21, 4to; and "Some remarks on the state of Learning and the Fine Arts in Great Britain, 1831," 8vo. "Sylloge of ancient unedited coins of Greek Cities and Kings, from various collections, principally in Great Britain," 1837, 4to. "Considerations sur le Numismatique de l'ancienne Italie, principalement sous le rapport de monumens historiques et philologiques." Florence 1841. 8vo.; besides several short but most valuable treatises on Greek coins, principally those of Magna Græcia, and on the Roman As; also on the introduction of the arts into Italy by the Greek colonies in Etruria.

As a collector of objects of fine art, Mr. M. was also very happy and judicious; whatever he possessed, or parted with, was sure to be a gem of its kind. He

continued this pursuit quite to the last year of his life; and he had only recently forwarded the fruits of his late researches in Italy to the trustees of the British Museum, by whom they will probably be purchased as valuable accessions to our great national collection.

Mr. Millingen enjoyed a pension of 100*l.* a-year from this government, as a person devoted to literary pursuits; and was a honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of which he had formerly been elected a Royal Associate, and to which he contributed some excellent papers. He was also a Foreign Associate of the French Institute, and member of most of the learned academies of Europe.

Mr. M. has left two sons; one of them, Dr. Julius Millingen, who accompanied Lord Byron in Greece, and is now physician to the Sultan, at Constantinople. The other is on the retired list of the medical department of the East India Company; in which service another of his sons, Captain Millingen, died at Madras. His brother, Dr. Millingen, a medical officer in the army, served in all the Peninsular campaigns, and was principal surgeon of our cavalry at Waterloo. Dr. M. was also for some time the resident physician of the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum; and is popularly known as the author of "The Curiosities of Medical Experience," "Aphorisms in Insanity," and other publications.

JAMES JOHNSON, M.D.

Oct. 9. At Brighton, in his 69th year, James Johnson, M.D. formerly Physician Extraordinary to King William IV.

Dr. Johnson was an able physician, and amongst the worthiest and most accomplished men in the profession. He was originally a medical officer in the Royal Navy, and attained the rank of Surgeon, Feb. 27, 1800. Besides editing the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, he was the author of volumes bearing the following titles:—

The *Oriental Voyager*, being the narrative of a Voyage to India in the *Caroline* frigate. 1807. 8vo.

An *Essay on the influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions*. 1814. 8vo. Another edition, 1836.

Practical Researches on the nature, cure, and prevention of Gout, in all its open and concealed forms; with a critical examination of some celebrated Remedies and modes of Treatment employed in this Disease. 1818. 8vo.

The *Influence of Civic Life, Sedentary habits, and Intellectual refinement on human Health and human Happiness*. 1818. 8vo.

A practical treatise on *Derangement of the Digestive Organs and Nervous System*, with an *Essay on the Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health*. 1818. 8vo.

An *Essay on Indigestion*, or morbid sensibility of the Stomach and Bowels, as the source of various Diseases, mental and corporeal. 1827. 8vo. (Many editions.)

Change of Air; or, the Pursuit of Health. An Autumnal Excursion through France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the year 1829. 1831. 8vo.

The *Economy of Health; or, the Stream of Human Life*, from the Cradle to the Grave; with Reflections, Moral, Physical, and Philosophical, on the successive phases of human existence, the maladies to which they are liable, and the dangers which may be avoided. 1836. 8vo.

A *Pilgrimage to the Spas in pursuit of Health and Recreation*, with an inquiry into the comparative merits of different Mineral Waters, the maladies to which they are applicable, and those in which they are injurious. 1841. 8vo.

The Doctor was a lively as well as philosophical writer, and his books of travels are an amusing melange of gossiping anecdote, shrewd observation, and professional dissertation.

CHARLES BADHAM, M.D.

Nov. 9. In London, Charles Badham, M.D. F.R.S., Professor of Medicine in the University of Glasgow.

Having completed his medical education at Edinburgh, he entered a gentlemen commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, in which university he took with honour the degrees of B.A. M.A. and M.D. He commenced his professional career in London as a medical lecturer, by succeeding Dr. afterwards Sir A. Creighton when he went to Russia, and evinced considerable talent. He also became physician to the Westminster General Dispensary. In 1808 (after resigning that situation) he published his excellent and original treatise on *Bronchitis*, which went through two or three editions, and has ever since attracted the attention of all medical men who are well read in the literature of their profession. Not long after the publication of this treatise he became a fellow of the College of Physicians, and a friend of Sir Henry Hallford, a man of kindred taste and accomplishments. Dr. Badham's fondness for travel, in which he spent nearly the half of his days, and his taste for classical literature, were unfavourable to his attaining that notoriety and that extent of practice which, had he remained in the metropolis, would, with ordinary diligence, assuredly have been his portion. But he preferred the more easy though

less lucrative occupation of travelling physician to persons of high degree.

About the year 1815 he gave to the world a forcible and eloquent translation of the "*Satires of Juvenal*," in which he displayed a thorough knowledge of his author, and so much poetical talent, that even Mr. Gifford, who was then editor of the *Quarterly*, and the severest critic of his time, himself the author of a translation of the same satirist, felt himself obliged to admit, that though, in the tenth satire, Dr. Badham had to contend with Dryden, he had "well sustained the contest." This translation has been recently republished, with considerable corrections, in the "*Family Classical Library*."

Upon the occasion of the medical chair becoming vacant in the University of Glasgow, in 1827, Dr. Badham was recommended to the Duke of Montrose by Sir Henry Halford as one whose talents and accomplishments would tend to increase the fame of a rising university. And, although Scotchmen were not pleased at having an Englishman preferred before them, his lectures displayed so much ability that they soon discovered that they had reason to be proud of the services of so brilliant and remarkable a person. He was a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and one of the most classical poems we ever remember to have read, entitled "*Lines written at Warwick Castle*," appeared in the April number of that periodical in the year 1829. They had been previously privately printed, with notes, in 4to, 1827.

Professor Badham was twice married; in early life to the beautiful Miss Campbell, first cousin of the poet, and for whose hand the poet is understood to have been an unsuccessful suitor. Two sons, a married daughter, and a brother, survive him. His eldest son was recently the Radcliffe travelling fellow from the University of Oxford. About twelve years since Professor Badham married, secondly, Caroline eldest daughter of Admiral Sir Edward Foote, K.C.B. who, with several children, survives him.

GEORGE BASEVI, ESQ.

Oct. 16. At Ely, aged 51, George Basevi, jun. esq. of Savile Row, architect.

Mr. Basevi was the youngest son of George Basevi, esq. of Brighton. He was educated at the school of the Rev. Dr. Burney at Greenwich, and received his first professional instruction as pupil in the office of the late Sir John Soane; after which he studied during three years in Greece and Rome. He soon rose into repute, and executed many public and private works which have been deservedly

admired for their general arrangement and exquisite taste; and Belgrave Square, erected from his designs, is without a rival in that style of architecture. But his great work is the new Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, perhaps the finest building in modern times of the florid Italian style. He was also joint architect with Mr. Sydney Smirke of the splendid Conservative Club, in St. James's Street. Among the churches built or restored by him are the small churches in the early-English style at Twickenham and Brompton, and the Norman church at Hove, near Brighton, while St. Mary's Hall at the other extremity of Brighton attests his equal skill in the Elizabethan style. He was highly esteemed and regarded for his great talents, integrity of character, and gentlemanly manners among the members of his profession, and by the public,—and no one was more beloved in his family and among his friends.

Mr. Basevi married in 1830, Frances-Agnata, one of the daughters of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, esq. whom with eight young children he has left to deplore the awful calamity which so suddenly deprived him of life. He had been the evening before in company with the Dean of Ely and the Rev. Mr. Stewart to inspect the West Bell Tower of Ely Cathedral, then undergoing some repairs, with the construction of which he was much struck; and on the return of the party to the deanery, where he spent the evening and slept, it was the subject of much interesting discussion. On the following morning he was to have left for Cambridge, but proposed before his departure another visit to the Bell Tower, where it would appear that, while absorbed in considering its construction, he unconsciously stepped from off a broad beam on which he was standing, and on both sides of which the flooring had been removed, fell through the aperture, and striking his head in the fall was killed on the spot. He was buried, at the expressed wish of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, in Bishop Alcock's chapel in the north aisle of their beautiful cathedral, with the full cathedral service, the bishop himself officiating. Among the many mourners who attended his remains to their honoured grave, were the Dean, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Dr. French, the Rev. H. S. Selwyn, Professor Willis, and several other distinguished members of the University of Cambridge.

WILLIAM TIBBITS, ESQ.

Oct. 29. In his 83d year, William Tibbits, esq. of North Gate street, Warwick,

who, for considerably more than half a century, was intimately associated with the political and judicial interests of that borough.

His public career, in the several relations of town clerk, alderman, chief magistrate, and as a legal adviser, was ever distinguished by indefatigable diligence and punctuality, by impartiality, purity of conduct, and consistency of principle. Could those who preceded him in the civic chair now speak their sentiments, they could furnish ample testimony to the worth of one to whose kind, able, and persevering assistance, while living, they mainly attributed the success of all their official efforts for the public good; for in the character of the deceased there was found happily united sound legal knowledge, with that urbanity and kindness of manners which so eminently qualify a man to assist in the administration of justice. Mr. Tibbits was a person of very unassuming manners, and, although he displayed none of the showy qualities of many of his younger professional brethren, yet he possessed in an eminent degree some of the great sterling qualities so essential to constitute the true lawyer—caution, foresight, diligence, and integrity. The deceased leaves behind him four sons practising in the same honourable profession to which he himself formerly belonged, together with a good name arising from a remembrance of his active and useful labours in public life, and of the many virtues which adorned his character both in the social and domestic circle.

Mr. Tibbits, at the time of his decease, was one of the oldest burgesses of the borough—we believe nearly for the long period of 60 years. He was appointed town clerk, in the year 1801, by the late Earl of Warwick, who then held the office of Recorder of the borough. Mr. Tibbits continued to discharge the duties of town clerk until his retirement in the year 1827, when he was succeeded by his son Mr. James Tibbits, in whose possession (after a course of vexatious and expensive litigation) the office still remains. The subject of this brief sketch was one of the four aldermen elected by the old corporation, in obedience to a writ of mandamus requiring them to displace the then mayor (Mr. Wilmshurst, who had entered his third year of office), in order to fill the vacancies which then existed in the body corporate—his coadjutors being Mr. Burbury, Mr. Ward, and Mr. Jones, one of whom only survives. At the close of the year 1827, Mr. Tibbits was elected to the office of chief magistrate.

DR. GOODENOUGH, DEAN OF WELLS.

May 2, 1845. At Wells, the Very Rev. Edmund Goodenough, D.D. Dean of Wells, a Prebendary of York and Carlisle, and F.R.S.; and formerly Master of Westminster School.

Dr. Goodenough was the third and youngest son of Samuel Goodenough, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, by Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Ford, M.D. Physician to the Middlesex Hospital. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1807, D.D. 18—; and was Proctor of the University in 1816. He was elected Head Master of Westminster in 1819, and resigned that office in 1828.

He was collated to the prebend of Warthill in the cathedral church of York in 1824; he succeeded to the prebend at Carlisle vacated by the death of his brother the Rev. Robert Philip Goodenough in 1826; and was promoted to the deanery of Wells in Sept. 1831. Dr. Goodenough married May 31, 1821, Frances, daughter of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Westbourne House, Middlesex, and cousin to Mrs. Howley, wife of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and by that lady, who survives him, had a numerous family. His death was awfully sudden. When walking in the fields near his house, on the evening of the 2nd of May last, he exerted himself to run after some boys whose trespassing offended him, when he was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered.

The will of the Dean of Wells was proved on the 19th June. The executors and trustees are Mrs. Frances Goodenough, his relict, and Samuel Pepys Cockerell, esq. of Lincoln's Inn. The personal estate was sworn under 50,000*l.* He bequeaths to the Dean for the time being of Christchurch, in the University of Oxford, the large picture of the portraits of Archbishop Dolben, Bishop Fell, and Dr. Allestry, as well as the portrait of Lord Primate Robinson, as heir-looms to the deanery for ever, with the request that they may be hung in the public dining room or other apartment the Dean may approve. He bequeaths to his wife 2000*l.* for her immediate use, and all the household furniture and moveable effects, carriage and horses—and leaves her the whole of the remainder for her life for the support of herself and children, and after her decease the residue to be divided among the children; but in the event of her second marriage, then his children who are of age are immediately to receive therefrom annuities of 200*l.* a year each. To two of his servants he has left legacies

of 50*l.* The will is dated on the 22d March, 1834.

[This article would have been inserted before, but was accidentally mislaid.]

MR. WILLIAM AKERS.

Lately. At his lodgings, No. 17, Dean Street, Fetter Lane, aged 87, Mr. William Akers, a miser.

The deceased began business in early life as a lady's fan-maker. He was a bachelor, and for the last 20 years he had retired from business, and resided at the house of Mr. Sydenham, where he died. His habits whilst there were miserly, his only luxury being sometimes a little gin and water. His property was invested in the funds, and at his death was found to amount to about 8000*l.* For the last seven years he had been nearly blind, but otherwise in possession of his faculties. A fortnight before his death he was taken ill, and was attended by Mr. Kelly, a surgeon, of Fetter Lane. On opening his will, it was found that to a poor woman who attended him in his illness, by a codicil made a day or two before his death, he bequeathed 200*l.* He had no relatives living, nor any acquaintances with whom he was on friendly terms, with the exception of Mrs. Sydenham, and to whom he has only left 100*l.* to her son 100*l.* and to each of her five grandchildren 100*l.*; also 300*l.* to a young man, residing at Wimbledon, whose father and mother had many years since lodged with deceased's sister, who, being fond of the child, had made her brother whilst she was living promise to do something for him. This he refused to do until a day or two before his decease, when he made the codicil. There are several other legacies to persons of whom he had only a slight acquaintance. The residue of his property, amounting to above 6000*l.* he bequeaths to her Majesty, to be applied, he wishes, towards the liquidation of the national debt. He has not left any thing in charity.

The only ambition he expressed in life was, that he should be buried with pomp; and he was interred, at his own request, in the Wimbledon churchyard, where lie the remains of his sister and her husband. The funeral procession consisted of mutes, plume of feathers, javelin men, hearse, drawn by four horses, decorated with plumes and housings of rich velvet; three mourning-coaches, each drawn by four horses, similarly decorated. His executors

Mr. Kitchen, jeweller, of Dover Street, Willy, and Mr. Jones, a retired gentleman, formerly of Henrietta Street, Garden, to whom he has left 50*l.* 1000 gentlemen were only known

to him by his doing business for them in the former part of his life.

MRS. MARY FLAHERTY.

Nov. 10. At Grove Hall, Hammer-smith, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Flaherty, formerly of Bayswater hill. This lady was the Miss Flaherty whose munificent donation of 5000*l.* Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Bank Annuities enabled the council of the London University College to found their Flaherty scholarships.

She was the only child of a hat-maker, who formerly resided in the neighbourhood of Covent Garden, of Irish extraction, and a Roman Catholic. Upon her father's death she came into the possession of property which afforded her the means of a very comfortable subsistence. She was well educated, and had read extensively in English literature, especially the poets. She took a lively interest in the question of education, and was especially anxious to see it disconnected with religious party. This sentiment rendered her an ardent admirer of Lord Brougham's exertions in the same cause, and moved her to place at the disposal of the council of University College, in 1836, the endowment above mentioned. This was accompanied by the declaration, which she desired might be recorded, that the gift was presented "out of zeal for the diffusion of knowledge, and the advancement of civil and religious liberty, and in the firm conviction that this cause will in the end be triumphant." The fund was disposed to the foundation of four scholarships, each of the annual value of 50*l.* to be given in alternate years for proficients in classical learning and in mathematical and physical knowledge.

Miss Flaherty was a person of very simple and self-denying habits. In illustration of this feature in her character it is related of her that at the conclusion of her interview with the gentleman to whom she first communicated her intentions in favour of University College, on his proposing to have her carriage called, she said, "You may spare yourself that trouble, sir. If I kept my carriage I should not have 5000*l.* to present to University College. I am quite content to ride in an omnibus." She adhered throughout her life to the Roman Catholic religion, and was interred in the portion of the cemetery at Kensal-green appropriated to that persuasion. A proposal was made to her executors, on the part of University College, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of their benefactress, by the attendance at the funeral of deputations from the council, senate, and Flaherty scholars, at their own expense; but the offer was declined, as not consonant with

the directions of the deceased, who had prescribed that her remains should be followed by a single mourning coach, containing her executors and two other friends named by her.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 13. In London, aged 50, Mary-Anne, wife of Thomas Jevons, esq. of Liverpool, and eldest dau. of the late William Roscoe, esq. of that place. Mrs. Jevons was known for several successive years as editor of the "Sacred Offering," and as the author of many poems in that little work, which have since been selected from it, and printed in a separate form, with some beautiful additions. In her native town and its neighbourhood she was beloved and admired in no common degree.

Nov. 14. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, aged 86, Benjamin Spurrell, esq.

Nov. 15. In Wilton-crescent, Harriet, widow of Sir Frederick Francis Baker, Bart. She was the third daughter of Sir John Simeon, Bart. by Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Cornwall, of Hendon-house, Middlesex, esq.; was married in 1814, and left a widow in 1830, (her husband being accidentally killed by a wind-mill,) having had issue the present Sir George Baker, two other sons, and one daughter.

Nov. 16. At an advanced age, Hugh Hamill, esq. formerly a merchant in the City of London.

In Baker-st., Lucy, youngest dau. of the late Sir Charles Wilkins.

At Hoxton, George, eldest son of the late Rev. John Hyatt.

Nov. 17. In Cambridge-sq. aged 82, Alice, wife of John Walker, esq.

In Great Prescott-st. aged 68, Mrs. Elizabeth Foreman.

Nov. 18. In George-st. Hanover-sq. Janet, wife of Dr. Brewer, and dau. of the late John Drinkald, esq. of Trinity-sq. Tower Hill.

William Lawson, esq. of Bellevue-house, Camberwell Grove, late Ordnance Storekeeper at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

At Mile End, Susan-Wood, wife of J. N. Bourke, esq. and dau. of the late David Elliot, esq. merchant of London and Glasgow.

Nov. 20. In St. George's-pl. Hyde Park-corner, aged 81, James Goding, esq. the eminent brewer. He married in 1828 Lady Jane Emily Coventry, great-aunt to the present Earl.

Aged 61, Mr. Terrail, the well-known alto singer. He was engaged for many

years at the Ancient Concerts. He belonged to the Catch Club, the Glee Club, and the Melodists, and was highly esteemed by his professional brethren. He was a clerk in the chief Excise-office for upwards of thirty years.

At Islington, John-Pinhorn, son of John Lawson, esq. of Shooter's-hill, Kent, and grandson of the late Sir John Pinhorn, of the Isle of Wight.

William Tyler, esq. of Warwick-sq. Kensington.

Nov. 21. At Hinde-st. Manchester-sq. aged 83, Catherine, widow of the historian, John Gillies, LL.D., and dau. of the late Rev. James Beaver, of Lewknor, Oxfordsh.

At Bloomsbury rectory, Wilbraham-Edward, infant son of the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers.

Nov. 22. In Frith-st. Soho, aged 40, Miss Julia Barnett, a Jewish lady of fortune. She was burnt to death in consequence of her dress, which was of light muslin, taking fire from the night-lamp.

In Hart-st. Bloomsbury, aged 83, Miss Davis.

In Regent's-sq. Robert Medcalf, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At the residence of his son, Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, aged 86, Luff Stocker, esq.

Nov. 23. At Dalston, aged 54, John L. Woodhouse, esq. of the Customs.

Edward, eldest son of James Henry Trye, esq. of Holloway.

Aged 58, Elizabeth, wife of George Woolcott, esq. of Doughty-st. Russell-sq. and Muswell-hill.

At Turnham Green, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Daniel, formerly Captain in the 63rd Reg. He was placed on half pay in 1814, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1837.

At his father's house, John Burnell, jun., esq. of Whitechapel, eldest son of John Burnell, esq. of Upper Clapton.

Nov. 24. In Lower Bedford-pl. Robert Williams, esq. M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and Senior Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

At Fulham, aged 61, Anthony Austin, esq.

In Surrey-pl. Old Kent-road, aged 69, Ellen, widow of Thomas Bastow, esq.

In Kennington-pl. in her 68th year, Mary, relict of Jonathan Young, esq. of Lambeth.

In Argyll-st. aged 66, J. B. Morris, esq. of Jamaica.

In Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 65, Samuel Crosley, esq.

In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 68, William Harding, esq.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Devonshire-pl. Edgware-road, aged 80, Mrs.

Venden, widow of Edward Venden, esq. late of Pratt-pl. Camden Town.

Aged 70, William Windle, esq. of Upper Kensington Gore.

Nov. 25. At Turnham Green, aged 86, Frederick Gibson, esq. He was a most favourable specimen of the polished gentleman of the last age, and was deservedly beloved and respected by a large circle of friends.

In Wilmington-sq. Clerkenwell, aged 38, John Troy Martin, esq. surgeon.

In Trinity-sq. Southwark, aged 24, Susannah, wife of D. H. Stone, esq.

At Kentish Town, aged 45, Charles Shearman, esq. of Gray's-inn.

Charles Alexander Sturgeon, esq. second son of the late William and Lady Henrietta Alicia Sturgeon.

Nov. 26. In Doughty-st. aged 82, Catherine-Maria, relict of C. Cooke, esq.

In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 65, Philippa, widow of Richard Clarke, esq. of Welton-pl. near Daventry, Northamptonshire. She was the only child of the Rev. George Tymms and Philippa his wife, dau. of James Clitherow, esq. of Boston House, in the county of Middlesex; and was the last of the family of Tymms.

Nov. 27. In Bryanston-st. aged 74, Edward Tegart, esq. Inspector-Gen. of Army Hospitals.

Nov. 28. In Burton-st. Burton-cresc. aged 58, Strafford Spurr, esq. solicitor.

Frances, wife of George J. Graham, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq.

Nov. 29. At Hampstead, aged 78, Jane-Elizabeth, relict of John Franklin, esq.

At Peckham, aged 74, Mr. Charles Potter, only son of Lieut. Isaac Potter, R. M. of Petworth, Sussex, who fell at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

At Chelsea, aged 81, Joseph Buck, esq.

Nov. 30. In Cunningham-pl. St. John's Wood, aged 55, Richard Burney, esq.

At Streatham-pl. aged 67, John Scott Martineau, esq.

In Thurloe-sq. aged 77, Robert Pedder, esq. for many years a resident at Brighton, and a Magistrate for Sussex.

In Regent-st. Langham-pl. aged 55, Mary, wife of Sir Benjamin Smith.

Dec. 1. In Eaton-sq. Lucy, dau. of Sir Bruce Chichester.

At Bayswater, aged 58, David Vines, esq. formerly of Reading.

In Wimpole-st. Anne-Sophia, relict of the Rev. George Wasey, late Rector of Ulcomb, Kent, and dau. of the late Capt. Frodsham, R.N.

Dec. 2. Aged 51, John Anderson, esq. of Euston-pl. Euston-sq. late of the Hon. East India Com.'s service.

In Radnor-pl. Hyde Park, aged 82,

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Janet Reid, relict of Patrick Hadaway, esq.

In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. aged 56, Mrs. Harriet Cheshire.

At the British Museum, aged 2, Charles-James, third son of Sir Frederic Madden, K.H.

Dec. 3. At Clapham, Sarah, relict of John Claude Nattes, esq.

Dec. 4. In Wyndham-st. Bryanston-sq. aged 78, Miss Wyatt.

Dec. 5. In Cannon-row, Parliament-st. aged 15, Marianne, only dau. of J. E. Jones, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 68, Andrew Robertson, esq.

Dec 6. Catharine, wife of Thomas Porter, esq. Bishopsgate-st.

George Johnston, esq. of Angel-terr. Islington, late of Carnarvon.

Dec. 7. At Finsbury Bank, St. John-st.-road, Mr. Wm. Croft Fish, who put an end to his life by shooting himself through the body. The bank having stopped payment three days before. Verdict—That deceased destroyed himself, being at the time of unsound mind.

At the Lodge, in Hyde Park, aged 10, Mary-Cecilia, dau. of Henry Frederick and Lady Mary Stephenson.

In Spital-sq. aged 82, Matthew War-ton, esq. district surveyor.

Dec. 8. Aged 53, Alice, wife of S. K. Salaman, esq. Baker-st. Portman-sq.

In Regent-st. aged 45, Richard Day, esq. of Bexhill, Sussex.

Dec. 10. In Victoria-road, Pimlico, Henry Singer Chinnock, esq. surgeon, late of Brompton.

Ann, wife of Charles Law, esq. surgeon, of Artillery-pl. Finsbury-sq.

In Hart-st. Bloomsbury, aged 61, Eliza-Frances, relict of James Hooper, esq. of Dawlish, Devon.

Dec. 12. Suddenly, in Harley-st. aged 57, Mr. William Francis Harrison, of Rochester. This very amiable and intelligent man had raised himself in society, and conciliated the esteem and affection of a large circle of friends, by his openness of heart, his liberality of sentiment, and his obliging disposition. As a leading member of a congregation of Dissenters, he actively and conscientiously fulfilled the offices of charity and economy which devolved upon him; as a citizen he held out the hand of fellowship and benevolence to all mankind. Having acquired a taste for architecture and antiquities, he was the ready conductor of all who, attracted by the historical features of Rochester, were introduced to his guidance. He was a member of the Numismatic Society, and a frequent visitor at the Society of Antiquaries, at which he was present the

evening before his death. Having the next morning visited the cattle show, in Baker-street, he was, shortly after leaving the place, seized with a fit when in a cabriolet, and died immediately upon being taken to the nearest surgeon's. By a daughter of the late Mr. Crisp, manager of the fisheries at Strood, from whom he acquired a moderate independence, he has left a young family.

At Cambridge-terr. Regent's Park, aged 65, Samuel Dyer, late Superintending Surgeon on the Madras Estab.

In Argyll-st. Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Maclean, K.C.B. She was the only child of Benj. Price, esq. of Highgate, and was married in 1819. Her only son died in infancy.

At the house of her son, the Rev. Thos. Ward, Stepney, Eleanor-Arabella, widow of Thos. Ward, jun. of Reading, and dau. of the late Thos. Lawrence, of Drapers' Hall.

Dec. 15. At Kentish Town, Emma, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Darby, esq. of Aston House, Herts.

Dec. 16. Aged 78, Jeremiah Dick, esq. of North-crescent, Bedford-sq.

At Kennington, aged 61, Maria-Anne, eldest dau. of — Menetone, esq.

Dec. 17. At Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, aged 37, John Wm. Smith, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

BERKS.—Nov. 16. At Sutton Court-ney, aged 28, Richard Cary, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. H. F. Cary.

Nov. 24. Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Horace James Bell, esq. of White Knights Lodge, near Reading.

Dec. 3. Aged 80, William Brewster, esq. Northfield, Maidenhead.

Dec. 16. At Winkfield Park, aged 89, Mrs. Benson, widow of the Rev. Martin Benson, Rector of Merstham, Surrey.

BUCKS.—*Lately*. At the residence of his mother, at Tingewick, aged 33, John Dayrell Reed, esq. solicitor, late of Brill, and eldest son of the late Rev. J. T. A. Reed, Rector of Leckhamstead.

Dec. 16. Aged 72, Mr. J. Trumper, of Thorney House, Iver.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. 7. At Baldock, aged 22, Mr. Charles Alex. Homes, assistant of Robert Inverarity, esq. surgeon, and second son of the Rev. W. Holmes, of Wisbech.

Nov. 15. Anna, wife of Joseph Sidney Tharp, esq. of Chippenham Park, dau. of the late Gen. Gent.

Nov. 16. Sarah, wife of Luke Jones, esq. M.A. of Cambridge, and dau. of the late Edward Chapman, esq. Town Clerk of Harwich.

Dec. 6. At Cambridge, Eliza, wife of Zachariah Scrope Shrapnell, of St. Peter's GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

coll. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Shrapnell, R.A.

CRESHIRE.—Nov. 25. At the residence of her brother, James Gee, esq. Holly Wood, near Stockport, Mary, dau. of the late Robert Gee, esq.

Dec. 9. At North Rode, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of John Smith Daintry, esq.

CORNWALL.—Nov. 29. Aged 28, Jean-Eliza, wife of the Rev. E. Helton Tuckett, of Truro, and eldest dau. of the late Henry Fisher, esq. of Hatherleigh, Devon.

Dec. 5. At Duloe rectory, Harriott, wife of the Rev. Prebendary Scott, Rector of Duloe.

DERBY.—Nov. 18. At Donisthorpe parsonage, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Jonathan Bray, esq. of Coventry.

Nov. 21. Mary-Adelaide, third dau. of the Rev. Francis Jickling, Incumbent of Donisthorpe.

DEVON.—Nov. 16. At the Close, Exeter, aged 54, Ann-Eliza, wife of the Rev. Canon Bartholomew.

Nov. 17. Aged 15, Thomas-Mark, youngest son of Mark Kennaway, esq. of Exeter.

Nov. 19. At Torquay, the wife of Edward Walker, esq., and eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Fawcett, Rector of Greens' Norton.

Nov. 20. At Topsham, aged 70, Robert Drewe, esq.

At Exeter, Jane-Kennaway, dau. of the late James Fairbank, esq. formerly of London, and last surviving grandchild of the late Abraham Kennaway, sen. esq. of Exeter.

At Tor, Elizabeth-Gurney, second dau. of Robert Barclay, esq. of Lombard-st.

Nov. 22. At Stoke, aged 57, Fanny Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late William Foot, esq.

Nov. 29. At Torquay, Caroline-Anne, dau. of the late Henry Smith, esq. of Peckham-house, Surrey.

Dec. 1. At Torquay, Lady Johnstone, wife of Richard Weyland, esq., of Wood-eaton, Oxfordsh. and widow of the late Sir John Lowther Johnstone, Bart., of Westerhallf, co. of Dumfries, N. B.

At Stonehouse, aged 63, Capt. Thomas Wolridge, R.N.

Dec. 4. Aged 68, Grace, wife of William Rowe, esq. Hartland.

Dec. 7. Aged 82, Lætitia-Anne, widow of Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Goodmoor and Plympton, and aunt to Sir Wm. Salusbury Trelawny, Bart. She was the only dau. of Sir Wm. Trelawny, the 6th Bart., Governor of Jamaica, by his cousin Lætitia, dau. of Sir Harry Trelawny the 5th Bart.

Dec. 9. At Colyton, aged 92, Mrs. P

Kingdon, mother of William Page Kingdon, esq. late Mayor of Exeter, and mother-in-law of Thomas Wilmshurst, esq. George-st. London, and of Capt. Powell, R.N.

Dec. 10. At Torrington, aged 86, Mary, widow of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furze.

Dec. 12. At the Vicarage, Ashburton, aged 19, Herbert Fisher, eldest son of the Rev. W. Marsh, Vicar of Ashburton.

Dec. 14. At Ipplepen, aged 42, Capt. George William Buller, Unattached, late of the 5th and 88th Regts., eldest son of the late James Buller, esq. of the Council Office.

DORSET.—*Nov. 13.* At Weymouth, aged 19, Mary-Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Collingwood Hughes, of Cerne Abbas.

Nov. 16. At Weymouth, aged 61, Lucy, wife of W. J. Hill, esq.

Nov. 18. At Poole, aged 63, Samuel Salter, esq.

Nov. 29. Mrs. Balston, wife of Edward Balston, esq. of Claremont Cottage, Broadmayne.

Dec. 1. At Handley Cottage, Louisa, relict of William Storey, esq. banker, Shaftesbury, and eldest sister of George Thomas, esq.

DURHAM.—*Nov. 22.* At Ravensworth Castle, aged 72, the Right Hon. Maria-Susannah Lady Ravensworth. She was the dau. of John Simpson, esq. of Bradley, co. of Durham, by Lady Anne Lyon, aunt to the Earl of Strathmore. She was married to the present Lord Ravensworth in 1796, and had issue eight sons and eight daughters, fourteen of whom survive her ladyship.

Dec. 5. Emma, second dau. of Henry Tower, esq. of Elemore Hall.

ESSEX.—*Nov. 18.* At Harlow, aged 47, Capt. J. S. Foreman, R.N.

Nov. 22. At the residence of his sister, Chelmsford, Capt. S. A. Simpson, R.N.

Nov. 23. At Colchester, Maria-Bradshaw, relict of John Godfrey, esq. late of Great Coggeshall.

Dec. 16. Mary, the wife of Thomas Perkins, esq. of Chelmsford, second surviving dau. of the late Rev. George Campbell Brodbelt.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov. 11.* At Bristol, aged 18, John Augustus, son of John Marlin, esq. of Bloxham, Oxfordsh. student of medicine at the Bristol School.

Nov. 14. Aged 16, Cecil Calvert, only son of the Rev. L. R. Cogan, of Bristol.

Nov. 16. At Clifton, aged 54, the Right Hon. Ellen dowager Viscountess Canterbury. She was a daughter of Edmund Power, of Curragheen, co. Waterford, and sister to the Countess of Bles-

sinton. She was married first to John Home Purvis, esq. of Purvis, N. B., and secondly in 1828 became the second wife of the Rt. Hon. Manners Sutton, Speaker of the House of Commons, created Viscount Canterbury in 1835, who died on the 21st July last, and by whom she leaves issue one daughter. Her body was interred in the crypt of Clifton church.

Nov. 19. At Clifton, Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Alexander Browne, Vicar of Rodmersham, Kent.

At Clifton, aged 48, Henry Fawcett, esq.

Nov. 23. At Chipping Campden, aged 69, Mary, relict of Samuel Hiron, esq.

Nov. 24. At Shirehampton, aged 76, Ann, relict of C. Granger, esq. of Bristol.

Nov. 25. At Cheltenham, Miss Frances Vaillant.

Nov. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 45, Eliza, wife of Maj. George Barker, of the East India Comp.'s Service.

Nov. 29. At the Parsonage House, Brimscombe, the residence of her son, aged 76, Mary, relict of James Legge, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Wm. Twining, esq.

At Rowcroft House, Stroud, the wife of E. B. Gardner, esq. M.D.

Dec. 5. At Clifton, Anne-Maria, wife of Richard Strachey, esq., of Ashwick Grove, Somerset.

Dec. 8. At Bristol, Mrs. Lomax, wife of Lieut-Gen. Lomax.

Dec. 9. Aged 53, John Zachary, esq. West Clifton.

At Alveston, aged 78, William Culimore, esq.

Dec. 11. At Clifton, aged 35, Henrietta, wife of Thomas R. Guppy, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov. 15.* At Bentley, aged 77, Ann-Augusta, relict of Richard Thresher, esq.

Nov. 16. At Winchester, Harriette, relict of the Rev. Brownlow Poulter, Rector of Buriton.

Nov. 20. At Winchester, aged 80, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Richard Bartholomew, M.A. Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey.

Nov. 23. At Southsea, William, eldest son of William Francis, esq., of Woodhatch, Reigate.

Nov. 24. At Ventnor, aged 31, Sarah, eldest dau. of Charles Heusch, esq. of Bedford-sq. London.

Lately. At Highfield, aged 69, James Welland, esq.

Dec. 1. At Fareham, Agnes, relict of Capt. R. H. Barclay, R.N.

Dec. 2. At Ventnor, David, third son of the late John Pratt, esq. of Bell's Hill, Northumberland.

Dec. 9. At Eling, aged 55, Lieut. George Forder, R.N. (1810).

Dec. 14. At Southampton, aged 76, *Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Neuville.*

Dec. 15. At Southampton, aged 77, *William Murray, esq.* late of Grosvenor-st. and of St. James's, Jamaica.

Herts.—Nov. 13. At High Elms, near Watford, aged 73, *John Riley, esq.* formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, and for nearly 30 years a magistrate for Hertfordsh.

Nov. 21. At Hertford, aged 62, *Thomas Chambers, esq.*

Dec. 5. At Cheshunt, *Thomas Sanders, esq. surgeon.*

Dec. 7. At Watford, aged 83, *John Dyson, esq.*

HEREFORD.—Nov. 13. At Hereford, *John Edmund Eckley, esq.* eldest son of the Rev. *John Eckley, of Credenhill.*

HUNTS.—Nov. 23. Aged 21, *Elizabeth, second dau. of Charles Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon.*

KENT.—Nov. 13. At Chatham, aged 85, *Comm. James James, R.N. (1828.)* He obtained his first commission in 1790, and subsequently commanded the hired armed brig *Alfred*, the *Eagle* prison-ship, and the *Buckingham*, *Matilda*, and *Argonaut* hospital ships, in the latter of which he continued off Chatham for nearly 24 years.

Nov. 16. At Linsted, aged 62, *Edward Blaxland, esq.* son of the late *Henry Blaxland, esq.* formerly of Broad-st. and of Camberwell.

Nov. 26. At Dover, aged 3, the Hon. *Francis Peter Leicester*, youngest child of *Lord De Tabley.*

Nov. 29. At Broom Hill, near Tunbridge Wells, *Miss Elizabeth Maudslay.*

Nov. 30. *Miss Yates*, of Fairlawn, near Tunbridge.

Lately. At Westerham, aged 23, *S. Perry, esq.* accidentally shot by his own hand.

Dec. 1. *Anne-Sophia*, relict of the Rev. *Geo. Wasey*, late Rector of Ulcomb.

Dec. 10. At Ashford, aged 78, *Sarah*, widow of the Rev. *Benjamin Davies*, Rector of Newchurch, and Vicar of Stalisfield.

LANCASHIRE.—Nov. 13. Aged 90, *Mrs. Jee*, relict of *Edward Jee, esq.* of Moor Lodge, near Liverpool.

Nov. 27. At Broughton, *Dr. John Mitchell*, physician to the Manchester Infirmary for upwards of thirty-six years.

Nov. 29. At Kensington, *Liverpool*, aged 52, *John Claypole, esq.*

LEICESTER.—Nov. 3. At Market Harborough, aged 77, *Mr. James Goddard*, late of the firm of Messrs. Goddards, bankers; he was also a feeoffee of the Harborough Charity Estates.

Nov. 30. Aged 21, *John Stockdale Stallard*, of St. Peter's college, Camb.

third son of *J. P. Stallard, esq.* of Newstr. Leicester.

Dec. 11. At Leicester, aged 70, *Maria*, relict of *Jesse Berridge, gent.*

Dec. 12. Aged 41, *Julia*, wife of *George Shaw, esq. M.D. Leicester.*

LINCOLN.—Nov. 19. At Branstone rectory, aged 78, *Sarah*, widow of *Nicholas Pearse, esq.* of Delden Green, Loughton, Essex.

Nov. 21. At Gainsborough, aged 61, *Capt. James Bell.* He was many years captain of the steam-boats *Caledonia* and *Nottingham*, the first packets which ran between Gainsborough and Hull.

MIDDLESEX.—Nov. 24. Aged 65, *Duncan Sinclair, esq.* of Enfield Wash.

Nov. 27. At Hendon vicarage, aged 19, *Marianne*, dau. of the Rev. *Theodore Williams.*

Dec. 4. At Twickenham, *Barbara*, wife of *Lieut.-Col. Durnford*, late of the Grenadier Guards, and only dau. and heiress of the late Hon. *William Brabazon*, of Tara House, Meath.

Dec. 5. At Hampton Wick, *Richard Fortnum, esq.* of Piccadilly.

Dec. 6. Aged 81, *Ann*, relict of *James Sanderson*, late of *Bowes Farm.*

NORFOLK.—Oct. 9. Aged 88, *Bridget*, relict of the Rev. *John Beevor*, Rector of *Burlingham St. Andrew and Scarning.*

Oct. 10. At the residence of her uncle, *A. A. H. Beckwith, esq.* St. Martin's at Palace, Norwich, aged 22, *Emma*, third dau. of *J. T. Margitson, esq.* of *Ditchingham-house*, surviving her youngest sister only thirty-three days.

Oct. 31. At Yarmouth, aged 67, *John Kerrison, esq.*

Nov. 10. At Hoxne-place, *N. J. Scott*, esq. grandson of the late Rev. *Nath. Scott*, of Diss.

Nov. 25. Aged 60, *Susanna*, relict of the Rev. *John Crofts, M.A.*, Rector of *Whissonsett and Stratton Strawless.*

At Thetford, aged 29, *Charles*, eldest son of *Frederick Walker, esq.* of *Lewis-ham, Kent.*

Dec. 1. At Alby Hill, near Aylsham, aged 85, *Mrs. Lydia Baret.*

Dec. 5. At Hambleton, aged 67, *Thomas Custance, esq.*

NORTHAMPTON.—Nov. 8. At Ilip, *Elizabeth*, second dau. of the late *George Eland, esq.* of *Thrapston.*

Nov. 27. *Arthur Samuel*, second son of the Rev. *S. Hall*, of *Middleton Cheney.*

NOTTS.—Dec. 11. At Teversal, *Ann*, relict of *Thomas Clay, esq.* of *Norwood.*

OXFORD.—Nov. 18. At Headington, *Edward Latimer, esq.*

RUTLAND.—Nov. 28. At Liddington, aged 71, *Harriet*, widow of *Capt. Thos. Wheeler Gillham*, formerly of the 1st Reg.

of Foot Guards, the mother of the Rev. T. W. Gillham, vicar of Liddington.

SALOP.—*Lately.* Edward Shaw, esq. of Condoover Grange.

SOMERSET.—*Nov. 6.* At Chardstock, aged 64, Mary-Anne, wife of Wm. Loveridge, esq. and sister of the late John Langdon, esq.

Nov. 18. At Cossington House, near Bridgewater, Mrs. Graham, relict of Robert Graham, esq. of the B.C.S.

In Queen-sq. Bath, Ithamar Hodges, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Rose Herring May, one of his Majesty's councillors in the Island of Jamaica.

Nov. 21. At Middle Chinnock, Crewkerne, Frances, wife of the Rev. Francis Plimley Voules, Rector of that parish, and second dau. of John Blennerhassett, esq. of Greenville, Dublin.

Lately. At Stanton Prior, Mary, wife of William Hooper, esq. dau. of the late Mr. Charnbury, of Bathampton.

At Grosvenor-pl. Bath, Col. Bailey, of the E.I.C.S. a Magistrate for the county and city.

At Bath, aged 47, Anne, dau. of the late G. Drewe, esq. of Martock.

Dec. 3. At Clevedon, Johnson Law-son, esq.

Dec. 7. At Bruton, Ann, relict of W. R. James, esq.

Aged 71, James Fussell, esq. of Chantry House, near Frome.

Dec. 8. At Bath, aged 68, Frances, widow of the Rev. John Robert Hall, Rector of Batsford, Gloucestershire.

STAFFORD.—*Nov. 14.* Miss Catharine Thomasine Herbert, of Colton Hall, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Herbert, and granddau. of Thomas Herbert, esq. of Muckruss Abbey, and the Hon. Frances, his wife, dau. of Nicholas Viscount Kenmare.

Nov. 20. At Stretton Hall, the residence of Gen. Monckton, aged 75, John Parke, esq. formerly her Majesty's Consul for the Roman States, and brother of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.

Dec. 12. At Mayfield Hall, the Hon. Henry Vernon Sedley Venables. He was a son of Henry 3rd Lord Vernon, by his second marriage with Alice-Lucy, dau. of Sir John Whiteford, Bart. He married in 1822 Eliza-Grace, dau. of Edward Coke, esq. of Longford, co. Derby, brother to the late Earl of Leicester, and had issue Edward and Henrietta.

Dec. 17. At Packington, near Lichfield, Wilmot Maria, widow of the Rev. T. Levett, of the same place, eldest dau. of the late Sir N. B. Gresley, Bart. of Drakelow, Derbyshire.

SUFFOLK.—*Nov. 18.* At Framlingham, aged 73, Henry Warner, esq.

Nov. 19. At the rectory, Stradishall, aged 42, Emily-Martha, wife of the Rev. Charles Jenkin, D.D.

At Bass Lane House, near Bury, the Rev. Joseph Taylor, Wesleyan Minister, President of the Conference in 1834.

Nov. 23. Aged 52, Maria, wife of Charles Harrison, esq. of the Grange, Bury.

Dec. 12. Aged 69, Catharine, relict of Elliston Allen, esq. of Ballingdon Grove, Sudbury.

SURREY.—*Nov. 14.* At the vicarage, Mitcham, aged 45, Elizabeth-Mary, widow of the Rev. Richard Crammer, only dau. of the late James Window, esq. of Mitcham, and Craig's-court.

Nov. 19. At her brother's house, at Cobham, Mrs. Vaux, widow of Jasper Vaux, esq.

Nov. 21. At Croydon, Mary, wife of George Eagles Marsden, esq. late of Lewisham.

Dec. 3. At the residence of Mr. Rogers, of Woodside, Croydon, aged 96, Mrs. Sarah Bashford. She was accidentally burnt to death.

Dec. 9. Harriott, relict of Alexander Wyllie, esq. of Thames Ditton.

Dec. 11. At Ham Common, aged 70, George Shum Storey, esq. of Arcot, Northumberland.

Dec. 17. At Farnham, Margaret-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Alexander Brown, esq.

Dec. 18. At the residence of her nephew, Major Hemmans, Croydon, aged 80, Mrs. Susan Hinton.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 11.* At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of Thomas J. Bellamy, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall, who was Vice-Lieut. of the West Riding of York for several years, and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of Wakefield, Pontefract, and Doncaster.

Nov. 14. At Broadwater Lodge, aged 65, Mary-Anne-Katherine Bedwell, wife of J. L. Stringer.

Nov. 18. At her brother's, Mr. B. B. Boniface, Horsmonden, aged 67, Lucy, widow of Capt. Hughes, 60th Foot.

Nov. 19. At Brighton, aged 48, James Williamson, esq. M.D. of Stretton Hall, Cheshire, for many years Physician in Leeds, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that borough and the West Riding of Yorksh.

Nov. 27. At Hastings, aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Jaffray, East India Company's Service.

Nov. 28. Aged 81, Charles Jollands, esq. of Buxshalls, Lendfield, and Russell-square, London.

Dec. 1. At Uckfield, aged 68, Edward Holmes Baldock, esq. of Hyde Park-pl.

Dec. 4. At Steyning, aged 31, Michael, second son of the late Capt. Hare.

Dec. 13. At Brighton, aged 54, Christopher Alderson Alderson, esq. of the Five Houses, Clapton.

Dec. 18. At Brighton, Mrs. Maclaurin, widow of Dr. J. C. Maclaurin.

WARWICK.—*Nov. 22.* At Springfield, near Birmingham, aged 70, George Barker, esq. F.R.S.

Nov. 25. At the residence of Edward Martin, esq. Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Hall, of the Bank of England.

Nov. 28. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Mary, relict of W. Whincopp, M.D. formerly of Foxborough-hall, Melton, near Woodbridge.

WESTMORELAND.—At Leck House, near Kirby Lonsdale, aged 55, Robert Henry Welch, esq. one of the magistrates for Westmoreland. He died suddenly in a field near his house.

WILTS.—*Nov. 23.* At the vicarage, Melkham, aged 67, Miss Harriet Hillier.

Nov. 25. At Crowood, aged 56, Mary-Ann, wife of J. R. Seymour, esq.

Nov. 28. Aged 50, Letitia, relict of William Codrington, esq. of Wroughton.

Nov. 30. Aged 68, Walter Coleman, esq. of Langley Fitzhurst, for upwards of thirty years a magistrate of the county.

Dec. 2. At Westbury, aged 88, T. L. Meech, esq.

Dec. 3. At the College, Salisbury, aged 76, Caroline-Frances, wife of John Campbell Wyndham, esq. of that place, and of Dunnoon, N.B. She was the only daughter of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. by Caroline, daughter and heiress of Edward Hearst, esq. of Salisbury; and her husband took the name of Wyndham in 1844, after the death of her brother the late Wadham Wyndham, esq. M.P. for Salisbury. Their son John Henry Campbell Wyndham, esq. is the present M.P. for that city.

YORK.—*Nov. 21.* Aged 40, Henry Willoughby Legard, esq. only brother of Sir Thomas Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton.

Nov. 22. At York, aged 46, Miss Copley, only dau. of the late E. Copley, esq. of Nether-hall, Doncaster.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, at Staxton, aged 60, Robert Sinclair, esq. son of the late Robert Sinclair, esq. Recorder of York.

Nov. 29. Marianne, fifth dau. of Richard John Thompson, esq. of Kirby Hall.

Dec. 1. At Sculcoates, Mark, eldest son of the late Mark Bell, esq. of Leckonfield.

Dec. 4. At Beverley, aged 77, Robert Stephenson, esq. father of Mr. William Stephenson, proprietor of the Eastern Counties' Herald.

Dec. 7. At Leeds, Elizabeth, youngest

dau. of the late Capt. Lott, R.N. of Teignmouth.

Dec. 9. Emma, wife of the Rev. W. Singleton, Principal of Kingston Col. Hull.

WALES.—*Nov. 16.* At Denbigh, Hester-Dorothy, youngest surviving daughter of Edward Edwards, Esq.

Nov. 27. At Brecon, Georgiana-Charlotte, wife of Lieut.-Col. Des Voeux, of Trehalford.

Dec. 9. Jane, wife of Hugh Reveley, Esq. of Bryn-y-gwin, Merionethshire. She was the only daughter and heir of Robert Hartley Owen, esq. of that place; was married in 1803, and has left issue a son and daughter.

Dec. 14. At Gloddaeth, near Conway, aged 78, Dame Charlotte Margaret Mostyn Champneys, widow of Sir T. S. Champneys, Bart. She was the 2d dau. and coheir of Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart., was married in 1792, and was left a widow in 1839, without issue.

Lately.—At Carmarthen, William Graham, son of Lord Viscount Preston, who was attainted in the last Scottish rebellion, and whose remains lie interred beneath the floor of the vestry-room of St. Peter's church. He was the *protégé* of Sir James Graham, the Secretary for the Home Department, to whom he was nearly allied, and who allowed him, up to his death, 40*l.* per annum. It was the foible of the deceased to claim relationship with several of the Scottish nobility: in particular with the Duke of Montrose, who (it is understood) allowed him 35*l.* per ann. In early life he was a clerk in the banking-house of Henderley, in London, but his erratic and eccentric disposition was found to disqualify him for the sedentary labours of the desk, and he was ultimately rusticated in this part of the country (Carmarthen), where he has spent the greater part of a long and harmless life.

SCOTLAND.—*Nov. 29.* At Foyer's House, Invernessh, Annie-Augusta, wife of Thomas Broadwood, esq. of Holmbush, Sussex.

Lately At Harpisdale, in the parish of Halkirk, aged 110, Betty Mackay, better known by the Gaelic name of Eshley. She was a native of Strathnaver, and along with her sister Bishey came to Caithness about 60 years ago, with their herd of sheep, goats, and cows. They built a small turf bothy in the heights of Latheron, and in this state spent several cold winters; but after a number of years they took a small patch of land, on which a small habitation was built. In the summer season they would betake to the hills, with their flocks, and would not be seen for months. Bishey died about eight years ago, at a "good old age."

Dec. 1. At Wellfield, Fifeshire, Lillas, wife of George Cheape, esq.

Dec. 2. At Seapark, near Ferres, John Dunbar, esq. son of the late Duncan Dunbar, esq. of Fore-street, Limehouse.

Dec. 3. At Glasgow, William Stocks, esq. Chief Accountant of the Union Bank of Scotland.

Dec. 11. At Wardhouse, Aberdeensh. Frances-Margaret, dau. of the late Charles Gordon, esq. of Wardhouse and Kil-drummy.

IRELAND.—*Nov. 27.* At Courtown, aged 17, the Hon. Barrington Stopford, youngest son of the Earl of Courtown.

Dec. 1. At Headforth, Meath, aged nine months, the Hon. William Arthur Taylour, 2d son of the Earl of Beehive.

JERSEY.—*Nov. 16.* At Grouville Villa, aged 51, Henry Woolfield, esq. of Birmingham.

EAST INDIES.—*July 23.* At sea, aged 42, Capt. Malcolm M'Dougal, late commander of the Edmonstone.

Aug. 12. At Cawnpore, aged 20, G. L. Parish, of the Bengal Artillery, fourth son of Sir W. Parish, K.C.H.

Aug. 18. Aged 8, William Cavendish, son of the late Capt. William Oliver Young, Bengal Artillery.

Aug. 31. At Kamptee, aged 30, Augustus John Curtis, esq. Lieut. 7th Regt. of Madras Cav. fourth son of Sir William Curtis, Bart.

Sept. 2. Ensign Lewis, 48th N. I.

Sept. 4. At Calcutta, Ens. Robert-Greig, youngest son of C. A. Alderson, esq. late of the Five Houses, Clapton.

Sept. 15. At Colombo, Ceylon, aged 19, Frances-Georgiana, dau.; and on the 28th of the same month, aged 57, Barbara, wife of Charles Edward Layard, esq. late of the Civil Service of that Island.

Sept. 18. At Galfe, Mary-Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Garstin, Bengal Eng.

Sept. 22. At Kamptee, Col. John Wilson, 10th Regt. Madras N. I.

Sept. 25. At Calcutta, Frederick Stainforth, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, grandson of the late Sir Francis Baring, Bart.

Sept. 30. At Darjeeling, aged 61, Major-Gen. Edward H. Simpson, of the Bengal Army. He went out to India in 1798, attained the rank of Colonel in 1829, and was appointed to the command of the 24th Bengal N. Inf. in 1833.

At Larkanah, in Scinde, aged 28, G. K. Dickinson, Assistant Surgeon Bombay Army, eldest son of the Rev. T. G. Dickinson, Rector of Alpheton, Suffolk.

At Jubulpore, Lieut. A. S. Bruere, 7th Regt.

Lately. At Moorad-i-Munzil, Ens. Francis George Griffiths, of the 37th

Regt. N. I., son of Lieut.-Col. Griffiths, commanding that Regt.

Oct. 3. En route from Bawalpore to Ferozepore, Maj. Henry Delafosse, C.B. of the Bengal Artill. Principal Commissary of Ordnance.

Oct. 4. At Hyderabad, Scinde, Lieut. C. D. Ducat, 13th N. I.

Oct. 5. At Gwalior, William Pringle, M.D. 2d Cav. Regt. Scindiah's Conting.

Oct. 7. At Meerut, Capt. Samuel Long, of the invalid establishment.

Oct. 8. At Allahabad, aged 24, Sophia-Catherine, wife of Capt. Robert Price, 67th Native Inf.

Oct. 10. At Jaulnah, accidentally shot by a friend, Lieut. William Alexander Greenlaw, of the Madras Army, eldest son of the Rev. William Greenlaw, Rector of Woolwich.

Oct. 13. At Bombay, Mr. John Macdonell Robertson, of the Civil Service, and third son of Major-Gen. Archibald Robertson, of the Bombay Army, one of the Directors of the E.I.Co.

Oct. 16. At Calcutta, Miss Mary Quin, sister of J. Quin, esq. inspector of customs.

Oct. 18. At Calcutta, John Campbell Dick, esq. Bengal Civil Service, second son of the late M. Dick, esq. of Richmond Hill, Surrey.

Oct. 22. At Bombay, aged 21, Thos. Luce, H.C.S., son of Thomas Luce, esq. of Malmesbury.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct. 20.* On his passage from the Mauritius, aged 50, Sir William Reid, Bart. of Barra, co. Aberdeen. He had only succeeded his brother, Sir John Reid, within the last few months.

Oct. 30. At Nassau, New Providence, aged 36, Thomas W. Simmons, esq. chief clerk of the works in the Royal Engineer department.

ABROAD.—*May 4.* Off the coast of Africa, aged 25, Capt. Augustus-Cierlans, son of the late George Ryder Bird, esq. of Edgbaston.

June 27. At Gwambygine, near York, Western Australia, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Wittenoom, esq. Senior Proctor of the Vice-Admiralty Court at the Cape of Good Hope and Malta.

July 8. At Canton, aged 45, Charles Board, esq.

July 10. At Macao, E. G. Fisk, esq.

July 26. At Rustenberg, near Batavia, aged 74, John Henrie Bletterman, esq. for many years resident in China.

Aug. 23. Off the north-east coast of Borneo, aged 21, Augustus Henry Clayton East, R.N. Acting Mate on-board Her Majesty's ship Agincourt, second son of Sir East Clayton East, Bart. of Hall-place, Berks.

Sept. 2. At Victoria, John Ryan, esq. agent for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sept. 10. In Victoria Harbour, on-board Her Majesty's hospital ship Minden, A. G. G. Tucker, Surgeon in charge of the hospital.

Sept. 19. At Sierra Leone, Horatio Knowles, esq. Commissariat Department, second son of Francis Edward Knowles, esq. Dep. Com. Gen.

Sept. 23. At Macao, H. Leggett, esq. Clerk to the Supreme Court of Hong-Kong.

Oct. 28. At Fort St. Elmo, Capt. Dionysius Airey, Royal Art. He had ex-

changed with the Hon. Capt. Handcock, and only arrived in Malta on the 2d of October.

Nov. 17. At Agen, the Hon. George Hely Hutchinson, brother of the Earl of Donoughmore. He was the fourth son of the Hon. F. H. Hely Hutchinson, for many years representative of Cork in Parliament. He has left a widow, having married at Paris, in 1826, Mlle. Eugénie d'Angell de Kleinfeld, dau. of M. le Baron d'Angell, officer of the Guard-du-Corps, and Chevalier of St. Louis.

At Wiesbaden, aged 79, Alexander Bain, esq. of London, and formerly of the Bahamas.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from Nov. 29, to Dec. 20, 1845, (4 weeks.)

Males	1976	} 3856	Under 15.....	1927	} 3856
Females	1880		15 to 60.....	1138	
			60 and upwards	788	
			Age not specified	3	

Births for the above period.....5134

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Dec. 23.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
61 4	33 6	25 4	36 3	38 1	43 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Dec. 26.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 3*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 1*l.* 18*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 22.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 1289 Calves 46
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 11,200 Pigs 200
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Dec. 26.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of Messrs. SLOUS and Co. successors to Wolfe, Brothers, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 85.—Ellesmere and Chester, 67.—Grand Junction, 105
—Kennet and Avon, 14.—Leeds and Liverpool, 517.—Regent's, 30
—Rochdale, 54.—London Dock Stock, 118.—St. Katharine's, 107.—East
and West India, 138.—London and Birmingham Railway, 222.—Great
Western, 85.—London and Southwestern, 76.—Grand Junction Water-
works, 90.—West Middlesex, 130.—Globe Insurance, 141.—Guardian,
50½.—Chartered Gas, 69.—Imperial Gas, 91.—Phoenix Gas, 40½.—
London and Westminster Bank, 25.—Reversionary Interest, 100.

For Prices of all other Shares, enquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, 1845, to December 25, 1845, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	55	53	29, 74	cloudy, rain	11	49	49	40	29, 93	cloudy, fair
27	51	55	50	, 98	do. fair	12	39	44	35	30, 25	do. do.
28	49	55	52	, 66	do. do. do.	13	30	35	33	, 45	do. do.
29	50	52	40	, 76	do. do.	14	39	44	49	, 28	do. slight rain
30	42	47	42	, 98	do. do.	15	50	51	48	29, 82	hvy. r. cldy. fr.
D.1	45	50	44	, 86	do. do. foggy	16	49	51	48	, 79	cloudy, fair
2	45	51	35	, 88	fr. cy. hy. r. sn.	17	45	51	47	, 79	do.
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10	41	45	42	, 32	do. do. foggy	25	40	45	40	29, 21	cldy. fr. sit. rn.

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28	204	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2		93 1/2	262		24 pm.	25 22 pm.
29	203 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2	93 1/2	261			24 19 pm.
1		93 1/2	95	95 1/2		93 1/2			38 pm.	19 21 pm.
2	203 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2	93 1/2	261 1/2			20 17 pm.
3	202 1/2	93 1/2	95	95 1/2	10 1/2	93 1/2	262			19 14 pm.
4	203 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2		262		35 pm.	16 11 pm.
5	202 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2	93			30 32 pm.	12 18 pm.
6	202	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2					30 26 pm.	18 20 pm.
8	201 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2						20 23 pm.
9	201	93 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	10 1/2					21 23 pm.
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19	200 1/2	92 1/2		94 1/2	10 1/2					17 19 pm.
20	201	92 1/2		94 1/2	10 1/2					18 20 pm.
22	202	93 1/2		95 1/2	10 1/2					18 21 pm.
23	202	94 1/2		96 1/2	10 1/2				33 pm.	20 22 pm.
24	204	95 1/2		97	10 1/2				30 pm.	21 25 pm.
26	204	95 1/2		97 1/2					37 pm.	25 23 pm.
27		95 1/2		97 1/2	10 1/2					25 23 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1846.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. W. H. CLARKE remarks, "It is mentioned that when St. Wilfrid built the church of St. Andrew, at Hexham, he brought workmen from Italy, and it was by historians of the time said to excel in beauty and elegance every other edifice in the land. They dwelt with great wonder upon the riches of the cover for the altar, the gilding of the walls with gold and silver, and the fine library, collected at a great expense. This was about A.D. 674. This I take to be the first building in England whose walls were gilded. This circumstance is mentioned by Camden, Hutchinson, and Pennant, on the authority of Bede, lib. II. Richard of Hexham, &c. The second instance is the Golden Chapel of Tong church, Salop, which I have seen, and whose splendour can hardly be imagined by those who have not seen it, even in its present state; and the third instance it is conjectured is 'a gate in the cathedral of St. Andrew's,' of which Grose, in his *Antiquities of Scotland*, vol. ii., says, p. 289, 'The west end consists of a large gate, with a pointed arch, called the *Golden Gate*, probably from its once having been gilt; over it are a series of arches, above which was a large window: on each side of the gate was a polygonal tower, crowned with a conical top. That on the north side is taken down.' In No. 7 of the *Archæological Journal*, is an article on the crypt of Hexham Church; it is mentioned as being set apart for the burial of the lecturers of Hexham; this is incorrect. It was found in digging for the foundation buttress to support the tower of Hexham Church, and became the property of Thomas Andrews, esq., from whose family it descended to the Clarke family, by the marriage of Slougher Clarke, to Honor Andrews, daughter of Robert Andrews, esq. and Mary Rawlinson, daughter of Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Lord Mayor of London, and to the family of Clarke, of Hexham House, it belongs. It is true it has been the place of burial of three of the lecturers of Hexham; but this was only from the circumstance of their being connections of our family. I would be obliged if any of your correspondents could state instances of churches being gilded besides the ones collected by me. I am aware it is extensively used in the cathedrals of Spain."

Mr. C. ROACH SMITH thinks that when we quoted in our last Number the report of what was stated at the Institute of British Architects by Mr. Tite, relative to the disposal of the Roman antiquities found on the site of the Royal Exchange,

we ought also to have given Mr. Smith's counter-statements with regard to what took place at the period of their discovery. We must, however, decline entering into this controversy, and can only refer our readers to the correspondence which has recently appeared in "*The Builder*," Nos. 147, 148, 149, 150, and 151. That the antiquities found have been preserved, and that they will at length be exposed to view in some public repository, is the most important feature of the affair, and will, we trust, when accomplished, afford satisfaction to all parties.

A CORRESPONDENT would be glad of information as to who were the authors of "*The Probationary Odes for the Laureateship*," &c., published about the year 1784. Was General Fitzpatrick one?

CLERICUS wishes to know the meaning attached to the *non-natural sense*, as lately applied by the Tractarians. It is not in a controversial point of view that he asks for the information, but from real ignorance of the definite signification in which the term is understood to be made use of. Is it a *scholastic term* of old, or now for the first time adopted?

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to ask how many of the English kings ever used a stamp instead of the sign manual. And adds that he himself knows only of two, Henry VIII. and George IV.; but he is told there were others.

T. D. M., in reply to our correspondent "F." (p. 2), states that the publications he inquires about were written by a Jesuit of the name of Floyd. He will find in Maizeaux's "*Life of Chillingworth*," 1725, a notice and remarks on both of them, pp. 232, 237. They are, as he supposes, in all probability, "scarce."

The *inedited Remains* of the late John Byrom, M.A., F.R.S., are about to be published by the *Chetham Society*, under the editorship of the Rev. Canon Parkinson, from the original MSS. in the possession of his last lineal descendant, Miss Atherton, of Kersall Cell. Persons who have in their possession any of his unprinted letters or poems, are respectfully requested to communicate them to the editor.

A BARBADIAN would be obliged by any of our correspondents informing him what arms the late Samuel Hall Lord, esq. of Pirates' Bay Castle, Barbados, bore, who it would appear by our Magazine for Dec. last, p. 653, left his extensive estates to his grandson, Wightwick Hayward, esq., son of James Hayward, esq. of Birmingham.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Memoir of the Life and Writings of Thomas Cartwright, B.D. the distinguished Puritan Reformer; including the principal ecclesiastical movements in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. By the Rev. B. Brook, author of "The Lives of the Puritans." pp. 489, 8vo.

IT is but seldom that we are called upon, in our critical capacity, to reprehend that meanest of literary sins, the sin of false quotation. We are pleased to think that this offence has of late years become far less frequent than it used to be, and, if we were asked to state to what cause this improvement in our literature is to be attributed, we should reply, partly to the predominance of a higher tone of morals in society at large, and partly to the exercise of fearless criticism, but principally to the special influence amongst literary men of our numerous publishing societies, such as The Camden and its host of followers. Minute and literal accuracy is enforced upon the editors of the many publications which these societies issue; its importance is not merely inculcated but insisted upon; and such is the number of the publications they send forth, and the number of persons engaged in producing them, that they have extended far and wide, amongst literary men, a habit of exactness in the publication of documents, and a feeling and a sense of the value and the necessity for absolute correctness in quotation. It is easy to ridicule this extreme exactness, to term it pedantic, and to shelter a slovenly inaccuracy under the sanction of great names; but in the long run men find out that books, as well as all other things, are valuable only so far as they are true; and it is in conformity with that judgment that the merely careless writer glides down to the regions of the forgotten, whilst the garbler, and the wilful putter-forth of untruths, lives, perhaps, a little longer, but it is with a description of reputation which it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon. Which of these fates will be that of the author of the work before us will perhaps appear more clearly as we proceed.

Thomas Cartwright, it is well known, was a celebrated Puritan leader in the reign of Elizabeth, a man distinguished for learning, zeal, and boldness, and celebrated as the author of some proposals for the reform of the church which occasioned a very important controversy, and brought upon their originator no little persecution. His life has never been written with sufficient attention, nor as a single publication, although of course there is a great deal about him in Neal, Strype, Fuller, Collier, Clarke, and other similar authors. There is also a good deal of unpublished matter respecting him in our libraries of MSS.; and, knowing that to be the case, we turned to Mr. Brook's volume with considerable interest, and not without hope that a valuable chapter in English biography might have fallen into the hands of a competent and congenial writer. We soon found that Mr. Brook took a narrow view of the important subject before him, and, as we read on, we came to statements and facts which strangely jarred with our previous recollections. Our suspicions were excited—we began to compare the author's assertions with his authorities, and found that this book, set forth by this reverend gentleman in the hope that "by the

blessing of God" it may "prove instrumental in advancing the cause of TRUTH AND RIGHTEOUSNESS," is a mere mass of mis-statements, all of which, by some chance or other, tend to bring persons and things which seem to be connected with the Established Church into disrepute. The biography of Cartwright is thus made a vehicle for attacking the leading members of the church during the reign of Elizabeth; and this is not done fairly, upon a review of their actual conduct (which neither we nor any one else would object to), but unfairly, upon the ground of certain quotations from letters and books, scarcely one of which is printed without the most shameful garbling. Sometimes a fact directly contrary to the meaning of the writer pretended to be quoted from is plainly affirmed; at other times, words are altered, passages are omitted, clauses of sentences are picked out here and there, and joined together, with a parade of inverted commas, in what Mr. Brook thinks the most convenient form, but apparently without any consideration as to how far this process may interfere with the meaning of the original writer. Such a mode of book-making is not common, and, we trust, never will become so; but, before we offer any comment upon it, we shall lay before our readers some specimens of the sort of misstatements of which we complain, in adducing which we shall select such instances as will come within the narrowest compass.

In a note at p. 10, we read thus:—

"On the adoption of this Commission, the leading clergy craftily recommended that the principal members should be clergymen, that *the laity might be kept*

under: who 'having groaned so long under the tyranny of an ecclesiastical yoke,' seemed disposed to return the compliment upon the clergy."

The whole passage of which this extract is a portion is a strange jumble, in which different things are confused together, but one instance will suffice. Burnet is the authority, and his words are professed to be quoted. He wrote thus:

"It seems the clergymen with whom the queen consulted at this time, thought this [i.e. the power of ecclesiastical supremacy] too much to be put into one man's hand, and therefore resolved to have it shared to more persons, of whom a great many would certainly be churchmen: so that they should not be altogether

kept under by the hard hands of the laity, who, having groaned long under the tyranny of an ecclesiastical yoke, seemed now disposed to revenge themselves by bringing the clergy as much under them: for so extremes do commonly rise from one another."

At p. 11, it is stated,

"The queen's Protestantism had a strong leaning towards Popery; and it was not her fault that she was not reconciled to the court of Rome, to which, on

her accession, she dispatched an envoy, stating her readiness for such reconciliation."

No authority is quoted for this statement, nor can any be given. It is altogether untrue. At Mary's death Sir Edward Carne was her ambassador at Rome. He was directed formally to announce Elizabeth's accession to the Pope, but was never accredited as her ambassador, and, before the Pope's answer to the notification of the accession was known in London, Sir Edward was informed by the new government that he had better return home. At the bottom of the page in which this invention occurs there is a pompous array of authorities. Strype, Hume, Burnet, The Pictorial History, and Heylyn, are all assigned to prop up the credit of particular passages. Any one of these authors would have set Mr. Brook right upon the subject of Elizabeth's intercourse with Rome.

At p. 19 we are told that

"The Reformers employed every suitable exertion to obtain a greater degree of purity in the church, and the reader will doubtless be gratified with a brief record of the sentiments of certain leading characters at this interesting period. When

Dr. Parker was pressed to accept the archbishopric of Canterbury, he repeatedly remonstrated against it, and reminded the queen that 'his conscience to Almighty God constrained' him to decline the offered preferment."

The inference desired to be drawn is, that Parker's conscientious scruples had reference to the want of "a greater degree of purity in the church." What is the fact? Mary died on the 17th November 1558. We find from a letter in Burnet (the authority referred to by Mr. Brook) that on the following 9th December, Parker had been selected to fill the archbishopric. On that day his friend Lord Keeper Bacon wrote to him to come up to town on the subject. (Burnet ii. part ii. p. 421, edit. 1825.) This was before any alteration whatever was made in religious matters. Parker excused himself on account of ill health, bodily infirmities, and other personal grounds of insufficiency, and begged most earnestly that he might be appointed to some "such a thing as Bennet College is in Cambridge, a living of twenty nobles," or if that might not be, that he might be "quite forgotten." (ibid. 423, 424.) In the same work there is another, longer letter from him, strongly enforcing the same reasons (ibid. 424), and finally, after two orders from court signifying to him the queen's pleasure that he should come immediately to London, he addressed the queen herself, beseeching her not to impose "so high a function upon one so basely qualified, inwardly in knowledge and outwardly in extern sufficiency." (ibid. 431.) In that letter the words "constrained conscience to Almighty God" do occur, but there is not, either in connection with them or throughout the whole correspondence, the slightest indication of any dissatisfaction with the queen's proceedings or intentions, or with the nature of the reformation which it was the queen's intention to introduce. In fact, it is quite evident, on the one hand, that nothing had been decided upon in reference to ecclesiastical changes, and therefore that nothing could be objected to, and, on the other, that Parker's conscience was constrained (strange as the reverend Mr. Brook may think the fact) altogether by a consideration of his own incapacity.

Another witness quoted by Mr. Brook is the illustrious Jewel. The evidence of his opinion is given in a series of quotations from letters published in the first volume of the Zurich Letters. The whole are most strangely garbled, but we have room for only one example.

In p. 19, Mr. Brook says, speaking of Jewel, "In his correspondence with Peter Martyr he said, 'As heretofore Christ was *cast out* by his enemies, so he is now *kept out* by his friends.'"

The inference to be deduced is, that this light and almost profane jingle contains Jewel's opinion of the proceedings of the queen and her advisers in the settlement of religion. The passage as it stands in the book from which Mr. Brook quotes, and to which he refers,—the Zurich Letters published by the Parker Society, vol. i. p. 17,—is as follows.

"Our adversaries acted always with precipitancy, without precedent, without authority, without law; while we manage every thing with so much deliberation, and prudence, and wariness, and circumspection, as if God himself could scarce

retain his authority without our ordinances and precautions; so that it is idly and scurrilously said, by way of joke, that as heretofore Christ was *cast out* by his enemies, so he is now *kept out* by his friends."

Can any thing be more extraordinary than such a misrepresentation?

Another of the persons here mentioned by Mr. Brook is Archbishop Grindal, respecting whom there is this passage at p. 22 :—

"Grindal, writing to Bullinger in 1566, said, 'We, who are now bishops, on our first return, and before we entered on our ministry, contended long and earnestly for the removal of those things which have occasioned the present dispute; but we were unable to prevail either with the queen or the parliament.'"

The "things" here referred to were the clerical habits, and the questions relating to church ceremonies. Persons who think such "things" of moment, and to such persons Mr. Brook addresses himself, will at once, upon the extract he has given, accuse Grindal, and his fellow bishops, of having, even upon their own shewing, sacrificed their principles in accepting preferment: but mark their defence, which Mr. Brook, by skilful alteration, contrives quietly to omit.

"We, who are now bishops, on our first return, and before we entered on our ministry, contended long and earnestly for the removal of those things that have occasioned the present dispute; but as we were unable to prevail, either with the queen or the parliament, we judged it best,

after a consultation on the subject, not to desert our churches for the sake of a few ceremonies, and those not unlawful in themselves, especially since the pure doctrine of the gospel remained in all its integrity and freedom," &c. &c.

By omitting the little *as*, and putting a full stop in the middle of the sentence, what great results Mr. Brook accomplished!

Sometimes the alteration is still bolder, as, for instance, in the following anecdote of the martyr Hooper, at p. 35.

"How different were the sentiments of Bishop Hooper from those of Queen Elizabeth! It is recorded of this devoted prelate that he preached once or twice every day! He said, 'I cannot but wonder at the opinion of those who say, 'one sermon in a week, or a month, or a quarter

of a year, is sufficient for the people.' Is one sermon every day too much for a godly bishop and evangelical preacher? My faith is, that both master and servant shall find gain at the year's end by hearing sermon and prayers every day in the week! Prynne's *Histrio-Mastix*, p. 531."

The passage in Prynne stands thus—

— "Concluding in the words of that blessed martyr of our church, John Hooper, Bishop of Gloucester (who constantly preached in his dioceses most times twice, or at leastwise once every day throughout the week without faile,) in the confession, &c. . . . where he writes thus . . . Wherefore I cannot a little wonder at the opinion and doctrine of such, as say, a sermon once in a week, in a month, or in a quarter of a year is suf-

ficient for the people. . . . [14 lines omitted.] . . . Fifteene masses in a church daily were not too many for the priests of Baal; and should one sermon every day be too much for a godly bishop and evangelical preacher? . . . [10 lines omitted.] . . . But my faith is, that both master and servant shall find gain thereby at the yeere's end, though they heare morning sermon and morning prayers every day of the weeke."

Hooper's "morning prayers" were evidently those of the Book of Common Prayer—mark Mr. Brook's dexterous adaptation of the passage to the opinions of dissenting readers by the silent omission of the word "*morning*." Mr. Brook has evidently great aversion to all forms of prayer. In a subsequent quotation at p. 91, from the *Pictorial History*, this passage occurs, "the members of their congregations [*i. e.* of the puritan teachers,] were dragged before the high commission for listening to their *sermons and forms of prayer*." Mr. Brook quietly, and without any intimation, alters it to "listening to their *prayers and sermons*," and that is only one of many alterations in the same pretended quotation.

But, in truth, it is impossible to open the book without stumbling upon misstatement and misuse of authorities, to an extent which cannot be

adequately exhibited within the few pages which we can devote to the subject.* A bishop, or any person who is regarded by the members of the Church of England with respect, is held up to contempt, his conduct misrepresented, his words garbled and misquoted, his character denuded of every good quality. We have at this moment turned to the volume at pp. 152, 153, where the characters of Bishops Cox and Horn are set before us. Several most inaccurate extracts are given from Cox's letters in the first volume of Zurich Letters, concluding with the following, "He added that they [*i. e.* the Puritans] aimed to bring the bishops 'to the condition of the primitive church, and the poverty of the apostles.'" Oh wicked Cox, to set thyself against the Puritans and their so holy object! But what is the truth? What did Cox write? These are his words, at least his words are thus translated.

"And those, too, who pursue the cares and things of this world, give us much trouble; for they are striving by I know not what arts and stratagems to take away from us our property, and reduce us to

beggary, that they may bring us back to the condition of the primitive church and the poverty of the apostles." Zurich Letters, p. 319.

"Those who pursue the cares and things of this world,"—is that a description of the Puritans? Certainly not. Dr. Robinson, the editor of the volume, in his foot note to the passage, has pointed out, that the persons alluded to were certain courtiers, Sir Christopher Hatton and Lord North, who, as the world knows, finely tormented poor Cox in order to procure a surrender of Ely house and other property belonging to his see. The passage, therefore, has no possible connection with Mr. Brook's subject.

But of this same bishop Cox, Nares, in his *Life of Burghley*, writes thus,—

"Styve, in his *Annals*, has given a good account of him, and very properly introduced Leland's verses, addressed to Mr. Legh, who had asked him to point out to him, if he could, any person in the world (that then so generally abounded with wicked and false men) that might be in all respects said to be endued with faithfulness and integrity; Leland, in a

very elegant copy of Latin verses, named Cox. His fame, however, would have shone more purely had he known how to conduct himself with better temper than upon some occasions was the case; but he was a good deal harassed towards the latter part of his life, which was prolonged to the advanced age of eighty-two." (Nares's *Burghley*, iii. 168.)

Now Mr. Brook, as if to round off his extracts respecting this old bishop with something *piquant*, actually picks out of this passage the few words, which we have put in Italics, relating to the occasional infirmities of temper with which the close of his long life was clouded, and omitting all

* Mr. Brook is good enough to translate any little scraps in the learned languages which occur in passages he quotes. We give two specimens. A letter of archbishop Parker's concludes thus, "I fear our wits be infatuated, *ut Deus in plenitudine temporis supplicium sumat*," which Mr. Brook judiciously renders, "I fear our wits are infatuated. God in due time answer our supplication!" (Brook, p. 131.) Another attempt at translation contains almost as near a guess. Burghley writing to Whitgift used, according to Styve, the following "old true sentence, *Qui cedit ingenio, rarus est. Labitur enim omnes*," which Mr. Brook thus translates, "He that believeth every thing is endowed with a great mind, but especially he that will sacrifice every thing." (Brook, p. 324.) The note of admiration at the end of the first specimen of Mr. Brook's classical ability is his own. It was not quite fair to omit one at the end of the second. Both passages are certainly wonderful, and are quite as near the truth as many of Mr. Brook's quotations from authorities in his mother tongue.

the praises, and the qualifications, and the excuses which are to be found in Nares, follows up the words last quoted thus :—

"But it is recorded of Bishop Cox, that his character 'would have shone more purely had he known how to conduct himself with better temper.'" (Brook, p. 153.)

He adds something more, but it is upon the authority of a writer whom we have not at hand, and we will not therefore insert the passage, because unable to verify it.

Of Bishop Horn there follows the following brief but pithy notice :—

"Bishop Horn was remarkably severe in his reflections on the Puritan Reformers, stigmatizing them [as] 'contentious, vain-glorious, mischievous, and men of ungovernable discord.' He also censured them for 'retarding the progress

of the gospel,' even when the bishops had *silenced* them; and when silenced, he said, 'they skulked about and became of no importance.'" (Brook, p. 153, with reference to Zurich Letters, p. 320.)

Oh foolish Bishop Horn, and, oh skilful Mr. Brook!—the one to make, and the other to discover, such an obvious bull. But let us see the authority. Thus it stands :—

"Those contentious, or, if you choose, vain-glorious, and certainly mischievous men, who by their intolerable zeal for discord were retarding the free progress of the gospel among us, and drawing away the people, maddened by their

follies, through every vain variety of opinion, or rather madness of error, into what they call *purity*, are now silenced, skulk about, and are become of no importance." (Zurich Letters, p. 320.)

Where now shall we find the bull?

"And Bishop Sandys," it is thus that Mr. Brook proceeds, "was so deeply engaged in persecution that he complained of being 'overwhelmed with business.'" The reference is to Zurich Letters, p. 295.

Cruel Sandys! bring forth the evidence of the persecution that we may heap upon him deserved contempt. The passage referred to occurs in a letter to Bullinger, and runs thus :—

"When I call to my remembrance, as I very often do, with how much favour and regard I was entertained by you, how like a brother and a friend you treated me when an exile, and the comfort in which I seemed to myself to live among you, I

wish for nothing more than that, relieved from those *cares and anxieties with which I am now overwhelmed*, I might pass the remainder of my life at Zurich as a sojourner and private person."

Where is the persecution? Where the "overwhelmed with business?" Mr. Brook imagined both. The only similarity is like that of Macedon and Monmouth, there is "overwhelmed" in both. Mr. Brook probably thinks that no "cares," or "anxieties," or "business," can press upon a bishop, unless he be "deeply engaged in persecution."

Archbishop Sandys is indeed in very bad odour with Mr. Brook. Mark how he condemns him in another place.

"He was no friend to frequent preaching, fasting, and prayer; and, addressing official instructions to Bishop Chadderton of Chester, he said, 'My lord, you are noted to yield too much in general fasting, and all-the-day preaching, and praying,' which 'the wisest and best learned

cannot like, neither will her majesty permit it. There lurketh matter under that pretended piety. The devil is crafty; and the young ministers of our times are grown mad!" The reference is to "Peck's Decid. vol. i. p. 102."

The authority runs as follows :—

"My lord, yow are noted to yelde to muche to general fastings, all the daie

preachinge and prayinge. Verilie a good exercise in time and upon just occasion,

when yt cometh from good auctoritie. But (when there is none occasion, nether the thing commanded by the prince or a synod) the wisest and best learned cannot like of yt, nether will her majestie permitt

it. There lurketh matter under that pretended pietie. The devil is craftie; and the younge ministers of these oure times growe madd." Peck's *Desid.* i. 102.

An *s* omitted from "fastings," and a comma inserted after "preaching," and he who merely opposed the imposition of general fasts upon the people without just occasion, and without the direction of persons in authority, is converted into "no friend to frequent preaching, fasting, and prayer." Clever Mr. Brook!

Of course, in a volume respecting Cartwright, it was impossible to avoid mention of Hooker, but he is introduced comparatively seldom, and the most important passages respecting him are thrown into foot notes. In these Mr. Brook comes forth to combat with the great champion of Conformity, and awful, of course, is the result. Mr. Brook darts his experienced eye through the weighty sentences of his judicious adversary, and finds them all heart-rotten, defective in their very core. The Ecclesiastical Polity has been like a beautiful field of waving corn which men have united to admire, but Mr. Brook dashes here and there into the midst of it, and at every incursion drags forth some serpent error which he has found couching hitherto unperceived. The curiosity of our readers will be excited to know something of these particular errors. Attend, and you shall be gratified. We are about to quote from Mr. Brook, at p. 120.

"'The apostles,' says Hooker, 'were the first bishops of the church of Christ;' also that 'bishops there have been always, even as long as the Church of Christ hath been.' He nevertheless adds, 'the church,

indeed, for a time, continued without bishops.' But how could they continue in this destitution if the apostles who planted them were their bishops?"

Mr. Brook has evidently a sharp scent for a bull. We have before had occasion to remark upon his discovery of one in the case of Bishop Horn, where perhaps the name may have led him to suspect something of the kind, but who would have thought that the calm, deep, logical, thoughtful Hooker, would have laid himself open to an adversary in this way. But let us look into the matter.

"The first bishops in the Church of Christ," says Hooker, lib. vii. (vol. iii. p. 120, edit. Oxon. 1820,) "were his blessed apostles;" but he goes on to explain that they were, for the most part, "bishops at large," that is, with the episcopal function to be exercised not in particular places but throughout the whole Christian world. And in this respect he distinguishes between the episcopal authority of the apostles and that of bishops whom they afterwards set over particular places, and whom he terms "bishops by restraint," that is, bishops endued with episcopal authority to be exercised only in the particular churches which they were set over. Bearing in mind this very important and truly scriptural distinction, let us turn from Mr. Brook—oh, what a contrast!—to Hooker.

"Bishops, we say, there have been always, even as long as the Church of Christ itself hath been. The apostles who planted it did themselves rule as bishops over it; neither could they so well have kept things in order during their own times, but that episcopal authority was given them from above, to exercise far and wide over all other guides and pastors of God's Church. *The church indeed for a time continued without bishops by restraint*, every where established in Christian cities. But shall we thereby conclude that the church hath no use of them, that without them

it may stand and flourish? No; the cause wherefore they were so soon universally appointed was, for that it plainly appeared that without them the church could not have continued long. It was by the special providence of God no doubt so disposed, that the evil, whereof this did serve for remedy, might first be felt, and so the reverend authority of bishops be made by so much the more effectual, when our general experience had taught men what it was for churches to want them. Good laws are never esteemed so good, nor acknowledged so necessary, as when precedent crimes are as seeds out of which they grow. Episcopal authority was even in a manner sanctified unto the Church of Christ by that little bitter experience which it first had of the pestilent evils of schisms." Eccles. Pol. lib. vii. (Vol. iii. pp. 183, 184. Edit. Oxon. 1820.)

Mr. Brook's-Hooker's-bull was made, it will be perceived, by his omission of the words "by restraint," and the rest of the sentence. Why did he omit those words? Was it because he who sets himself up to refute Hooker is so little acquainted with his writings, or with his arguments, as not to understand his distinction between "bishops at large," and "bishops by restraint," and the words were therefore omitted upon a presumption of their unimportance? Or, was it that Mr. Brook thought it would conduce to the interest of some church or party to have it thought that Hooker was a paltry blunderer, whom even Mr. Brook could refute?

But this is not all. After a sneer at "lord bishops," which may be safely left unnoticed, Mr. Brook proceeds thus,

"Although this author [Hooker] represents the appointment of bishops as the remedy provided by 'the special providence of God,' against certain irregularities in the churches, yet he admits that the bishops were guilty of encroachment and usurpation, and, 'by sleights and cunning practices, they appropriated ecclesiastical power,' also that there was no remedy left, but all this was to be borne 'as an helpless evil.' Was not the remedy then worse than the disease?

Though these evils, says he, 'had an indirect entrance at first, it must needs, through continuance of so many ages as this hath stood, be now made a thing more natural to the church than that it should be oppressed with the mention of contrary orders so many ages since quite and clean [out of ure.]' This is an extraordinary statement, as if age had purified corruption and transformed error into truth." (Brook, p. 10.)

Extraordinary indeed, Mr. Brook, most is the passage. These are Hooker's words to gentle readers:—

"Let the case of bishops be put, as if their very heaviest adversaries would first had encroached upon the churches they had appropriated ecclesiastical power, that they had taken the advantage not suffer them for revenue and mean while their usurpation might grow to considerable degrees; that being now grown, as we now see it, there was just cause of complaint unto it by a general council, all this supposed for the sake of as for the superior and other inferiors should have direct entrance at the first, as this hath stood."

Here
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but even as
bishops at the
and cunning prac-
and imperial
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so many
church

But perhaps the most glaring of all Mr. Brook's tampering with documentary evidence is in the instance of those papers and statements which he has professedly derived from MSS., and to which in his preface he directs the attention of his readers. If all the papers for which he refers to MS. authority had really been published by him for the first time, and had been fairly and truly published, there is no doubt that they would have given value to his book, and have constituted a valid ground for appealing to the favourable consideration of readers and critics; but, with the exception of perhaps two papers, all his MS. authorities have been published before, and those which he has taken upon him to print he has so altered and mangled as to deprive them of all authority and value. In an article of this kind it is impossible to exemplify with sufficient minuteness the way in which Mr. Brook has dealt with this class of authorities, and yet, without quoting examples, his alterations cannot be understood or credited. *Nullum tetigit quod non laceravit*, and his omissions are as extraordinary as his alterations. One instance must suffice.

There exists a valuable paper amongst the Burghley MSS. which contains the answers of Cartwright and other Puritan ministers to certain interrogatories "ministered unto them by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury." Strype "gathered out" of this paper, as he says, the several interrogatories addressed to Cartwright and the rest, and published them in his *Life of Whitgift*, p. 368, but, as the whole paper ran to a considerable length, Strype, with his usual honesty, gave notice, "I omit each man's answer to these interrogatories with the exception of two or three;" which he probably thought the most closely connected with his particular subject, and which he therefore published. Now Mr. Brook takes from Strype the interrogatories, mangling them in his usual way, and, by a most absurd blunder, converting two articles of accusation, which follow the interrogatories, into two answers. He also takes from Strype the answers which Strype published, mangling them, of course, and omitting Strype's notice that all the answers were not given. As the matter stands in Mr. Brook's book, it seems as if he had published all the answers of the persons accused, and his account is finally wound up by a reference to the original Lansdowne MS. vol. lxviii. art. 62. Now the fact is, that, amongst the answers which Strype omitted, there are some which especially affect Cartwright, and throw more light upon his opinions than all that Mr. Brook has written. Why did not Mr. Brook publish those answers? They most decidedly oppose his view of Cartwright's principles; they prove that Cartwright was in no sense that supremacy-hater and establishment-hater which Mr. Brook would make him out to have been. Can it be that these answers were kept back on that account? We cannot tell. Mr. Brook refers to the MS., and it is important to bear in mind that he could not have derived that reference from Strype. How did he obtain it? Did he, as he would have us believe, really search for the MS. and find it, and, having found it, did he afterwards omit both Strype's notice that all the answers were not published, and also the unpublished answers of Cartwright? For honesty's sake, we hope not. Here are three of the answers to which we allude, and let any one say, whether, in an estimate of Cartwright's character and opinions, all notice of them should have been omitted, whilst other less important answers, occurring in the same paper, have been published.

The third interrogatory addressed to Cartwright was as follows—we quote from the MS.

"Whether hee hath taught, maintained, or allowed that the king (being no pastor, doctor, or elder) is to bee accompted among the governors of the church, or

among those that are to bee governed, and whether in a well ordered church the prince maie ordaine orders and ceremonies in the church?"

Cartwright answered as follows:—

"This interrogatorie conteining two braunches, to the former of them, I answer, that the king, notwithstanding hee bee neither pastor, doctor, nor elder, and therefore no ecclesiasticall governor, to minister in his owne person the holie things of God, yet, I acknowledg hee hath the same authoritie in the church that the godlie kings of Judah did constantlie exercise; that, also, which all the churches reformed in The Harmony of their Confessions give to their soveraigne magistrate. More particularlie, I acknowledg, that not only hee is a governor, but the supreame governor next and immediately under God within his dominions, over all persons, and in all causes, as well ecclesiasticall as civill, to the prayse of them that doe well and punishment of all that offend. In regard of which authoritie, I acknowledg no person, nor persons, ecclesiasticall or others, to be equall unto him, much lesse to bee over him. But, as touching his soule beeing under the government of our Saviour Christ; for as much as there is one common salvation of all men, I thinke hee is also consequently to have the benefite of the ministerie, and of all the ordinances of Christ profitable for the salvation of the soules of all men. And

thus to be governed doth no more impeach his royall authoritie, than to be subject to thorder of Christ in hearing his word and receiving his sacraments; which is the judgment of the most learned and privileged writers of the land, bishops, deans, and others, who have defended the cause of this church against the common adversarie, in their false suggestion against her excellent majestie, whereby they have gone about to beare men in hand that her highnes exerciseth the same power in the church which the pope did usurp.

"To the latter braunch of the interrogatorie, I answer, that I have maintained, that the ordering of indifferent ceremonies belongeth to the church; which is not only the evident judgment of th'authors before named, but is also that affirmed directlie by the 34th article agreed in the convocation holden in the yeare 1562, for avoiding the diversities of opinions and for establishing of consent touching true religion.

"And touching both the braunches of this interrogatorie, I have neither published, in print or pulpitt, any thing, in any place of the land, either where I have dwelt or where I have upon occasion preached, sithence my last booke, written about 15 years past."

The fourth interrogatory ran thus:—

"Whether hee doth acknowledg the ecclesiasticall government established by her majestie to bee lawfull?"

Cartwright's answer stands as follows:—

"Esteeming it unlawfull, for any in regard of that which is to bee reformed in it, by way of schisme to depart from the unitie of the church, I esteeme, also, that it is not in all things agreeable to the word of God, but to need further reformation; which profession of my judgment, under

correction, I took not to be contrarie to law: it being ordained by statut of all the late princes of the land that have departed from the Church of Rome, that the common law (by which this Church is for the most part governed,) should by a number of learned and grave men bee revised."

The fifth question and Cartwright's answer are as follows:—

"Whether hee doth acknowledg the sacraments ministred as they be, or deemed to be ministred, by the Booke of Common Prayer, to bee rightlie ministred?"

CARTWRIGHT.—"Touching the forme of publike and ordinarie administration

of the sacramentes set downe in the Booke of Common Prayer, I acknowledg, that, for substaunce, they are rightlie ministred; there being, also, things worthie reformation."

These answers draw a wide line of demarcation between Cartwright and modern dissenters. They prove him to have been a reformer but not a separatist; they exhibit his opinions with clearness and authority; and their

total omission, under the circumstances we have stated, stamps, of itself, not merely imperfection but grave suspicion upon Mr. Brook's professed endeavour to pourtray his life.

Mr. Brook seems, indeed, to be quite ignorant of that great law of evidence, whether legal or historical, that if you make use of a witness you must take the whole of his testimony. You cannot in fairness select just so much of it as tends towards the end at which you wish to arrive, and throw aside the remainder which opposes you. Mr. Brook has no scruples in such cases. He blots out whatever he dislikes, and gives the remainder just as if it were all that the witness had delivered. Thus, for instance, Hume wrote as follows :—

"So absolute, indeed, was the authority to this sect, *whose principles appear so* of the crown that the precious spark of *frivolous and habits so ridiculous*, that liberty had been kindled, and was pre- the English owe the whole freedom of served by the Puritans alone; and it was their constitution."

Now the whole passage is a great deal too strong on both sides. The debt which England owes to the Puritans is not so vast, nor are their principles so frivolous as Hume declared them to be. But Mr. Brook, anxious to secure the support of a popular name, and yet unwilling to admit the historian's slur upon the Puritans, actually prints the passage (p. 248) without the words we have put in italics, and without the slightest indication that such words exist. Certainly the portion of Hume's sentence which tells against the Puritans is just as reasonable, and just as worthy of consideration, as that which tells in their favour, and we should like to be informed by what law of honour or honesty it is suppressed.

So again, for another instance. One great cause of quarrel against the Puritans, on the part of Elizabeth's government, was, that they were accused of being of opinion, that having unsuccessfully endeavoured, by petition and other ordinary means, to procure an alteration in the ecclesiastical government, it had become morally lawful for them to carry out their plans by force. This was a most serious accusation; one which goes a long way towards explaining and justifying the conduct of the government towards them. But it is Mr. Brook's cue to make it appear, that the queen and the bishops pursued towards the Puritans a course of mere causeless wanton tyranny, and he consequently keeps out of sight every thing which tends towards the proof of any such charge. Thus in stating the contents of Whitgift's paper of accusations against certain puritan ministers he says, professedly quoting from the paper itself,

"One of the ministers was accused of having said, 'This cause must prevail, in spite of the malice of all who are against it.'" (Brook, p. 343.)

There he stops. He does not let his reader know that the person alluded to "added this farther, If it come in by that means which will make all your hearts to ache, you must blame yourselves." (Strype's Whitgift, ii. 18.)

The next accusation in the same paper was a little more difficult for Mr. Brook to deal with. It stands thus—"Another of them in a letter written to his friend insinuateth this to be their doctrine; That if the Christian magistrate after so many petitions made shall refuse to erect it, may do it themselves. For he saith, it is now generally looked for, should play their parts courageously against the proud prelates. they cannot be discharged of disloyalty except they proceed with

practice. And so no * further the Lord's cause by suffering. That it is more than time to register the names of the fittest and hottest brethren round about their several dwellings; whereby to put Suecanus' good counsel in execution, viz. 'If the magistrate will not, then to erect it themselves.' In this point, saith he, we have dolefully failed; which now or never standeth us in hand to prosecute with all celerity, without lingering and staying so long for parliaments, where bishoply adversaries bear the greatest sway in God's matters." (Strype's Whitgift, ii. 18.)

Mr. Brook wisely (it is the wisdom of the serpent) reduces this accusation to the following comparatively moderate proposal, which is printed within inverted commas, and without the slightest indication of abridgment or omission.

"That if the Christian magistrate, after so many petitions already presented, refuse to erect the discipline of Christ, they might do it themselves; and which they ought to promote with celerity, without lingering and staying so long for parliaments, where episcopal adversaries bear the greatest sway in God's matters." (Brook, p. 343.)

With the same "wisdom" Mr. Brook omits all notice of some of the subsequent accusations, in which these ministers are charged with having speculated upon the "overthrow of the bishops . . . in one day," and with having encouraged one another by such injunctions as the following, "Buckle with the bishops. Massacre these malkin ministers. Let the devil, and his deputies, the bishops, do what they can. In the meantime let us take our pennyworth of them, and not die in their debts." All these wise and peaceful counsels are omitted, totally omitted, by Mr. Brook, and yet he informs his "judicious reader" that the articles, as he has printed them, "contain the greatest evils and most odious charges, true or untrue, that their enemies could bring against" the several ministers referred to.

The extracts we have given contain a clue to the character of the whole of this book. It is professedly founded upon historical materials of the most genuine character, but they have been clubbed together by an author whose theory is, that bishops are lordly tyrants, and the established church an impediment in the way of the spread of Christianity. Whatever in any degree interferes with this theory, whether by shewing that a good thing may come out of our Nazareth, or by proving that the Puritans were not without faults, is most unceremoniously omitted, wherever it occurs. Regarded historically, the book is, therefore, a mere sham, a pretence, calculated only to comfort the hearts of the blindest of the author's fellow-believers, and to entrap people who have not the means of ascertaining the real truth. It has less honesty even than a lawyer's pleading, for in it the existence of black is admitted, although it is ingeniously endeavoured to be softened down into its opposite; here the black is struck out of Mr. Brook's creation, in order that his readers may be persuaded that every thing in the world of Puritanism and dissent partakes only of the *couleur de rose*.

One closing example shall exhibit our author's manner of dealing with statements which tell directly in favour of the Establishment, and we will give it, not because it is anything like a glaring instance of his mode of management, but because it is derived from an authority which is in most people's hands, and Mr. Brook's readers may, therefore, verify the facts for themselves.

* Strype prints *no*, it should probably be *to*.

Hume, cap. xi.

Of all the European churches which shook off the yoke of the papal authority no one proceeded with so much reason and moderation as the Church of England; an advantage which had been derived partly from the interposition of the civil magistrate in this innovation, partly from the gradual and slow steps by which the Reformation was conducted in that kingdom. Rage and animosity against the Catholic religion was as little indulged as could be supposed in such a revolution: *the fabric of the secular hierarchy was maintained entire: the ancient liturgy was preserved, so far as was thought consistent with the new principles: many ceremonies, become venerable from age and preceding use, were retained: the splendour of the Romish worship, though removed, had at least given place to order and decency: the distinctive habits of the clergy, according to their different ranks, were continued: no innovation was admitted, merely from spite and opposition to former usage: and the new religion, by mitigating the genius of the ancient superstition, and rendering it more compatible with the peace and interests of society, had preserved itself in that happy medium which wise men have always sought, and which the people have so seldom been able to maintain.*

[After a long paragraph of more than a page in reference to the objections made by Hooper to the episcopal habits, and afterwards by the Puritans to the surplice, &c. there follows this passage:—]

In vain was it urged that particular habits, as well as postures and ceremonies, having been constantly used by the clergy, and employed in religious service, acquire a veneration in the eyes of the people, appear sacred in their apprehensions, excite their devotion, and contract a kind of mysterious virtue which attaches the affections of men to the national and established worship: that in order to produce this effect an uniformity in these particulars is requisite, and even a perseverance, as far as possible, in the former practice: and that the nation would be happy, if, by retaining these inoffensive observances, the reformers could engage the people to renounce willingly what was absurd or pernicious in the ancient superstition. These arguments, which had influence with wise men, were the very reasons which engaged the violent Protestants to reject the habit.

Mr. Brook's statement of the contents of this passage in Hume.

The popular historian, after applauding the manner in which the Church shook off the yoke of papal authority, adds that the fabric of the secular hierarchy was maintained entire. The ancient Popish liturgy was preserved, so far as was consistent with the new principles. Many ceremonies, become venerable from age and former usage, were retained. The splendour of the Roman worship, though removed, had given place to order and decency. The distinctive habits of the clergy, according to their different ranks, were continued. The new religion, he adds, by mitigating the genius of the ancient superstition, was rendered more compatible with the peace and interests of society; and the ceremonies which had been constantly used by the clergy, and employed in religious service, acquired a veneration in the eyes of the people, appeared sacred in their apprehensions, excited devotion, and contracted a kind of mysterious virtue which attached their affections to the national and established worship! (Brook, p. 252.)

[It will be observed that the passages in Hume, which we have printed in italics, have been cobbled together into a paragraph which sounds adversely to the Church, whilst all that is omitted tells in its favour.]

It is worthy of consideration what would be the result if any advocate of establishments were to treat the fathers of dissent in this way. In

every party there exists, probably, a "good master Brook," and although we certainly never met with any modern defender of episcopacy who seemed so utterly blind to the limits of right and wrong as the reverend gentleman whose work is under consideration, we will do him the favour to conceive it possible that, amongst the multitude of professing churchmen, some one might be found weak enough, and wicked enough, to retaliate upon the dissenters after Mr. Brook's fashion of dealing with the established church. Only conceive the uproar which would be raised. Our excellent non-conformists, who have never been celebrated, as a party, for their patience under suffering, would shake the earth and rend the heavens upon such an occasion. We have no wish that anything of the kind should be done on behalf of the bishops, either of our own day or of the reign of Elizabeth, but we do think, and we are sure that all Christian men amongst our dissenting brethren will agree with us, that even bishops and advocates of an established church are entitled to the common justice of having the whole truth told respecting them.

We have now performed the disagreeable task of exposing a glaring instance of literary dishonesty, professedly set forth in order to "advance the cause of truth and righteousness." About the author himself it is folly to waste a thought. Who, or what, he is, we know not. He never can become a man of any eminence, for it is a law of that righteous government under which all earthly things exist, that they who depart from truth become powerless for good. For him therefore we have no consideration, but we grieve for the thing done. The bearing of false witness, by tampering with historical evidence, is a great hindrance to social improvement. It excites and perpetuates party malice, it stops the advance of knowledge, distracts the world with vain and foolish squabbles, and becomes the parent of innumerable errors. To divines we leave the task of commenting upon its sinfulness; as critics, our duty is discharged by holding it up to contempt. Were it not for the existence of such instances as the one before us, we should have doubted, whether any man could have been foolish enough to be guilty of an offence so pitiful, and so certain to damage its perpetrator in its recoil.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from Vol. XXIV. p. 580.)

1822. *January.* Having assisted at a *séance* of the Institute at Paris, I was glad to accept an invitation to attend a meeting of the Royal Society. A paper was read on the possibility of an Atmosphere to the Moon, by Dr. W. H. Wollaston. Its masterly reasoning and unbroken chain of argument gave a high idea, not only of the author, but of the audience. I could not myself follow the mathematical part, but the argument and the whole style appeared to me perfection for such a subject,—grave, close, and simple. Dealing with a sublime subject with the power of a master, so well aware of the greatness of the object with which he had to do, that he did not think it necessary to tell his hearers how sublime it was. After it and some other papers had been read, the company broke up into little knots, but I did not think the conversation worthy of the place. Some were taken up with little squabbles among themselves or their underlings. Others were talking politics, and others commonplace tea-table scandal. I

on the stage, than of a born prince. I fancy he was much more dignified as Prince of Wales than as Regent, or than now as King. The Duke of York never seems to be thinking that he is a prince, but always feeling it, and making others insensibly feel it too. His bald head and stalwart figure bespeak a royal race. The careless ease of his manner is that of a much more practical man than his brother. In fact it is so; he is and has long been a man of business, and an excellent man of business too. He was better treated than his brother. While George was playing the fool with Sheridan, Frederick was serving a campaign,—not very much indeed to his own or the nation's glory, but he was in action; his life was not purposeless. Had the prince been allowed to serve while young, he might have known better how to rule when old. The difference of their education, the kindness with which the Duke was always treated by his father, and his early admission into the business of the state, might well have created a jealousy which his present situation as presumptive heir to the throne would so increase; but, on the contrary, these brothers have always been friends, attached and confidential,—a noble trait in the King, and in the Duke a proof of solid worth and disinterested affection worthy of such generous confidence. People often wonder at strong attachment among the members of a royal family, as if they were not men and women, brothers and sisters, like other people; and, where no political rivalry or jealousy of power interferes, their attachment should be, and generally is, stronger than among other families. They can have no intimates but their equals; their only equals are their brothers and sisters. If people observed the real men instead of repeating the hacknied vulgarisms about ingratitude and so forth, they would see that princes, like other men, have, when they deserve it, as good friends as other men; and the Duke of York, in spite of all his faults and all his prejudices, has as really devotedly attached friends as man ever had. The great trial of how he and they behave when he is King is, to be sure, still to come; but there is a strength even in his prejudices, absurd and narrow-minded as they are, a sort of forcible sincerity which commands respect, and will command obedience.

At Epsom all the morning. A roasting day; post-horses dying on the road; ladies basted with dust; an immense crowd; a grand start,—neck-and-neck run. Very fatiguing, but altogether an entertaining day. Such beauty among the women, such fine handsome men, such splendid equipages; such spirit and life in the whole affair. So English. If there was nothing very glorious, nothing of classical taste, nothing Pindaric in the scene, there was a great deal to show our national wealth, and our bodily superiority. There were names, too, there worthy of Pindar. Many of the naval and military heroes were as conspicuous there as in a field of battle, and as eager—more excited, probably—than when fighting the French.

Received a letter from Pastor Steenson. A learned discussion on why *Helenus*, the younger son of Priam and Hecuba, should, in the *Iliad*, be called *King Helenus*? None of the other Trojan princes are thus dignified. He is not spoken of in the *Iliad* as possessed of any kingdom; no respectable grandmother or praiseworthy uncle seems to have left an estate to him. He was the learned one of the family, and appears to have found that when land and houses are gone, then learning is most excellent; for

he is said to have survived all his family, and, wiser than his sister Cassandra, who had been his fellow-student in occult arts, he preserved his senses and his life by his science. Perhaps it is in this right of survivorship, and of his sovereignty over Epirus, that Homer gives him a royal title. He certainly knew more about him than we do, though he does not play a very distinguished part in his story. Twice, as my Norwegian observes, in one book, (xiii. ll. 758 and 781,) he is introduced as Ἐλένοιο ἄνακτος, and upon both occasions only as the companion of Deiphobus, while the title would have appeared more appropriate in the sixth book, l. 76, where he takes upon him to advise Hector and Eneas; there, however, he is only Πριάμειδης Ἐλένος οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ' ἄριστος. I rather suppose that the ἄνακτος, like the ἄριστος, referred to his profession of augury,—king or chief of soothsayers understood. His appearing in the Iliad as the adviser of Eneas, is remarkable as connected with the after story of his warning him on his voyage to Italy. But this is probably only the invention of some Greek Fenelon, who was making out the story of Eneas after his own fashion.

It is difficult now to bring the mind to believe that it was a regular serious study, the interpretation of omens and explanation of dreams; that men could be brought up from their youth to the science of watching whether a bird flew to the left or to the right,—and when a college of augurs was as rational a thing as a college for Greek and Latin. The Helenuses and Cassandras of those days would probably think us just as foolishly employed in studying and causing to be studied whether they used or did not use the digamma, and whipping little boys because they did not know the geography of Troy would seem to them quite as ridiculous, and not nearly as useful, as their own interest in the feeding of the sacred chickens, or rules about a beast without a liver. To be brought up in the temple as the interpreter of heaven was a privilege, and to be able to read aright the signs of the divine will presupposed a natural gift, and something heavenly in the fortune of the youth, and to have this predisposition well cultivated was a serious occupation. The priests and omen-expounders in ancient times were evidently very superior to the tricky men they became afterwards,—playing into the rulers' hands. The priests in Homer were really the leaders, not the pretended: they led instead of being led.

KONIGSBURG.—Presented my letters to Professor ———, a curious personage. Odd place! Students with long hair, and gold chains round bare throats,—military, or rather bravo air. ———'s learning stupendous. Strange scene at class. I suppose they learn, and he, I suppose, teaches; but I should not have guessed it from their ways.

VIENNA.—At supper at Prince Metternich's. H. mentioned my visit to Konigsburg. The prince asked if I had been at Oxford. I said how much the want of repose struck me at Konigsburg.

M. Are your young men at Oxford disciples of the La Trappe system?

I said they were full of life and spirit, and that there was noise enough among them, and a great deal more riot than was becoming; but that there was, in the general air of the place, in the old venerable buildings and retired gardens, a feeling of long-enduring custom, of dignity, of repose; while at Konigsburg there was a sort of military bustle and military tone

in the young men, that gave the idea of a training-school for soldiers rather than of a grave university which taught transcendental metaphysics.

M. But till within the last seven years soldiers were a commodity much more valuable in Germany than philosophers, and our philosophy has been more studied, till lately, abroad than at home.

H. It has worked its way into all thinking minds in England, and has gradually undermined the Scotch school of superficial theories.

M. It has been too much the turn of mind in Britain to make philosophy practical.

"But," said I, "is not the object of all philosophy, as of all religion, to make men better,—to make them good citizens, good subjects, good relations? If you do not make your philosophy so far practical that it can enter into the education of your youth, it becomes a useless dead letter."

M. On the contrary it continues to be what it should be, a supreme spectator, apart from and above the low concerns of every-day life.

H. It ceases, then, to be the sister or the handmaid of religion. All religion, and the Christian religion especially, interests itself in the daily small petty concerns of life. It has a homely domestic simplicity, while inculcating the most sublime truths, which brings it home to every man's heart.

M. Always, however, raising the standard of virtue to a pitch beyond human attainment, "*Estote ergo vos perfecti, sicut et Pater vester celestis perfectus est,*" is told to us as what we should endeavour, but which we know we can never attain. Our monasteries were the refuge formerly for those who felt their incapacity for the struggle after virtuous happiness in the business of life. Their chief glory was, however, not so much in being retreats for the penitent—a mere practical end,—but in the exalted idea which they gave to the laity, the common people, and the gay world. The spectacle of men and women, separated from vanity and devoted to heaven, tended to exalt and ennoble the human mind; they showed visibly that there was something beyond eating and drinking, dressing and money-making. Philosophy now takes their place; the prestige of monastic life is over. We shall do wisely if we put in its place what more accords with the spirit of the age, and what may perhaps supply its place,—transcendental metaphysics.

H. That is making a sort of St. Bernard or Ignatius Loyala of Immanuel Kant,—a canonisation he never dreamed of, I imagine,—making him the founder of a religious order.

M. No: I say that is impossible in these days.

H. Why? There seems plenty of fanatic zeal.

M. I should be glad if there were devotion enough to keep up the sublimity of monastic seclusion; and, perhaps, when peace has continued long enough, when the want of the danger and excitement of war is sufficiently felt, a new spring of religious fervour may arise.

H. Meanwhile you think that incomprehensible metaphysics may serve instead.

"Will not they rather confuse and bewilder, and lead to infidelity?" said I.

M. Certainly, if brought down to the level of the commonalty. That is what I complain of in your English philosophers; instead of keeping their exalted contemplations at the height they merit, you are always leveling them to the comprehension of tradesmen and children.

H. Oh, then, as long as philosophy is incomprehensible, you think she is useful! As soon as she speaks so as to be understood, she becomes mischievous.

M. If her language is not understood by the learned and the wise it is not philosophy.

H. It is, then, to be a mysterious language, like the priests of Egypt and their hieroglyphics, not to be expounded to the profane.

M. Exactly: artisans and mere practical professional people have not time to study. Their amusements should be games, or tales and ballads; they should look up to philosophy as upon the mysteries of faith, as a sublime beyond their reach.

H. Those who are born to labour you consider as incapable of thought?

M. No, not incapable of thought in their own line, but if disputations on controverted points of religious belief or systems of metaphysics are made common to them, they fancy they understand, they seize upon some vague notions, puzzle, weary, and confound their minds, thinking all the time, "how clever I am, I understand what all the wise men of less enlightened days have so puzzled over." By making the jargon of words common, all reverence is lost.

H. But, as —— said just now, the end of philosophy and religion is to make men better,—if it is real philosophy it is truth: can truth be too familiar?

M. No: the simple morals of the gospel are taught by the pastors, and cannot be too familiar. What I mean is, that those who have to struggle through the sordid concerns of life should feel that there is a height above them. I would not canonize Kant, but I do consider him or any other thinker a benefactor to his age who sweeps away the philosophy of Locke and his followers, who would make men the puppets of their own senses, who would teach that all we are is acquired as we live. I venerate, and I wish others to venerate, the Platonic ideas, the innate consciousness, the sublime "there has been," and "there will be," the immateriality of eternal thought.

H. You would, then, have philosophy always learnt and never taught?

M. Never taught like the multiplication table. I admire the Socrates of Plato conversing with philosophic men, I despise the Socrates of Xenophon questioning virtue with braziers and flute-players.

A secretary entered at this moment with letters by express, and the Prince said, with a smile, "You see I am, like most people, doing what I condemn; a mere practical man like myself, condemned to the every day business of life, I have been talking metaphysics!"

We withdrew, but it was not till then that I began to think what an odd conversation we had had. One does not of course expect to talk politics at a minister's private supper; but one does expect something of anecdote, or the indifferent topics of the day, and yet here we had been talking with Prince Metternich of the most abstruse mental puzzles! A great man I have always thought him, but rather great in result than in design. I had looked upon him as one acting from habit on the lumbering unwieldy system of Austrian despotism: I found that he works on principle, and, though I may not agree with his system, the true Papal system of exclusion, it is that of an exalted mind. He does not so much wish, it appeared to me from his conversation, to keep the people oppressed,

in slavery and ignorance, as to make their knowledge suitable, to raise their sentiments while he bounds their inquiries.

BONN.—*Wednesday.* Professor X. showed his great trust in English scholarship, by treating us to a discussion to-day on antediluvian learning. He maintains that every thing was known before the Deluge. That the number of years, the generations that are counted in scripture, would necessarily have caused all the arts of life to be invented. G. said that the Nomadic tribes had been wandering about for ages, with scarcely the comforts and none of the luxuries of life.

X. But there are Eastern cities with all the advantages of arts and learning now, and there were the same before the Deluge, and there were these Nomadic tribes also.

G. What proof can you find of this in holy writ?

X. The direct mention of Tubal Cain. The original Hebrew does not so much mean "inventor, or teacher," as "promoter," as if the arts had existed a long time, and he was only an improver upon them.

G. The preceding verse does not bear you out; it says distinctly that Tubal was the father, the originator, the inventor, of all musical instruments, and you cannot suppose that the arts of coppersmiths and jewellers preceded that of music, which you find in even the most savage tribes of some sort or another. The passage evidently means to tell the names of the inventors, the beginners, of these several sciences.

X. The actual inventor of any of the common arts of life appears to me almost an impossibility. An improver is the only one remembered. The original inventor of a knife was the man who first took up a sharp stone and cut off a branch with it; but in what tribe or language would his name be preserved? The man who first found iron would not be recollected, but he who discovered how to turn that hard and shapeless mass into what would better serve their purpose than the sharp stone, he was, among the Hellenic race—whose disposition was to worship whatever they admired—immediately deified. While in a purer faith, and in the only true history, the names of these improvers are just mentioned as a fact; the due proportion of their merit given, they are told of as ingenious men and no more.

G. And when all these arts were lost, at the time of the Deluge, why are not the names of the re-inventors told to us?

X. It is the very proof of their pre-existence: they were not re-invented, only revived.

G. None of Noah's sons are specified as cunning men of their hands or heads; they were not of the wicked and ingenious race of Cain, from whom the manufacturers, always evil-disposed persons, descended: how were these arts, then, kept up?

X. It is not told which of the sons, or if all, assisted Noah in the construction of the ark; nor is there any mention of its being any thing wonderful, the building of such a stupendous vessel. The form of it is commanded, without any doubt of the execution, and yet to construct such a vessel implies a very advanced degree of mechanic arts. It is also clear that men must have been living in cities, and in a state of refined luxury, before their wickedness rose to such a height as to require such a punishment. Wandering pastoral tribes are not subject to the vices and impieties of great towns. "Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was wickedness continually." (Luther's words, which the Professor used, are

"und alles Dichten und Trachten ihres Heryons nur böse war immerdar." Now, simple peasants might have no very high notions of religion, or any very settled idea of morality; but their imaginations would not be at work to meditate wickedness.

G. What were the ingenious wickednesses, then, invented by these fine ladies and gentlemen?

X. Idolatry is evidently implied.

G. I thought you said the disposition to idolatry was only in the Hellenic tribes?

X. No, I did not. I said that it was their disposition to personify in deified forms superiority of intellect,—all power, mental or bodily. The Eastern turn of superstition was more brutal and less ingenious and poetic, they did not turn men but beasts into objects of worship.

G. These very civilised people, who had such scientific heads, and were so advanced in learning!

X. That is a mere matter of fact, proved visibly, tangibly, at this day: the Egyptians exceeded all their contemporaries in learning, and have left monuments of every species of invention, and yet mixed with evidences of a worship which included the lowest of brutes among their idols. As much learning was as evidently possessed by the antediluvians. Music, to a very high degree of perfection, they understood and practised, as the verse about Tubal tells—(here he gave us the Hebrew, of which we were obliged to confess ourselves ignorant, and he gave it in German condescendingly, and then continued.) All the mechanic arts are included in the words, "an artificer in brass and iron," whitesmiths and blacksmiths; for, though brass was, among the Greeks, early used, the advantages of iron or steel appear to have been known much later among them, whereas our antediluvians were masters of both. Every art of construction must have been employed, as I said before, in the ark; to raise such a vast structure—equal in size to one of your largest men-of-war—was an undertaking impossible but for those long habituated to such works. And to provide comfortable lodging for all the human beings, and to preserve alive so many animals, required all the skill that we, or you rather, have only now arrived at: to preserve men and stock during a long voyage occupies all the inventive powers of all your men of science; and to be able to say, that your ships return from a voyage of discovery without any of the crew in the scurvy, is thought a triumph at this day. Yet all this was done by the antediluvians; they continued in the ark for twelve months and ten days, and came out all of them alive and well at the end of that time, man and beast, and every creeping thing. So much for their powers as artizans; their intellectual advantages are equally evident; books they certainly had, they wrote and they read.

G. Some novels and magazines they laid by, I suppose, for light reading in the long evenings, and published a newspaper, like Captain Parry's *N. Georgian Gazette*, which perhaps you have not seen.

X. It is easy to make things ridiculous. But that the antediluvians preserved written records of their history there can be no doubt; and that Moses formed his account of the events told therein from what still remained in the archives of the Noahetic race, the Shummities, whose direct descendant Abraham was, is directly proved in the story of the Creation. Moses evidently made it from two different records. In the lapse of years, and the confusion consequent on the removal to Egypt, and in the diffi-

culties of the enslaved condition of the family in Goshen, these records had probably suffered much, and from their remains Moses collected all he could, and not wishing to omit any thing, or to shock the feelings of those who had so long been accustomed to hear these histories read, he put down both: for in the account of the creation of man it says, in the 27th v. of 1st Gen. "male and female created he them," while in the 18th v. of 2nd chap. it says, "it is not good for man to be alone," and in the 21st and 22nd verses gives the creation of woman. These discrepancies are evidently from following, or rather preserving, the written fragments as he received them.

This is out-Germanising German hypothesis, thought I; and this man thinks himself all the time an excellent, pious, and faithful divine, I suppose!

G. All the rest of the antediluvian literature perished, I fear, when

Expatia ruunt per apertos flumina campos;
Cumque satis arbusta simul, pecudesque, virosque,
Tectaque, cumque suis rapiunt penetralia sacris.
Si qua domus mansit, potuitque resistere tanto
Indejecta malo; culmen tamen altior hujus
Unda tegit, pressæque labant sub gurgite turres.
Jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant.
Omnia pontus erat. Deerant quoque littora ponto.

The professor looked quite disgusted at having Ovid quoted; and, though I thought it very grand, and admired G.'s ready remembrance of it, the German looked so contemptuously at him for such schoolboy learning, that I thought it incumbent upon me, for the honour of Oxford, to give some Greek, in hopes that might induce our learned friend to think better of us, and I repeated—

———λέγοντι μὲν
χθόνα μὲν καταλύσαι μέλαιναν
ἕδατος σθένος, ἀλλὰ
Ζηνὸς τέχνηαις ἀνάπτειν ἐξαίφνης
ἄντλον ἐλεῖν.

The Professor seemed quite pleased, and entered into a long discussion of our knowledge of a Deluge by the Greeks, and cited all the passages for and against Homer and Hesiod having alluded to it. The mention of the Deluge in the 4th Iliad shews that he had heard the tradition of their destruction; but, on the other hand, it is very unlikely that so great a catastrophe as the Deluge should have been altogether omitted by Homer if he had heard of it, so that it is most probable that all the knowledge of a Deluge which appears in the later classic authors was from Jewish sources, and that the Mosaic history which come out in so many strange and inconsistent particulars, still bearing their original impress. The Professor was much delighted with my learning and his own, that he begged my pointing out a disputed passage in Demosthenes, ὥσπερ χειμαρρῶν ἀνὰ γαίαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσέπεσσε, as Reiske and Wolfe thought the other MS. has it ὥσπερ σκῆπτος ἢ χειμαρρῶν. I deferred to him whether there was only one MS. with this reading, and he told me that he had never been able to find or hear of another. His leaning was to the σκῆπτος, but I said I thought a more authoritative, and which made the passage clearer, was generally to be rejected. He contended that it was not. XXV. T

was more likely to be the original as spoken or written at first; as an author is more likely to be redundant in the first heat of oratory or composition, and afterwards with a severer judgment to lop away all that was superfluous or weakening to the effect. I was surprised, and told him so, at the Professor tolerating my Oxford pronunciation. He was flattered, his own being of course the continental; but he had studied ours, and so carefully, and taken such pains to follow it, from the English he had known, that he was delighted to have his acquisition observed, and instead of entering into a discussion upon the superiority of the German, as I was wincing at the expectation of, he very politely complimented me upon the superiority of our English translations over those of the French.

Thursday. Strolled into a bookseller's shop, and was amused at the strange books from England which I discovered there, both in English, and in German and French translations; things never known where they were published except to the unfortunate publisher and author: the secret had been so well kept, that I dare say I am the only Englishman who has seen a poem called "Christina's Revenge, or the Fate of Monaldeschi;" or "The Cottage of Pella, a Tale of Palestine," by John Holland; or "The Coral Wreath, or Spell-bound Knight, with other Poems, by W. G. Thomson;" at least I must confess myself perfectly innocent of the names of both books and authors till this fortunate visit to the bookseller of Bonn. The most amusing was the "Rudiments of Grammar in entertaining verse:" I bought it,—it is really very entertaining. But the novels are the most wonderful collection, though, I suppose, as all these have been published last year, every diligent peruser of this style of composition in every English country town would blush at my ignorance, for while there they have very likely been thumbed out of their first covers. I had never heard of "The Hermit's Cave," or "Fidelia, or the Prevalence of Fashion;" or "Harley Radington;" or "The Midnight Wanderer," and "Lemira of Lorraine," and "Life, Fashion, and Feeling, by Mary Anne Hedge"! It was rather vexatious, too, to see this rubbish picked up wholesale, I suppose at Leipsig fair, set up as specimens on the continent of English literature.

Went at two to hear Professor ——— lecture on law. He very ably pointed out the defects and advantages of the jury system, and surprised me by giving the superiority to the English system of unanimity over the Scotch, as adopted by the French, of a majority, and dwelt eloquently on the superior satisfaction to the convicted felon of this plan; for in the majority system, as long as he thought there was a minority of only one adverse voice, he might have a feeling that there might have been more, that the number of voices might have been in his favour. In the French form it is, he said, revealing, as it were, the secrets of the jurymen. In the English, when all come out and say "Guilty," the criminal does not know who or upon what difficulty any one of the jurymen may have stood out for him; it is all a mystery. The lecturer showed great knowledge of English law, and stated very fairly the difficulties of party spirit and partizanship—the danger which every man standing for his trial runs of being condemned by a popular cry; while he allowed the advantages of having the jury composed of men who are supposed to be ignorant of law, and who are required to consider only facts by plain common sense

and natural equity. He strongly and philosophically condemned the principle of ballot. He said there must always be chance enough in the selection, chance of illness, or absence of those named to be called over, but that those names should always be originally chosen with reference to the individual—and in calling over all the names you have a nearly attained certainty of having those on the jury who are fit for it: in the ballot all is chance. The only unpractical part of the lecture was on the jurors being chosen rather for superiority in morals than in property:—invidious, and leading to all sorts of espionage and censorship, besides being impossible.

Dined at Herr ——'s, to whom I had a letter; a simple family party—sat out in the garden in the evening; nice singing by the young ladies; very amiable people, and realizing all one's German story notions.

As I was returning, met G. with F——'s son, from Cambridge, a regular dandy; a greater contrast to the homely, studious youths of Herr ——'s family could not be; abusing everything, entering into nothing that he saw or heard, and yet perfectly convinced that, because his coat was the newest Parisian cut, with its projecting fronts, he was the only man in Bonn fit to be looked at. His conversation was all of rows and nonsense slang. And this is a specimen of one of our first families fresh from Trinity, Cambridge. G. began to talk about the lecture we had heard, and —— interrupted to tell him that his trousers were not fit to be seen, because they had not the right cut up over the instep! G. who is rather nervous about these things, was calmed by my telling him that nobody at Bonn knew any better, and we advised —— to go to Vienna, where he might find some English who might be aware of the superiority of his tailor.

Friday. Sat a long time with Professor X. Certainly these Germans are strange people; their love of paradoxes, and the good faith with which they support them, and the immense learning they bring to bear upon them, are curious studies. X. to-day broached a theory that the loss of property and banishment from their homes of Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, and Virgil is only an allegory. The four most remarkable poets of their age,—was it likely that every one of them should suffer a similar deprivation? Horace alludes particularly to the riches of Tibullus; and his own lamentation about his poverty, the Professor maintains, is merely a general sort of theoretic expression. The 1st and 9th Eclogues of Virgil, too, are, he declares, most absurdly supposed to allude to himself, for what proof is there that they do? To be deprived of fortune is such a common occurrence that it might allude to anybody or be only a moral allegory, and it does not appear at all certain that Virgil had any property to be deprived of. The common tradition that these poets lost their estates in the civil commotions is just, X. says, one of those embodyings of a myth which have filled history with mistakes: the gradual fossilizing, consolidating principle, which, by the successive deposits of ages, has imbedded as natural and national so many strange, artificial, and exotic things, upon which ignorant moderns are so apt to found theories, and make historic and scientific deductions; all quite laughable to the true allegorist. At this moment the door burst open, and F—— rushed in. I hardly knew him—he threw a letter before me, and flinging himself into a chair,

covered his face with his hands, and sobbed aloud. The letter was from his father—Lord Londonderry dead—put an end to himself!! The last man in Europe I should have expected such a death for. How much he was loved I well knew, but there could hardly be a stronger proof than the unrestrained agony of grief in this young man—all his dandyism, indifference, and conceit gone in an instant, and nature, and the natural feelings of a good affectionate heart, given way to in all their force.

(To be continued.)

LETTER FROM JACOB BRYANT, CONTAINING PARTICULARS OF THE POET GRAY.

The following letter of that eminent scholar, Jacob Bryant, who resided at Cippenham near Windsor, in the immediate vicinity of Gray's nearest relatives and of the scenes of his most celebrated poems, will be read with interest, having hitherto, as we believe, remained in manuscript. We are not informed to whom it was addressed, but it was evidently with the intention of assisting some person who intended to publish memoirs of the Poet. The venerable writer died at Cippenham, Nov. 14, 1804, in his 89th year; he was therefore more than eighty-two when he wrote this letter: see memoirs of him in Nichols's *Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. iv. pp. 667, et seq.

DEAR SIR,

AS the memory of Mr. Gray is with you an article of much regard, and as every thing that can conduce to the knowledge of his life and character must be acceptable; I will take the liberty to lay before you a portion of intelligence, which I believe has never been fully given, and which can now be only afforded by myself. In this narrative will be included an answer to that question which you were pleased to desire me to explain.

My first acquaintance with Mr. Gray and his friend, Mr. Horatio Walpole (the late Lord Oxford), was at the latter end of the year 1729, at which time I came first to Eton.* It was my fortune to be placed in the fourth form, nearly at the same distance from each, the former being

about four or five boys below, and Mr. Walpole as many above me. Hence I was well acquainted with them both,

(as a milliner.) At Eton his friendship with Horace Walpole and Richard West commenced. West was a man who, from goodness of heart, sincere friendship, and cultivation of mind, was worthy of the warmest attachment. His purity of taste and proficiency in literature were remarkable, and his studious pensive habits of mind, his uncertain health, and early death, all threw "a melancholy grace" over the short narrative of his life.

With West for eight years Gray enjoyed the most virtuous as well as the happiest of all attachments, the wise security of friendship: "Par studiis ævique modis." When West was declining, Gray's friendship was affectionate and anxious, and only terminated by the death of West, in his 26th year. When Gray went to Peter House, Horace Walpole went to King's college, Cambridge, and West to Christ Church, Oxford. From this period the life of Gray is conducted by his biographer Mason, through the medium of his letters, like that of Conyers Middleton's *Life of Cicero*, and of Quirini's *Life of Cardinal Pole*. Gray's letters commence from his leaving Eton for Cambridge.

* Gray was educated at Eton under the protection of Mr. Antrobus, his maternal uncle, who was assistant to Dr. George, and also a fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where Gray was admitted as pensioner 1734, in his nineteenth year.

While at Eton and Cambridge, he was entirely supported by his mother (his father having refused assistance) on the scanty produce of her separate industry,

but not with that intimacy which subsisted between these two.

At this early time of which I speak, Mr. Gray was in mourning for his uncle, Mr. Antrobus,* who had been an assistant at Eton, and, after his resignation, lived and died there. I remember he made an elegant little figure in his sable dress, for he had a very good complexion, and fine hair, and appeared to much advantage among the boys who were near him in the school, and who were more rough and rude. Indeed, both Mr. Gray and his friend were looked upon as too delicate, upon which account they had few associates, and never engaged in any exercise, nor partook of any boyish amusement. Hence they seldom were in the fields, at least they took only a distant view of those who pursued their different diversions. Some, therefore, who were severe, treated them as feminine characters, on account of their too great delicacy, and sometimes a too fastidious behaviour. Mr. Walpole long time afterwards used to say that *Gray was never a boy*. This was allowed by many who remembered him, but in an acceptance very different from that which his noble friend intended. These circumstances are alluded to by the author of the "Pursuits of Literature," when in his book he speaks of master-misses being offended. Mr. Gray was so averse to all rough exercise, that I am confident he was never on horseback.

They were both good scholars, and though I do not remember Mr. Gray being particularly noticed either by the master, or by his compeers, yet his compositions were very good. One, I recollect, was upon the old story of words freezing in northern air, which he made when he was rather low in the fifth form; but I can only call to mind part of two verses upon the consequences of the supposed thaw:

" pluviaeque loquaces
Descendere jugis, et garrulus ingruit imber."

From this fragment a judgment

* Mr. Antrobus died Jan. 20, 1729. A Latin epitaph to his memory, written by Gray, and another on Mr. Jonathan Rogers, who married Mr. Antrobus's sister, exist in Burnham church, and are printed in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Genealogica*, vol. iv. pp. 272-274.

may be formed of his early taste and proficiency.

At the same early time of life he was acquainted with Mr. West, who was son to the chancellor of that name in Ireland. I also knew him well, and looked upon him as an extraordinary genius. Two specimens of his compositions were preserved by me, and have since been printed. There also survives a curious parody upon the fourth ode in the fourth book of Horace, which abounds with much good humour, very happily expressed. He was superior to Mr. Gray in learning, and to every body near him. In a letter of Mr. Gray to him, mention is made of versifying when asleep, for which, he says, Mr. West was once famous, Letter IV. p. 138. This is, I believe, founded in truth; for I remember some who were of the same house mentioning, that he often composed in his dormant state, and that he wrote down in the morning what he had conceived in the night. He was, like his friend, quite faultless in respect to morals and behaviour; and like many great geniuses, often very eccentric and absent. One of his friends who partook of the same room, told me, that West when at night composing, would come in a thoughtful mood to him, at his table, and carefully snuff his candle, and then return quite satisfied to his own dim taper, which he left unrepaid. This he said he had often experienced. In the VIIth. Letter to Mr. Gray, he incloses to him a most noble and pathetic composition, which some good judges have thought hardly ever equalled. Though he lived four or five years afterwards, yet he seems in this poem to have had a melancholy forecast that his life was not of long duration. Mr. Gray's poem, *De Principijs Cogitandi*, would have been, if finished, a work of uncommon merit and consequence. The fragment is inestimable.

When Mr. Gray went to Peterhouse in Cambridge, he had the good fortune to meet his friend Mr. Walpole, who came to the University about the same time. Hence their intimacy continued. As I was near Mr. Walpole, it afforded me some opportunities of seeing them both very often. They were alike studious and regular, and still delicate to a degree

of fastidiousness, which was sometimes attended with marks of contempt. This, some years afterwards, was the cause of much vexation and trouble to Mr. Gray, from which his great learning and other good qualities should have exempted him.

When Mr. Walpole set out upon his travels, Mr. Gray accompanied him, and they proceeded for a long time very amicably. But that delicacy and those nice feelings which led them to take offence with others, began now, for want of a more distant object, to operate against themselves. Some little jealousies and disgusts arose, and Mr. Gray separated himself from his friend, and came back to England.

Mr. Walpole returned soon after, and took a house at Windsor. This affords me an opportunity of mentioning the two most excellent poems of Mr. Gray, and the cause of their production. The first is the *View of Eton College*, the other the *Elegy* written in a Churchyard, which was composed some years after the former.

The year in which Mr. Walpole came to Windsor was 1742, at which time it was my good fortune to live at Eton. By these means I had often an opportunity of seeing him. He had not resided there long when he heard that Mr. Gray was with his relations at Stoke. He accordingly sent him a kind letter, with overtures of reconciliation, and a desire to see him. Mr. Gray very gladly set out to renew his acquaintance, and as in his way he walked through the playfields at Eton, he saw the boys engaged in their different diversions, and a universal harmony prevailing. The late unhappy disagreement and separation were at that time uppermost in his mind, and when he contemplated this scene of concord and boyish happiness, he could not help, in his melancholy mood, forming a contrast. He was led to consider the feuds and quarrels which were likely one day to ensue; when all that harmony and happiness was to cease, and enmity and bitterness were to succeed. He even went so far as to comprehend and anticipate all the dreadful evils to which mankind are liable. It is a gloomy picture, but finely executed, and whoever reads the description with this clue, will find that it was formed from a

scene before his eyes. The poet saw and experimentally felt what he so masterly describes. I lived at that time almost upon the very spot which gave birth to these noble ideas, and in consequence of it saw the author very often.

The other poem, written in a country churchyard, is by the editor of Mr. Gray's *Life* supposed to have been composed about the same time as the former. But it seems to be a mistake. It took its rise from the following circumstances, some of which are mentioned by the editor, but others there are, which were not known to him:—When Lady Cobham resided at her house at Stoke, Mr. Gray was at no great distance, in the same parish. A noble Duke, who was then at Eton School, and is still living, used often to go over and dine with that lady, and the Rev. Mr. Pult, his tutor, used to accompany him. One day Lady Cobham asked Mr. Pult if he knew Mr. Gray, a gentleman in her neighbourhood. He said that he knew him very well; that he was much respected for his learning, and the author of the celebrated poem styled the *View of Eton College*. Upon this, next morning two ladies, who were then at Lady Cobham's, sallied out to make Mr. Gray a visit. These were Lady Schaub and Miss Harriot Speed, who afterwards married Count Vergy of Savoy, both persons of no common wit and vivacity. They did not find him at home. They, however, entered the house, and seem to have caused no small alarm to the ancient mother and aunt. Having obtained pen and paper, they left an invitation from Lady Cobham for Mr. Gray to dine with her the next day. He accordingly went, and, as we may well imagine, was very graciously received. This event gave birth to the *Long Story*, which poem has certainly merit; but there is throughout an attempt towards humour, which is not always happily carried on, nor was it properly an ingredient in Mr. Gray's original composition.

After this, when in the country, he was continually at Stoke House; and this always happened in the summer and autumnal months. When he returned home late in the evening, he was obliged to pass by the church

yard, which was almost close to the house, and he would sometimes deviate into it, and there spend a melancholy moment. The stillness and solemnity of the season after sunsét, and the numerous dead deposited before his eyes, afforded room to a person of his turn for much contemplation. His own pensive mood, and the gloomy yet pleasing ideas which then arose, are described by him in the poem which was styled "An Elegy, written in a Churchyard." It was certainly conceived there, and many of the stanzas probably there composed when the awful scene was before his eyes; but the whole took up much time before it was completed. This is a composition of uncommon merit; and the most affecting of any that the world perhaps ever experienced; not only the pathos, but the harmony of the verse and the beauty and correctness of the diction by which that pathos is conveyed, were, I believe, never surpassed. This energy, and these pleasing reflections, arose from the vivid impressions on the author's own breast. This verifies the observation of Horace,

" . . . si vis me flere dolendum est
Primum ipse tibi."

Not only in this poem, but also in that upon Eton, every soothing idea originated from what the author saw and intimately felt. This was composed, to the best of my remembrance, in the year 1750; and as it was very much admired, and a great number of copies in manuscript were dispersed abroad, there was intimation given of a surreptitious edition which would soon come out. Upon this the author himself ordered it to be printed by Mr. Dodsley. This was in the year 1751, as appears by Mr. Gray's letter to Mr. Walpole, XV. p. 222. Two years afterwards, there was a very handsome edition of Mr. Gray's poems printed in folio, with designs by Mr. R. Bentley. We find the whole of them there arranged according to the author's own disposition; and the Churchyard comes the last, and it was at that time the last of his works. In some of the stanzas towards the latter end, he has given a description of the lawn, heath, beeches, and springs of

water, near which he, with his mother, resided. The nature of the country is too precisely pointed out to be mistaken. In the print prefixed to the top of the Long Story, is a view of Lady Cobham's venerable mansion, and Stoke Church hard by, where was the night scene of the poet's contemplations. But in this print the articles seem to be reversed, through the fault of the engraver.

Mr. Gray was in stature rather below the middle size. He had a pleasing countenance, in which, however, there was no extraordinary expression, consequently no indication of his internal powers. The print which is prefixed to his life is rather a caricature, for his features were not so stiff and prominent, but more rounded and delicate. I remember a picture of him by Pönd, taken when he was very young, but badly executed. What became of it I know not.

These anecdotes of this celebrated person I take the liberty to send to you. If you should think proper either to print them or to make extracts from them, you will be so good as to make no mention of my name.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most faithful and obedient
humble servant,

JACOB BRYANT.

24th December, 1798.

MR. URBAN,

WHATEVER may have been the precise nature of the feat of archery described in the *Odyssey*, T 572—4 and § 421, 2, I cannot compliment your correspondent, Mr. H. C. Hamilton, on his success in throwing light upon it. Indeed I think you must have read without your classical spectacles, when you admitted into your *Magazine* such an unparalleled collection of blunders as is contained in Mr. Hamilton's *translations*.

It would occupy too much of your space, and of my own time, to indicate all the mistakes in these unlucky versions: I will therefore only point out those which more immediately affect the elucidation of the difficulty which Mr. Hamilton has attempted to solve.

In the first place, following, it would seem, the blind guidance of Pope, Mr.

Hamilton appears to conceive that the adverb *ἑξέως* contains the numeral root *ἑξ* *six*: or rather he ingeniously makes it, as it were, kill two birds with one stone, for he translates it, "by sixes, in order," as if *ἑξ* could do duty both for "six," and for the notion of "succession," or "order:" a principle quite new to etymologists, but which, it must be confessed, discloses an inexhaustible mine of hitherto unsuspected riches in language. Your readers need scarcely be told that *ἑξέως* has nothing whatever to do with *sixes*, and means only "in order," or "one after the other."

In the second place we have *δυνόχους ὤς, δώδεκα πάντας*, rendered thus, "in their standing holes, all twelve as firm as if fixed in oak!" About the translation of the words there can be little room for dispute, "like galley-ribs, twelve in all." In what the resemblance to galley-ribs consisted is not so certain. Evidently not, as Pope and Mr. Hamilton suppose, in their opposition to each other, for the *πέλεκεις* were all fixed in "one trench," *Φ* 120, 1. Rather, I conceive, in their being ranged at equal distances from each other, and perhaps with about the same intervals between them, as between the ribs of a galley, which would require a *long* trench for twelve *πέλεκεις*.

Again Mr. Hamilton gives us *πρώτης στείλεις* "at the first discharge." A fourth-former at Eton would be whipped for such construing, but, for all that, the master who would give him over (and very deservedly too) to such a fate, might not himself be able to supply the true meaning of the word. I see the force of the objection to translating *στείλεια* "handle," when Homer has, *Odyss. E. 236, στείλειόν* most undoubtedly in that sense. I am also well satisfied that the sense of the lexicographers, *securis fortamen in quod immittitur lignum*, has been devised to suit some preconceived notion of the feat, or to get over the difficulty of explaining it; which, after all, it fails to do, for it is scarcely possible to imagine any thing more clumsy as a mark than to take the handles out of a collection of axe-heads, and then place the heads in such a manner that an arrow might be

shot through the orifices in which the handles had been inserted. How were the heads to be fixed? What, on such a supposition, becomes of the comparison *δυνόχους ὤς*? And what will be the force of *πρώτης*, if such were the nature of the mark? On the whole, I am disposed to believe that *στείλειά* is to be taken as identical with *στείλειόν*, and for this reason—that Apollonius, *4. 947*, uses the feminine form *στείλῃ*, where it can only be translated "handle."

Once more I am reluctantly compelled to consign Mr. Hamilton to "the mercies of Busby:" *διὰ δ' ἀμπερές* *between and through!* i. e. *διὰ* between *δέ* and *ἀμπερές* through! There can be no doubt that this is the way in which your correspondent construes the words, (I am obliged to use school-boy language,) and with no little satisfaction too, for he takes the pains to introduce the Greek in a bracket, in order that we may see how triumphantly it carries him through his theory: "the arrow went right between and through (*διὰ δ' ἀμπερές*)."

But of the feat itself.

Mr. Hamilton's theory then must be summarily dismissed, no less summarily that of old Chapman ("through the plates," "the steels are pierst,") and that of J. M. in the note to T.'s letter, p. 370 of your last year's volume. The blunders of the first are only matched by the impossibilities of the two last. Pope, as your correspondent T. observes, does not seem to have known what he was writing about. Cowper, who follows the scholiast, has great show of reason and probability, and with slight modification may be accepted as satisfactory.

It is well known that he revised his translation for the second edition, and by so doing spoiled it. T. has quoted from the revised version; the following is given from the first edition.

"Ulysses' custom was
To plant twelve spikes, all regular arranged,
Like galley-props, and crested with a ring,
Then, standing far remote, true in his aim,
He with his whizzing shaft would thrid them
all."

To this he subjoins an explanatory note, in which he says "twelve stakes

were fixed in the earth, each having a ring at the top," (the stakes thus headed being called *πέλεκυς*, as explained in the *Etymologicon Magnum*, *οἱ μὲν κίρκους ἀκούουσιν τινὰς μεγάλους ἐπ' ὀβελίσκων κειμένους*;) "the order in which they stood was so exact, that an arrow sent with an even hand through the first ring would pass through them all." Rather he should have said, the shot was so perfectly point-blank, so strong, and so true, that though he shot from a distance very considerable, for so small a mark, (*πολλὸν ἀνευθε*) yet

"right through all the rings
From first to last the steel-charged weapon flew,
Issuing beyond."

It may be objected that there is no authority for believing the *πέλεκυς* to have been anything but an axe. But may not the upper extremity of the handle of the axe (the *πρωτὴ στείλει*) have been furnished with an iron ring, or loop, for the purpose of suspending it, or of attaching a thong? The implements called celts (Latin, *celtes* or *celtes*, from *cælo* to *carve*;) are found with such a ring or ear, and the ancient battle-axe may have had something of the kind, either connected with the head itself, or only with the handle. We are necessarily destitute of examples of weapons so ancient as Homer's day, and are therefore left to conjecture. Something of this form would fulfil the conditions of the Greek text; and if the handle had a slight curvature, such as we often see in our own hatchets, the comparison *δρῦόχου ὥς* would be so much the more appropriate.

I see no reason why the *πέλεκυς* should have been a pole-axe, as laid down by J. M., but the contrary. Ulysses shot *ἐκ δίφρου καθήμενος*, "from his chair, as he sat," (which, by the way, Mr. Hamilton construes, "displaced it, i. e. the arrow, from its seat,") and this posture necessarily implies that the mark was not even breast high; *στὰρ δ' ὅγε πολλὸν ἀνευθε* need

not mean "standing," but "taking his position at some distance."

Your correspondent T. very well explains the mode of fixing the axe handles in the earth. Great accuracy was required in doing this, and Telemachus used a carpenter's level (*στάθμη*) in order to insure the nicest exactness, before he stamped the ground firm about them. From this it may be inferred that the apertures to be shot through were very small.

Yours, &c.

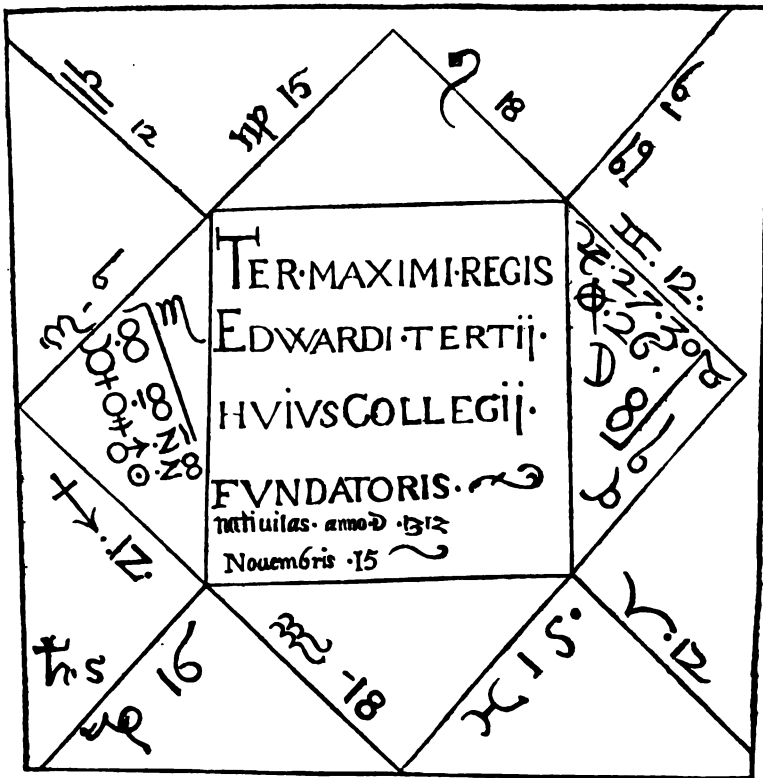
ΤΟΞΟΘΗΣ.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing I have received the following remarks from a friend eminently qualified to give an opinion on such a subject. They seem to set the question at rest. He says,

"I have always thought that the feat performed by Ulysses consisted in the correctness of aim with which he sent his arrow from a great distance (*πολλὸν ἀνευθε*) through the orifices formed by the backs of the blades of twelve pole-axes, placed in a row. The blades of an old double-edged axe formed nearly a circle, thus: the arrow would fly through the space marked A; and thus you will see the force of the comparison, *δρῦόχου ὥς*, for the *δρῦόχοι*, when looked at from stem to stern, would form an opening of the same kind. I make no doubt that the space A was called *στείλει*; indeed the whole space between the backs of the blades, where the *στείλει* appeared, would be well designated by such a name.

"The Egyptian battle-axe, with a single blade, had semi-elliptic openings between the handle and the metal, thus: but I conceive that Homer is here referring to a double axe, and that the upper opening was the mark."





discomfiture which he entailed upon his enemies be attributable to the then ascending Scorpion, and whether his own personal glory and magistracy was brought about by the culminating Lion, I shall not venture to discuss; contenting myself with having recorded in your pages a correct representation of a document, which,

should the fragile original ever be destroyed, and astrology again come into vogue, may afford an opportunity of comparing the real deeds of the illustrious personage to whom it relates with those which it pretended to prognosticate.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

A VISIT TO BISHOP JEWELL.

"THE Zurich Letters," of which two volumes have now been issued to the subscribers of the Parker Society, form one of the most important, as certainly the most original of their valuable works. They have been translated and edited by the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., F.S.A., Rector of Great Warley, Essex, and the Latin originals are appended in the form of a supplement.

Amidst the topics of graver moment which they contain, we have been struck in particular with one lively letter, dated at Salisbury, August 13, 1562, and describing the reception there given by the amiable Bishop Jewell to one of those friendly Germans in whose society he had spent the days of his exile at Zurich. Of the writer, Herman Folkerzheimer, the editor has

found no particulars, but he mentions on the authority of Moreri, that the name was that of a noble family in East Friesland. There are three letters of Herman in the volume, all addressed to Josiah Simler, in the last of which, dated at Embden, Aug. 21, 1563, he states that on his return from England he had met his brother, Ulric, at Groningen.

The following extracts are curious, not only as containing an interesting domestic picture of the household of one of our first Protestant prelates; but also from giving an early notice of Stonehenge, and showing that the theory of its Roman origin was entertained by men of learning nearly a century before the time of Inigo Jones. The original Latin is placed below the translation.

"When we had been tossed about in this manner for the space of eight days, the much wished for land began at last to appear in sight; and, having left the Isle of Wight on our right, we landed at Southampton. Here I heartily thanked God and recruited myself, having become a good deal fatigued by my tossing about on the sea. Three days after, having fortunately procured a good horse, I arrived at Salisbury. When the Bishop saw me, to the great surprise of his attendants, he hastened towards me as I was entering, and closely embracing me, 'Oh! my Herman,' said he, 'you are welcome; you are come as a guest, than whom I have received no one with greater pleasure of a long time.' He then particularly inquired how Martyr, Julius, Bullinger, Josiah, Lavater, Zuinglius, and our other common friends were going on? whether all was well with them? I replied, that I hoped so, but that I did

Octo dierum spatio cum jactati sic fuisset, apparere nobis optatissima tandem terra cepit, relietique ad dexteram Vecti insula appulimus Hamtonam. Hic egi Deo magnas gratias, meque quod essem ex oceani jactatione debilior confirmavi. Triduo post, celerem forte nactus equum, perveni Sarisberiam. Episcopus ubi me conspexit, nonnulla cum suorum qui circumstiterent admiratione, festinantius accessit ingredientem, arctissimèque complexus, 'O mi, inquit, Hermanne, salve! venis hospes quo ego longo tempore majore eam lætitia salutavi neminem.' Tum studiosè, 'Martyr, Julius, Bullingerus, Josias, Lavatherus, Zuinglius, ceterique communes nostri amici quid agerent? Equid illis omnia pulchre?' percontatus. Respondi me utique sic sperare;

not know for certain, as from having been resident in France in such uncertain and turbulent times I had received no intelligence of your affairs, either by letter or report. The remainder of our discourse was employed in conversation upon French matters. He assigned me two very accomplished young men, acquainted with the French language, for my companions, and they were to conduct me wherever I chose. We viewed the city, the churches, the little rivulets, one of which flows most delightfully through every street.

"But, although the whole of the city belongs to the Bishop, his domestic arrangements delighted me more than any thing else. His palace, in the first place, is so spacious and magnificent that even sovereigns may, and are wont to be suitably entertained there, whenever they come into these parts.* Next, there is a most extensive garden, kept up with especial care, so that in the levelling, laying out, and variety, nothing seems to have been overlooked. A most limpid stream runs through the midst of it, which, though agreeable in itself, is rendered much more pleasant and delightful by the swans swimming upon it,† and the abundance of fish, which (the Bishop) is now causing to be inclosed in an iron lattice-work.

"After having most courteously saluted me on the following day, he turned to his attendants, and, 'Let the horses,' he said, 'be saddled and bridled, and take this guest of mine a' hunting.' Accordingly having taken our dogs with us, when we arrived at the place where the game was wont to hide, we pursued two deer which we had discovered, both of which, before they were worn out with running, the dogs with incredible swiftness quickly came up with, and easily caught and brought them to the ground.‡ There was, however, but little occasion for the halloo with which Xenophon sets on his dogs in hunting, 'Well, well, well done, dogs, well done;' for our dogs did their duty even without being set on. Do you ask whether we often go a' hunting? The

certi quidem propterea nihil scire, quod in Gallia commoratus tam dubiis temporibus, tam turbulentis, vestrarum rerum factus essem neque literis nec fama certior. Sermo deinde reliquus in commemoratione rerum Gallie consumebatur. Dedit comites gnaros lingue Gallicæ duos ornatissimos juvenes, qui me quo vellem deducerent. Spectavimus urbem, templa, rivulos qui summa amœnitate singuli plateas omnes perfluunt.

Me tamen, quamvis urbs ad Episcopum tota pertineret, domestica magis delectabant. Aedes primum ea amplitudine et magnificentia, ut reges ipsi, si quando in hæc veniant, iis excipi recte et possint et soleant. Hortus deinde spatiosissimus cultus industria singulari, ut in æquitate, descriptione, varietate nihil prætermisum videatur. Decurrit per medium fluvius limpidissimus, qui cum per se voluptati sit, oloribus tamen innatantibus, pisciumque copia, quos jam cancellis ferreis includi curat, efficitur multo commendatior multoque amœnior.

"Humanissimè cum postridie me salutasset, conversus ad suos, 'Cingantur,' inquit, 'et frænentur equi, atque hunc hospitem in venationem deducite.' Assumptis atque canibus, cum pervenissemus ubi feræ consuissent latitare, damas deprehensas insectati sumus, quas ambas, antequam fatigarentur, canes incredibili pernicitate celeriter sunt aseculi, prehensasque facile prostraverunt. Vocibus autem quibus in venatione Xenophon suos incitat, εὖγε, εὖγε καλῶς, ὦ κύες, καλῶς, καλῶς, vix opus erat, quod officium nostri canes etiam non excitati facerent. Quæris venemurne

* The last royal visits to Salisbury before the writing of this appear to have been those of Henry the Eighth and Queen Anne Boleyn, in the year 1535, and of Edward the Sixth in 1551. (See Hatcher's History in Hoare's Wilts, pp. 236, 262.) When James the First visited Salisbury he was more than once lodged in the Bishop's palace.

† In Taylor the Water Poet's "Discovery, by sea, from London to Salisbury," (1623,) he particularly notices the swans upon the Avon: "As I passed up the river, at the least 2000 swans, like so many pilots, swam in the deepest places before me, and shewed me the way."

‡ When Queen Elizabeth spent a day in Clarendon Park, in 1574, the deer were coursed with greyhounds, and many were "overturned" in her Majesty's presence, after dinner.

Bishop, indeed, I perceive, does not take much delight in this kind of amusement. 'What pleasure,' says he, 'I pray you, can possibly be derived from pursuing with fierce dogs a timid animal, that attacks no one, and that is put to flight even by a noise?' I should, however, tell an untruth were I to say that I am not delighted with it. But yet, were I frequently to repeat the same thing, I think it would not afford me so much amusement. But although the Bishop never goes out a' hunting, and I very seldom, the dogs are by no means idle. The young men are required to provide a supply of venison, that the table may always give proof of the activity of the dogs and the labours of the huntsmen.

"But as I like to deal with you after our custom,—the custom, I mean, of the most intimate companions,—I shall allow myself this liberty of prating, and will not abstain even from the most minute details, though, indeed, you deserve from me nothing of the kind, who are so cautious as not to weary me either with joking or sober sense. See, my excellent Josiah, how my circumstances have changed in so short a time. When I left France in silence and in concealment, and in the greatest loneliness, I had nothing to relieve my weariness but one little book; every thing was so dirty, and loathsome, and disagreeable, that the ship would make one sick, even were it laid up on shore. The table was laid out, as Cicero says, not with shell or other fish, but with a quantity of stinking meat. The same person was cook and steward. Piso had no baker at home, nor I from home: he got his bread and wine at a huckster's and from a public house; but I, poor wretch, as soon as I had emptied my flask, could find no huckster from whom I could procure one, nor any public house, where they could draw one even the smallest quantity at the greatest cost; so that as soon as our wine had failed, about the fifth day, we mixed vinegar and water, which to most of us, thirsty as we then were, did not seem very different from it. I reached a fortunate island when I arrived at Salisbury. Immortal powers! what a sudden change I experienced, what power of breathing freely after my long imprisonment! I am transplanted into the magnificent abode of a prosperous individual, with whom, as you know, I have long been on the most intimate and friendly terms. He, remembering our ancient intimacy, received me in such a manner, that he could not have received even his own brother more

sæpius? Equidem D. Episcopum video non nimium hoc delectationis genere delectari. 'Quid,' inquit, 'obsecro, voluptatis inde capitur, quod timidam feram, quæ resistit nemini, fugatur etiam strepitu, crudelissimis canibus fugientem persequamur?' Ego vero mentiar, si me delectari negem; sed si tamen sæpius idem faciam, vereor ne non æquè sit voluptati. Sed quamvis Episcopus in venationem probe nunquam, ego raro proficiscar, non tamen otiantur canes. Venatoribus pueris ea est commendata cura, ne ferinæ desint, ut semper mensa fidem faciat, alacres fuisse canes, venantiumque studia non defuisse.

Sed quoniam nunc agere tecum juvat more nostro, more inquam conjunctissimorum sodalium, dabo hanc mihi licentiam garriendi, et a minutissimis etiam rebus (quamvis tu quidem nihil vel hujusmodi mereare, qui tam præclarè caves ne mihi vel jocis vel seriis afferas unquam tedium,) non abstinebo. Age, optime Josia, vide brevissimo tempore quam dispari in fortuna fuerim. Ego e Gallia solvens tacitus atque abditus, versatus in maxima solitudine, nihil habui, præter libellum, quo mitigare tedium: omnia squalida, tetra, horrida, ut movere nauseam navis etiam subducta posset; "extracta mensa," ut ait Cicero, "non conchyliis aut piscibus, sed multa carne subrancida; idem coquus, idem atriensis: pistor Pisoni nullus domi;" nobis ne foris quidem: illi "panis et vinum a propola atque de cupa;" nobis miseris, cum lagunculas evacuassemus, a quo peteremus nullus propola, nulla cupa fuit; unde maximo pretio vel minimum quisquam promeret; ut cum quinto statim die vinum defecisset, aquam aceto misceremus, quæ tum plerisque nostrum sitibundis a vino differre non ita multum videbatur. Attigi fortunatam insulam, perveni Sarisberiam. Dii immortales! quantam repente mutationem sensi, quantam dari facultatem ex diuturno carcere libere respirandi. Deducor in amplissimam hominis fortunati domum, qui cum summus usus ac domestica (nôsti) consuetudo fuerat. Hic me sic excipit, memor pristinæ familiaritatis, ut ne germanum quidem fratrem amantius potuisset: innuit suis, qui a postea sordida nautarum turba permultum differebant, lectissimis e nobilitate juveni-

lovingly. He directed his attendants, most elegant young men of rank*, and very different from our dirty crew of sailors, to order some wine to be brought. The butler forthwith makes his appearance, bearing a large golden goblet; and also, when dinner or supper time arrived, how can I describe to you the abundance or magnificence of the silver plate? Yet, great as they are, they do not seem to afford much pleasure to their possessor, and appear to have been provided rather for his guests' sake than his own. But without entering upon any further details, you will easily guess the nature of them, and judge of the difference between a ship and a palace. For my part I am quite ready to allow those who choose to philosophize on the subject to be of Xenophon's opinion, that domestic economy is nowhere better understood than on board a ship, and to require all heads of families to imitate their carefulness, provided only that I am at liberty to keep my own opinion.

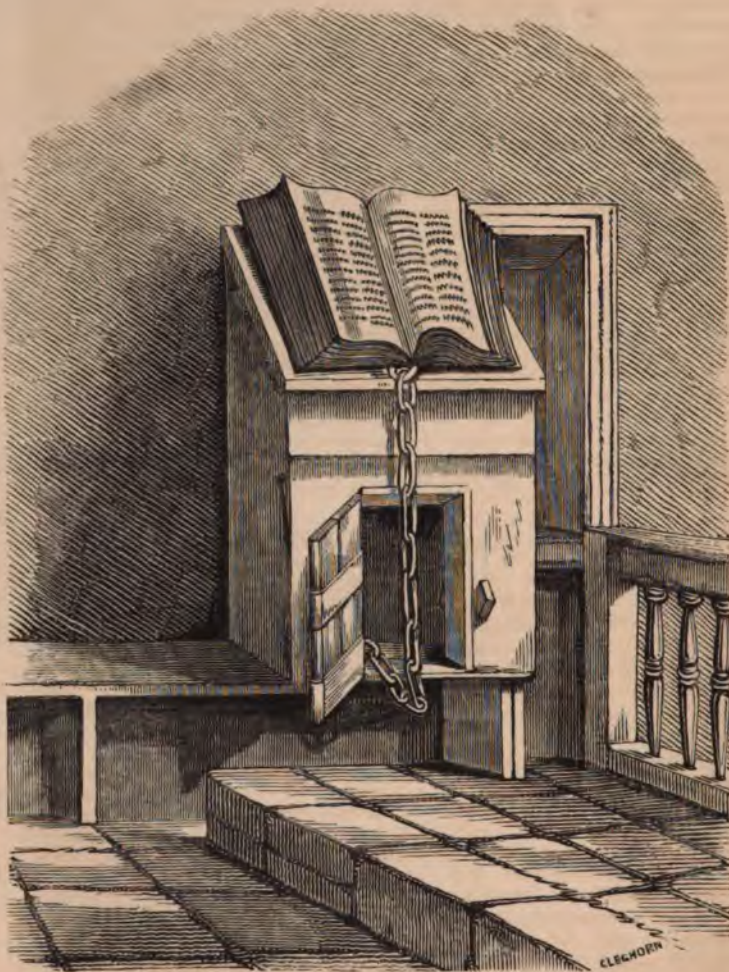
"On the 20th of July we rode into the country with a large retinue, as the Bishop said he would show me some things that would astonish me. When I saw the cavalcade in the middle of the plain, 'Why,' said I, 'is not Josiah a witness of this? or Bullinger, or, indeed, any Zurich? for as to Peter Martyr, he is well acquainted with all your circumstances.' 'I wish,' he replied, 'those worthy men were here. But what do you think they are now doing? Perhaps,' he said, 'they have finished their dinner, and I fancy that I see Martyr seated in his elbow chair.' When we had gone on a little further he very kindly pointed out to me the whole character and bearing of the neighbourhood. 'There,' says he, stretching out his arm, 'was formerly Old Sarum; there are the mounds, which you can distinguish even now; and there the ramparts.' And then, in another place, 'Here was a camp of the ancient Romans, of which these are the vestiges that we see.' At length we arrived at the place which Jewell had particularly wished me to visit, and respecting which I should hesitate to write what I have seen, unless I could confirm it by most approved witnesses; because it has generally been my custom, when I had ascertained anything to be true, which at first sight might appear incredible,

bus, ut afferatur vinum. Adest pincerna statim aureum craterem ferens maximum. Jam vero cum prandii tempus vel cœnæ venerit, quid ego tibi argenteum suppellectilem, quid copiam, quid magnificentiam prædicem? quæ tametsi summa sunt, ipsum tamen, qui possidet, magnopere non delectant, ut hospitium potius quam sua gratia comparentur. Sed quamvis cetera non commemorem, facile tamen qualia sint suspicari potes, et judicare quantum navis ab aula differat. Equidem facile patior, quibus usque adeo philosophari placet, ut cum Xenophonte sic existiment nusquam rei familiaris curam diligentius geri, quam in navibus, utque patres familias eorum industriam jubeant imitari, dummodo mihi sit integrum sentire quæ sentio.

Decimo tertio cal. Augusti sic satis magno cum equitatu rus profecti sumus, quod se mihi Episcopus demonstraturum diceret quæ mirarer. Hic in medijs campis intuens equitatum, 'Cur non,' inquam, 'Josias horum spectator est? aut Bullingerus, aut omnino quisquam Tigurinorum?' Nam P. quidem Martyri satis omnia vestra nota sunt. 'Utinam vero,' ait, 'adiessent optimi viri! Sed quid eos nunc putas agere? Prandium fortasse sumpserint,' inquit, 'jamque mihi Martyrem videor in sua cella curuli sedentem.' Paulo longius cum processissemus, omnem situm opportunitatemque regionis perhumaniter demonstravit. 'Ibi,' inquit, exporrecto brachio, 'fuit antiqua quondam Sarisberia; ibi aggeres etiam nunc quos vides, ibi munitio.' Atque alio deinde loco, 'Hic castra Romanorum veterum, quorum sunt hæc vestigia, quæ videmus.' Pervenimus eo denique, quo me maximè Juellus evocarat, quo loci quid viderim scribere dubitasset, nisi gravissimis testibus possem confirmare; propterea quod ea ratio persepe mea fuerit, ut si quid esse verum deprehendissem, quod fidem tamen prima

* These were youths committed to the care of the Bishop, not so much for his service or to swell the state of his household, as for their own advantage and suitable education. The Bishops' houses continued to be the schools of the higher ranks to the time of the great rebellion. On this subject see some interesting particulars in an article on Buckden Palace, in our vol. XV. p. 245.

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DESK FOR FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS,
IN LESSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

rather to prefer not to mention it, than to describe it, lest I should be regarded as unworthy of credit. I beheld, in a very extensive plain, at a great distance from the sea, in a soil which appeared to have nothing in common with the nature of stones or rocks, I beheld, I say, stones of immense size, almost every one of which, if you should weigh them, would be heavier than even your whole house. The stones are not heaped one upon another, nor even laid together, but are placed upright, in such a way that two of them support a third. Put forth now the powers of your understanding, and guess, if you are able, by what strength, or rather (for what could strength do in such a case?) by what mechanical power these stones have been brought together, set up, and raised on high? and then, for what object has this immense mass been erected? The Bishop says, that he cannot see by what means even the united efforts of all the inhabitants could move a single stone out of its place. He is of opinion, however, that the Romans formerly erected them here as trophies, and that the very disposition of the stones bears some resemblance to a yoke."

facie superaret, non commemorare maluerim quam (ne forte vanus haberer) prædicare. Vidi in latissimis campis a mari remotissimis, in solo cui cum petrarum nihil acrupium natura commune quidquam videretur, vidi, inquam, ingenti saxa magnitudine, quorum prope singula, si ponderibus examines, elearent vel domum tuam; saxa, quæ non congesta, non etiam collocata, sed ita sint erecta, ut bina tertium sustineant. Hic tu mihi ingenii tui vires explica; divina, si potes, quibus ea viribus, aut potius (quid enim vires?) machinis ea comportata, quibus erecta, quibus in altum sublevata fuerint; tum quid sibi omnis illa molitio tandem velit. D. quidem Episcopus se videre negat, quo pacto convocatis omnibus suis municipibus vel unicum loco moveat; arbitrari vero Romanos ibi quondam hæc sibi trophæa constituisse: quod ipse saxorum positus jugi quondam speciem præ se ferat."

DESK FOR FOX'S BOOK OF MARTYRS, IN LESSINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Yarmouth*, 11th Dec.

NO little was I gratified, when, in the course of a short excursion in the northern part of Norfolk a few months since, I met with the object of which I have now the pleasure of sending you a drawing by my grandson, Mr. Inglis Palgrave. The church where this occurred was that of Lessingham, a village in the neighbourhood of North Walsham. The place within the church was by the north wall of the chancel, adjoining the communion-table rails. The hutch, of unpainted and almost unshapen boards, was evidently designed for the safe custody of the book when not in use. The narrow shelf at the top served the office of a lectern. The book itself was Fox's *Martyrs*, the first edition, I believe, and a surprisingly good copy, considering its age and the changes and chances to which it must have been exposed.

The fact of a volume being thus kept fastened by a chain may possibly appear extraordinary to some of your

readers; but those more conversant with antiquity will be aware that books were in former times often so secured; and not only in England but abroad. Many of them will also most probably themselves have met with instances of the kind, though such are now of unfrequent occurrence. The most striking one which has fallen under my own notice is that afforded by the Laurentian library at Florence, where the long rows of massy manuscripts reclining upon the richly carved desks, and all of them similarly fettered, can hardly fail to catch the eye of even a casual observer. But here, we are told by the author of the *Hand-Book of Northern Italy*, the chains are not inseparable accompaniments; for that, "if a student comes for work, the hands will be unloosed, and the precious prisoners consigned to his hands by the civil and discreet *custode*;" whereas in the case before us, and I suspect in most others, the connection once formed can never have been intended

to be broken. Our cathedral and collegiate libraries, as those at Hereford, and at Winchester College, and at Merton College, Oxford, also furnish examples, as do some few of our parish churches.

My friend, Mr. Hart, author of the *Ecclesiastical Records*, to whose kindness I am indebted for searching out for me the greater part of what I have yet to say, informs me that here in Icenia he has seen Jewell's Apology in Whissonsett church, Fox's Martyrs in Northwold church, and in that of Wisbeach four or five volumes, all likewise chained, but the latter reduced by time to covers, and nothing but covers.

To speak more correctly, it is rather to be considered remarkable that so few of these books are left in our churches than that any yet remain. What Pope has denominated "the wide waste of all devouring years" does indeed wonderfully obliterate the traces of past times; but it will appear by what follows, that less than three centuries ago the practice of keeping books in churches was universal; and this evidently arose from the feeling uppermost in the minds of our Reformers, that the errors and abuses of the Romish church were by no means so easily to be overcome as by opening the eyes of the people, by laying before them the Bible and other religious works in their native tongue. Thus, in the "Injunctions given by y^e most excellent Prince, Edward the Sixtes, by the grace of God Kyng of Englande, Fraunce and Irelande, defender of y^e Faythe, and on Earthe under Christ of y^e Church of Englande and of Irelande y^e supreme hedde, to all and singular his lovyng subjects, as well of the Clergie as of the Laeticie. Inprinted by Richard Grafton, 1547—"the seventh of these injunctions runs as follows:—"Also, that they shall provide within three monthes next after the visitacion, one boke of the whole Bible of the largest volume in English, and within one twelve month next after the saied visitacion, the Paraphrasis of Erasmus, and the same sette uppe in some convenient place within the sayed church that they have care of, where their parishioners may most commodiously resorte unto the same."

The like is repeated nearly word for word in the injunctions set forth by Queen Elizabeth, A. D. 1559, and included in the fourth volume of Wilkin's Concilia.

With respect to Fox's Martyrs, Strype says, "I add that this History of the Church was of such value and esteem for the use of it to Christian readers, that it was in the days of Queen Elizabeth enjoined to be set up in some convenient place in all parish churches, together with the Bible, and Bishop Jewell's Defence of the Apology of the Church of England, to be read at all suitable times by the people before and after service." (*Annals*, A.D. 1557, vol. III. part I. p. 738.)

Again, in the same work, under the year 1572, we find the matter brought almost to our own doors by an especial recommendation on the part of Archbishop Parker, "that Jewell's Defence of the Apology of the Church of England should be set up in all churches of the Norwich Diocese."

From the absence, however, of any mention of the subject in Mr. Stephens' late most learned and laborious digest of our ecclesiastical laws, it must be inferred that these injunctions were never made the matter of Parliamentary enactment; nor is any light afforded by Burnet, whose History of the Reformation does not extend beyond the year 1557. But Mr. Hart considers it an established fact, from the authorities already quoted and from others which have fallen under his notice, that the clergy were bound to provide themselves with Bullinger's Decads for private study; that in each church there was to be a copy of the Book of Homilies, to be read to the people when there was no sermon, by a learned preacher; and that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, a folio copy of the Bible, together with the Paraphrase of Erasmus upon the Gospels, and Jewell's Defence of the Apology of the Church of England, and Fox's Book of Martyrs, and a Book of the Abridgement of the Statutes, were kept in the churches for the use of the laity.

Mr. Hart goes on to remark in respect to the chain, that inasmuch as no mention of it occurs in any of these

injunctions or recommendations, we may suppose it an invention of the churchwardens to obviate the necessity of a fresh outlay, when the thirst for information was in an inverse ratio to honesty. I cannot however but suspect, from the apparent universality of the practice, that some general order must have been issued to that effect; and this suspicion seems to be strengthened by a passage to which he refers me in Erasmus's *Peregrinatio Religionis* ergo, where, speaking of the interior of Canterbury Cathedral, Menedemus asks Ogygius, "*nihilne illic visendum?*" and the latter replies, "*nihil præter structuræ molem et libros aliquot columnis affixos, in quibus est Evangelium Nicodemi et Sepulchrum nescio cujus.*"

We likewise find the following entry as to a chain for a book in the parish accounts of Wigtoft, in Lincolnshire, as given in that no less curious and amusing than instructive work, Nichols's *Extracts from Churchwardens' Accounts*. It occurs, p. 235, A.D. 1549.

Payd for the paraphrases of	
erasmus	0 7 0
Payd for a chayne for the	
paraphrases	0 0 4

Upon the latter entry the editor observes in a note, that "it is a curious item, and may serve to ascertain the time when the paraphrase of this great man was admitted into the churches, and also its price."

The submission of the churchwardens in receiving the books before mentioned into their churches is testified by the greater part of the early parish accounts that I have had the opportunity of seeing. Thus, in that of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the work just quoted, is found.

1544. Paid for six books of	
the Litany in English	0 1 6
1548. Paid for the half part	
of the Paraphrases of Eras-	
mas	0 5 0
— Paid for eight Salters	
in English	0 13 4
1551. Paid for a book of	
Articles	0 0 2
1559. Paid for a Bybyl and a	
Parafrawse	0 16 0
— Item, for a Commu-	
nion book bound in parche-	
myne	0 6 0

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1566. Paid for two books of	
Praises, set out by the Bishop	
of Canterbury, to be read	
Sundays, Wednesdays and	
Fridays	0 0 6

1581. Paid for a book of the	
Abridgment of the Statutes	
to remain in the church	0 9 0

It were easy to multiply similar extracts, "*usque ad nauseam*;" but after setting before your readers, Mr. Urban, those extracts from churchwardens' accounts, I would rather close a letter already drawn to an unconscionable length, by expressing my earnest hope that your and my own excellent friend, Mr. Goddard Johnson, who has worked so laboriously upon our early parish registers, and in his excellent specimen-sheet has so clearly shown what he is capable of producing on the subject, will be induced to proceed with his publication, and throw that full light upon the manners, customs, religion, expenses, &c. of our forefathers, which can scarcely be expected from any other person, and certainly not from any other equally genuine and unsuspecting source.

Yours, &c. DAWSON TURNER.

MR. URBAN,

I OBSERVE, in your number for November last, a letter signed W.D.B. on the subject of a publication of mine, entitled, "*Royal Descents.*" There are one or two points in that communication which I desire to notice, but, before I do so, I must return my thanks for the very flattering terms in which the result of my researches is spoken of. In reference to the quartering of the arms of France by Edward the Third, your Correspondent says, that "the right vested in respect of the soil, not of blood." The Crown was claimed in right of blood, and the arms assumed in consequence. The case of this claim is fully stated by Hume. It was one of pedigree, and pretended proximity to the throne. It originated in the notion that the son of a daughter had a title prior to the daughter of a son. "There could not," says Hume, "be well imagined a notion weaker or worse founded." Yet we have seen this notion strangely acted upon in modern times in the case of the earldom of Nelson.

Your Correspondent conceives that

X

I alluded to *Edward* Lord Howard, of Escrick. It was *William* who gave evidence against Lord Russell. The trial took place in 1683, and Edward Lord Howard had died in 1675.

With respect to the right of the Beauforts Dukes of Somerset to be accounted legitimate on the Scotch principle of marriages, I hold the principle to be a most vicious principle, and I cannot consent to recognise the power of Parliament to bastardize and unbastardize at its *caprice*, without the sanction of evidence, and in conformity with no rule. The right of the people, through the Parliament, to regulate the succession to the Crown and the form of Government, which your Correspondent conceives to be a parallel case, is to my mind a totally different question.

Touching the claim of Mr. William Paver of York to be considered as a coheir of the Percies, I have never seen, nor have I heard of, any pedigree proving his descent from the William Paver who was a coheir of Thomas Earl of Northumberland.

As regards the omission of the descendants of Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear, and Elizabeth Gresham, I certainly overlooked it. Besides the monumental inscription at Lawrence Waltham, I find, from the funeral certificate of Elizabeth Lady Neville, a clear descent from Sir Henry Thwaytes of Lund, but it by no means follows (though I think it highly probable) that the *mother* of Frances Lady Gresham was Anne Saville, through whom the right to quarter would have to be derived. Le Neve mentions Anne Saville as marrying, first, Sir Henry Thwaytes, secondly, William Thwaytes. Sandford may be in error. The presumed descent of Clapham of Beamsley from Thwaytes of Lund and Saville must have arisen from the fact that a George Clapham of Beamsley married a daughter of a William Thwaytes of Lund, and by whom, it appears, amongst other sons, that he had an eldest son, Gresham Clapham. Should the descent of the Nevilles of Billingbear be established, as will probably be the case after a little research, the parties entitled will be Lord Braybrooke and his brother Mr. Neville Grenville, and the numerous collaterals springing from the junior

branches, as given in the pedigree of Neville of Billingbear, printed by Mr. Rowland in his *History of the House of Neville*.

Yours, &c. C. E. L.

MR. URBAN,

Dec. 6.

WITH all due respect to the statement in your last Magazine that, during the erection of Hampton Court, Pope Leo the Tenth sent to Cardinal Wolsey for its embellishment the busts of the twelve Cæsars—I beg to know if there be any documentary authority proving such donation, or describing the objects of it; as I conceive that any works of art so presented would have been of better style and material than the glazed terra-cotta bust found at Windsor which Mr. Jesse some years ago showed me as “one of them,” or the two others which he also there discovered, and which, although “by idle boys called busts of Queen Anne,” now decorate the eastern entrance of Hampton Court.

He should likewise prove that these three busts are of the same size and make as those at Hampton, and that there are, or were, four other niches than the eight now occupied by real Cæsars,—it being hardly possible to imagine that Wolsey would refuse to put up any of the twelve sent by such an illustrious a donor. And, supposing all this to be proved, or rather, I should say, before attempting so to prove, he must show positively that the bust which I have above mentioned be really the figure of a man and not of a Minerva or Bellona,—for, notwithstanding helmet and cuirass, it has certain pectoral protuberances which render it no more like a Cæsar than I am to Hercules.

I think, therefore, that this “Cæsar” never was originally at Hampton Court, and that it more probably came out of some of the antique gardens belonging to the old mansions formerly about Windsor. But as your ingenious correspondent still inquires for “the twelfth,” I beg again to inform him that in the front of a road-side cottage near Strode-green, in Egham parish, he may possibly find it, but whether it will prove to be more Cæsar-like than those already found I cannot say.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN,

Aylsham, Norfolk, June 27.

I SEND you a sketch of a curious piece of ancient carving on ivory, in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Sutton of Norwich. It was found in a well, in the Isle of Wight, in the year 1732. It is difficult to say what the subject may be, but I conjecture it is that of a warrior attacking a castle,—perhaps with the intention of relieving poor prisoners, whose heads are seen in the interior, and the warrior appears to have thrown down the doors towards effecting his object. The style of the architecture, with the dress of chain armour, the pointed helmet, the roof of the building, and even the hinges of the doors, bear some resemblance to the Bayeux tapestry, and may probably be of the same date. The drawing is the precise size of the carving.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADEY REPTON.



MR. URBAN,

Jan. 5.

IT is not my intention to occupy your readers or myself by any lengthened reply to the observations of your Correspondent E. I. C. relative to the portrait formerly in the collection at Strawberry Hill, and now in that of the Duke of Sutherland, designated by Walpole as a likeness of Cardinal Archbishop John Kempe.

I regret to observe that my notices of that picture have been attacked by E. I. C. on grounds assumed inaccurately, and therefore unjustly.

No effort was made by Mr. Albin Martin or myself to exhibit the portrait as undoubtedly authentic.

Mr. Martin, who obligingly presented me with the drawing from the original picture, has been charged by E. I. C. in architectural phrase, with erecting "buttresses" to a fanciful pile, constructed by Walpole. A metaphor not very happy; but the reader will comprehend that the pile is the account by Walpole of the alleged portrait of Kempe, which E. I. C. thinks, I suppose, he carried a story too high; as to the buttresses supplied by Mr. Martin they consist of the pains he kindly took in copying the portrait attributed to Kempe, and in the unobtrusive but well-grounded observation, that the said portrait and that

called by Walpole Duke Humphry, were decidedly by a different hand than that which had delineated the subjects on the other panels. This is the whole of Mr. Martin's offence against the rules of critical discrimination as laid down by E. I. C. I am briefly to defend myself for having said that if the portrait represented Kempe, it might be no unwarrantable conjecture to suppose that the background was intended to pourtray his patrimonial demesne of Olantigh, and the college and church which he munificently endowed at Wye. Of the practice of painters and sculptors in the middle ages to represent founders of public buildings for alms or devotion, with delineations or models of the edifices constructed at their expense, I need not cite examples.*

There was no assumption in the present case put forth by me beyond a probable conjecture, and nothing at which the critical sensibility of E. I. C. need have taken fire; but this uncandid critic goes a little further, and taking words almost out of my own mouth, he absolutely appropriates them to himself, and blames me for not having hinted that the appendage of the flagellum in the hand of the prelate might designate him as St. Ambrose. Why, I expressly pointed out that such a suggestion had been made! Accusations such as these belong to the legerdmain of criticism, and are best refuted by a mere reference to the original essay. I know of nothing equal to such a sleight, but the anecdote of a losing chess-player, who, to recover his game, proceeded to take his adversaries' pieces with his adversaries' pawns. It forcibly reminds me of those lines of Pope,

* One remarkable commemoration of a benefaction may however be pointed out,—the portrait of Edgiva, Queen of Edward the Elder, who endowed the monastery of Christ Church, Canterbury, with large possessions in the Isle of Thanet. This picture was of the 15th century, and represented the Queen standing in an inclosed park attended by an archer, the sea in the background denoting the scene to be in the Isle of Thanet.

"And you, my critics, in the chequered shade
Admire new lights *through holes your-
selves have made.*"†

I now approach the climax of this elaborate piece of antiquarian dissertation. E. I. C. in his anxiety to lower the date of the picture, and to invalidate Walpole's account of it, whom he very securely stigmatizes as an impostor, actually hints, from the form of the fermail of the cope, that the picture may be of a later date even than 1579. He thus attempts to correct Walpole's alleged erroneous statement by an assertion infinitely more startling. If Walpole really erred in appropriating the picture, he did not err in describing it as a work of the 15th century.

The whole style of the painting, and the rich figured cope, bearing the well-known pattern of that date, composed of boldly-indented gothic flowers and pine-leaves, shew it at a glance to be of that period.‡ I admit that this is more readily recognized by inspecting the original picture than the etching.

If it be not the portrait of Kempe, it remains for E. I. C. to inform us whose portrait it really is, for the face is undoubtedly drawn after a real, not an imaginary type, and, if ascribable to some ancient father of the Church, is at least an impersonation by the painter, drawn from an individual whose features he had studied.

A personal inspection of the original picture is also sufficient to decide this point. As to the coat armour of Kempe, three garbs in a field gules, being placed by the ingenious engraver Mr. Swaine in the margin of the plate, they merely stand there in illustration of the memoir of the Cardinal, who I suppose E. I. C. will allow to have been a real personage. They are not affixed within the boundaries of the portrait itself and its back-ground.

E. I. C. with an air of merciful

† Dunciad.

‡ For an example of this kind of pattern, see Moser's Etchings from illuminated MSS. in illustration of Johnes's translation of Monstrelet, plate 26, where the trellis-work pattern also is not wanting. See also plate of the ancient paintings at Baston House, Kent, in *Gent. Mag.* for 1830, pt. 2nd. p. 497.

triumph, assures me that, if the portrait in question had been merely given as a specimen of ancient art, his severe and pointed remarks would have been spared. The temerity therefore of having associated it with a memoir of the worthy Cardinal has alone drawn down this castigation of my essay: unwilling to be out-done in the courtesies of literature, I, on my part, assure E. I. C. if he had spoken of the picture as a mere work of art, and had not imputed to Mr. Martin or myself an attempt decidedly and without hesitation to confirm Walpole's assertion, his observations would have remained entirely by me unnoticed. I am willing to believe they may be the result of a hasty perusal of my account of the portrait, nor will I refuse to admit that they offer on many points remarks suggested by considerable practical knowledge of such subjects; but surely it is not a small thing to be held up,

on rashly and erroneously assumed grounds, to the censure of pseudo-critics, a long-eared race, who

—"in amaze,
Prick all their ears up and forget to graze."*

After all, if this discussion should induce the noble proprietor of these curious panels to allow them to be examined by the Society of Antiquaries at Somerset House, so that their age may be settled by a kind of critical inquest, it will not have been raised in vain, and that result of true conclusion may be arrived at, for which I beg to assure E. I. C. I entertain as much respect as himself.

Yours, &c. A. J. K.

P.S. In the memoir of Cardinal Kempe, inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine for Nov. 1845, the letter D should be expunged from the date given as appearing on his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Hayman's, Robert, Quodlibets; lately come over from New Britanniola, Old Newfoundland. 1628. By R. H. (i. e. Robert Hayman.) 4to.

THE original is divided into three portions,—the Quodlibets, the Epigrams, and two Epistles of that excellent wittie author Doctor Francis Rabelais, translated out of his French at large. Having given some extracts from the Epigrams in the last number, we now proceed to the Quodlibets, which are dedicated to Charles the First.

This volume is ushered in with complimentary verses by several poets, as William Vaughan, Richard Spicer, *George Wither*, John Vicars. We shall give the verses by Wither.

To the Lover of the Muses upon these Quodlibets.

Why do so many fondly dote upon
Parnassus, Tempe, and that Helicon
Renowned by the Greeks? Why praise they so
The Muses haunting Tiber, Thame, and Po,
As if no other hill, or grove, or spring
Should yield such raptures as these forth did bring?
Behold e'en from these uncouth shores, among
Unpeopled woods and hills, these strains are sung;
And most of their's they seem to parallel
Who boast to drink of Aganippe's well.
Despair not, therefore, you that love the Muses,
If any tyrant you or yours abuses;
For these will follow you, and make you mirth,
E'en at the furthest angles of the earth;
And those contentments which at home yee leese
They shall restore you among beasts and trees.—G. WITHER.

* Dunciad.

Book I.—Ep. 35.

To Sir Pierce Penny-lesse.

Though little coyne thy purse-lesse pockets lyne,
 Yet with great company thou art ta'en up :
 'Tis often with *Duke Humphrey* thou dost dyne,
 And often with *Sir Thomas Gresham* sup.

He walks out his dinner in *Paules* and his supper in the *Exchange*.

Ep. 45.

Sad Men's Lives are longer than Merry-Men's; a Paradox.

To him whose heavy griefe hath no allay
 Of light'ning comfort three houres is a day ;
 But unto him that hath his heart's content
Friday is come ere he thinks *Tuesday* spent.

Ep. 86.

To King James, King of Great Britain, of blessed Memory.

Our *Ministers*, in their *Evangeling*
 Praying for thee, stile thee *Great Britain's King* :
 Our *Lawyers*, pleading in *Westminster Hall*,
 Of *England* and of *Scotland* King thee call.
 For what great mystery I cannot see
 Why by *Law* and *Gospel* should men disagree :
 Only I judge that preachers give thee thine
 By their law, it's as lawful as divine.

Ep. 88.

What use old Moones are put to.

What doth become of old moones, thou dost aske,
 And where her borrowed influence she sheds ?
 For me to tell thee 't were too hard a taske :
 A witty wagge says—They fill women's heads.

Ep. 111.

To the learned, reverend, acute, and witty Master Charles Fitz-Geoffrey, Batchelor in Divinity, my especial kind Friend, most excellent Poet.

Blind poet *Homer* you doe equalize,
 Though he saw more with none than most with eyes.
 Our *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who wrote quaintly neat,
 In verse you match, equal him in conceit.
 Featured you are like *Homer* in one eye,
 Rightly surnamed the Son of *Geoffrey*.

Ep. 117.

A Skeltonical continued Ryme, in praise of my New-found-Land.

Although in cloaths, company, buildings faire,
 With *England Newfoundland* cannot compare,
 Did some know what contentment I find there,
 Always enough, most times somewhat to spare,
 With little paines, lesse toyle, and lesser care,
 Exempt from taxings, ill newes, lawing, feare,
 If cleane and warme, no matter what you weare ;
 Healthy and wealthy, if men carefull are,
 With meats much more than I will now declare ;
 (I say) if some wise men knew what this were,
 (I doe believe) they'd live no other where.

Book II.—Ep. 84.

To the Right Honourable Sir George Calvert, Knt., late Principal Secretary to King James, Baron of Baltimore, and Lord of Avalon, in Newfoundland.

Your worth hath got you honour in your days ;
 It is my honour you my verses praise.
 O ! let your honour cheerfully goe on ;
 End well your well-begunne plantation.

This holy hopeful worke you have half done,
 For best of any you have well begunne.
 If you give over what hath so well sped
 Your solid wisdom will be questioned.

Ep. 92.

*To the Right Honourable Sir Henry Cary, Knt., Viscount Falkland,
 Lord Deputy of Ireland.*

I joyed when you took part of Newfoundland;
 I grieved to see it burdened in your hand.
 I joyed when you sent people to the coast;
 I grieved when I saw all that great charge lost.
 Yet let your Honour try it once again,
 With wise, stayed, careful, honest-hearted men.
 I am to blame you boldly to advise,
 For all that know you know you wondrous wise;
 Yet neere-hand, dull, bleare-eyed may better see
 Than quicker, cleare-eyed, that afar off bee.

Ep. 96.

*To the Right Honourable Knight, Sir William Alexander,—learned, religious
 Patriot, most excellent Poet (Lord Sterline.)*

You are a poet—better there's not any;
 You have one super-virtue 'mongst your many.
 I wish I were your equal in the one,
 And in the other your companion;
 With one I'd give you your deserved due,
 And with the other serve and follow you.

Book III.—Ep. 37.

When I was of Lincoln's Inn, the fashion was, and, I think, is still, after dinner, upon grand and festival dayes, some gay young gentleman of the house would take the best guest by the hand, and he the next, and so hand in hand they did solemnly passe about the fire, the whole company each after the other in order. To every steppe a song (which I could never sing), the whole company did with a jocund voice sing this burthen:—

Some mirthe and solace now let's make,
 To cheare our hearts and sorrow slake.

Book IV.—Ep. 8.

*To the Right Rev. Father in God Joseph Hall, by God's especial Providence Lord
 Bishop of Exeter.*

Borne in a Christian new plantation,
 These kneele to you in confirmation.
 To *you* they come that *you* might them adorne;
 Their father in your diocese was borne.

Ep. 9.

*To the Reverend and divinely-witty John Dun (Donne), Doctor of Divinity, Dean of
 St. Paul's, London.*

As my John Owen Seneca did praise,
 So might I for you a like pillar raise.
 His epigrams did nothing want but verse;
 You can yours (if you list) that way rehearse.
 His were neat, fine, divine morality;
 But yours pure, faithful, true divinity.

Ep. 17.

*To the wise and learned Sir John Stradling, Knight Baronet, the author of
 divers divine Heroical printed Poems.*

Robert Fitz Heman drew your ancestor
 To Wales, to be his fellow-conqueror;
 And Robert Hayman would draw all your worth,
 If he true knowledge had to lymme it forth.

Wise sir, I know you not, but by relation,
 Saving in this, which spreads your reputation,
 Your high, divine, sweet strains poetical,
 Which crownes, adorns your noble virtues all.
 Therein to digest a full feast you are able,
 While I fit fritters for Apollo's table.

Ep. 18.

To Master Benjamin Jonson, witty Epigrammatist and most excellent Poet.

My Epigrams come after yours in time ;
 So doe they in conceit, in force, in rhyme.
 My *wit's* in fault—the fault is none of mine ;
 For if my *will* could have conferred my *wit*,
 There never had been better verses writ,
 As good as *yours* could I have ruled it.

Ep. 20.

To the acute Satyrist Master George Wither.

The *efficient* cause of satyres are things bad ;
 Their *matter*, sharpe reproofery, instructions sad ;
 Their *forme*, sowre, short, severe, sharp, roughly clad ;
 Their *end* is that amendment may be had.

Ep. 22.

To my right worthy Friend Mr. Michael Drayton, whose unwearied old Muse still produceth new dainties.

When I was young I did delight your lines ;
 I have admired them since my judging times.
 Your *younger* Muse played many a dainty fit,
 And your old Muse doth hold out stoutly yet.
 Though my old Muse durst passe through frost and snow,
 In wars your old * Muse darps her colours show.

Ep. 23.

To my worthy and learned good Friend Mr. John Vicars, who hath translated part of Mr. Owen's Epigrams.

Who hath good words and a warm brooding pate
 Shall easier hatch neate new things than translate.
 He that translates must walk as others please ;
 Writing our own we wander more at ease.

Ep. 24.

To my good Friend Mr. T. B., Vintner at the signe of the Sun in Milke Street.

Bacchus desiring an auspicious signe
 Under which he might sell his choycest wyne,
 Desiring much to choose one of the seven
 Celestial planets, reeled one night to Heaven.
 He found old bent-browed *Saturn* melancholy,
Jove stern, *Mars* stout, *Venus* repleat with folly,
 Sly *Mercury* full of loquacity,
 And *Luna* troubled with inconstancy.
 Despising these, he middle *Sol* espied,
 Who unto sober drinkers is a guide.
 He, liking this, in *Via Lactea* † placed it,
 And with his best wines he has e'er since graced it ;
 And finding you no *Brewer*, as your due,
 He doth commit the charge thereof to you.

B—ll.

J. M.

* He wrote the Battell of Agincourt when he was above 60 years old.

† Milke Street.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, K.B. of Shreens, in the hundred of Chelmsford; now first printed from the original MS. in the possession of his lineal descendant, Thomas William Bramston, esq. one of the Knights of the Shire for South Essex. [Edited by the Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke.] Printed for the Camden Society. Lond. 1845.

THE present autobiographer was the eldest son of Sir John Bramston, Knt. who was Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1635 to 1642, and some portion of the historical interest of his narrative has relation to the public events in which the Chief Justice bore a part. He was one of the judges who gave the King an extra-judicial opinion in favour of ship money, and followed up that opinion by a judgment against Hampden; but although, by these and other acts of subserviency to the crown, he made himself obnoxious to the movement party in the Long Parliament, and was in consequence unpeached, he seems to have maintained on the whole a fair character with both King and Commons. Clarendon describes him as "a man of great learning and integrity." (Rebell. lib. vi.) And in 1643 the Parliament, in their propositions for peace sent to the King at Oxford, suggested Sir John Bramston's reappointment to the chief justiceship. The autobiographer says that that suggestion was made on the treaty at Uxbridge, which seems to be a mistake. (See Clarendon, book vi.) Indeed we may say, once for all, that this writer, although no doubt accurate enough in respect of events *quorum pars fuit*, is not to be implicitly depended upon in his narrative of public affairs. Sometimes he errs from prejudice, as in p. 75, where he tells us that the Long Parliament soon raised money to disband the King's army, whilst they continued the Scots in England, which is certainly not the fact; sometimes he errs from carelessness, as in p. 83, where he says that

the Sunday sitting of the Parliament was on the occasion of the King's final departure towards York, whereas it took place in August 1641, just before the King's visit to Scotland; on one occasion he seems to have made an effort to correct his blundering, as in p. 41, where the passage printed as a foot note should have been inserted in the text in the place of the following passage.

"The Kinge called another Parliament, to beginn 17th day of Marche, 1627, the 3d yeare of his raigne, where he passed another act for farther reformation of abuses on the Lord's day, another to restraine the passing and sending any to be popishly bred beyond the seas, another for suppressing unlicensed ale-houses."

This passage should have been transferred to p. 43, and have been introduced there as the commencement of the paragraph which now begins on the 7th line from the bottom, "At this parliament," &c. Without this alteration the account of Charles's 2nd and 3rd parliaments is a mere unintelligible jumble.

Whilst we are upon the subject of corrections, we may also mention that we have been favoured by a friend with the following. At p. 7, 3rd November, 1648, should have been 1640; at p. 40, "sounded the French concerning of much there," should have been "concerning a *maeth* there;" at p. 73, "coal, and conduct monie," should have been "coat and conduct monie;" at p. 88, "such as refuse to serue their cuntrye, it should *spere* them out," should have been "*spew* them out;" at p. 100, "*efforts* of his anger," quære, "*effects* of his anger;" at p. 112, "charging him and my men to follow and *lodge* them," should have been "to follow and *dodge* them," with some others.

The incidents in Lord Chief Justice Bramston's life were neither numerous nor very important. He was born at Malden in 1577, was of Jesus College, Cambridge, and of the Middle Temple. In 1606 he married a daughter of

Dr. Moundeford, a physician, which marriage brought him into connection with Sir Heneage Finch, and led the way to his subsequent advancement. In 1607, he "was chosen of council and made solicitor to the University of Cambridge," and in 1623 was called as a serjeant at a general call, when he and twelve other aspiring lawyers purchased the dignity of the coif of King James I. at the price of 500*l.* a piece. From that time his practice was considerable; "scarce any cause of importance came into Westminster Hall, but he was in, and argued matters of law in all courts of law, and was of council in most great causes in Chancery, Court of Wards, and Star Chamber." (p. 6.) In 1628, through the influence of his friend, Finch, he was chosen "to be of the city council at large," and two years afterwards was appointed Chief Justice of Ely. Being now a prosperous widower, with a large family, all grown up and settled in life, (of whom the autobiographer was the eldest son,) Mr. Serjeant Bramston turned his thoughts a second time towards matrimony, and with that view renewed an intimacy which early in life had subsisted between himself and a daughter of the first Lord Brabazon. The young and then handsome girl had given a willing ear to the addresses of the youthful lawyer, but her father, unable perhaps to perceive the germs of the future chief justiceship, interposed his authoritative "no," and shipped off his daughter to Ireland, where she married, first George Montgomerie, Bishop of Clogher, and afterwards Sir John Brereton, his Majesty's Serjeant at Law in that kingdom. She had become a widow for the second time, (never having had any children,) when the English serjeant, who had seen her since their mutual marriages "but once, and that many years ago," wrote to her in Ireland, and, after a short correspondence, was accepted. The fetching home his bride was a long-vacation labour, and immediately after the close of the circuit our autobiographer was summoned to share with his father-in-law of a journey into Ireland. It contains a very amusing narrative of adventures, (p. 35 to 39,) and with great honesty his astonishment when he was taken by his father

to "a house in Dublin, called Little Thomas Court," and introduced to "a low, fat, red-faced woman," dressed, in defiance of fashion, "in a hat and ruff." "I confess I wondered," he remarks, and "my father, I believe seeing me change countenance, told me it was not beauty but virtue he courted." "A delicate fine hand, white and plump," was the only relic of her youthful attractions, but time had left untouched those better qualities which had no doubt preserved the recollection of her in the learned serjeant's memory, and which even overcame in the mind of the autobiographer, the repugnance which was inspired by his first interview. With characteristic determination she held fast to the hat and ruff even to her death, but "indeed," he remarks, she "proved a good wife, and mother-in-law too."

After having attained some other professional honours, and having been knighted in 1634, the serjeant reached the height of his dignity on the 18th April, 1635, when he took his seat as Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. It was a troublesome time, the difficulties of which are admitted and explained in the narrative before us. "The people . . . seditious, apt for rebellion, the disaffected party pushing and striving to enforce the King to call a Parliament, the King using his prerogative to raise monie without Parliament." (p. 64.) Such a state of things naturally produced the impeachment of the chief justice to which we have already alluded. His answer, the substance of which is here printed, was either never called for or was deemed sufficient. The chief justice was bound in sureties to abide his trial to the amount of 10,000*l.* (p. 77,) and that was probably thought quite sufficient to insure his good behaviour.

When the King finally retired from the Parliament he summoned the chief justice to attend him at York, and here again this book contains several pages of interesting matter. "By advice of some of the King's friends, Sir John Bramston asked leave of the lords that he might go to York without bringing his sureties into jeopardy. The lords not only refused permission, but commanded him to attend upon them." (p. 83.) In this dilemma our auto-

biographer and his brother were despatched to York to lay their father's case before the King. They travelled on horseback, each on one horse there and back again, taking three days on the journey either way, and passing through a country which bristled with preparations for civil war. On their way they fell in with "Mr. Edward Hyde," afterwards Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who, having already quitted the house and joined the King at York, was posting off to visit his wife at Nostell Priory near Ferrybridge. Mr. Hyde descended from his coach, and the autobiographer alighted from his horse, and a conference ensued, from which it appeared that the poor King, whose hard fate it was always to be a tool in the hands of somebody, had been persuaded by some cunning person who had a design upon the chief justiceship, that great advantages (not worth explaining) would accrue to his majesty from having that legal functionary present with his army. The autobiographer, although dispirited by such intelligence, kept on his way, and, after the usual preliminary work with secretaries, was introduced to the Sovereign. His majesty quickly sent him home again, with a reiterated command for his father's attendance, somewhat sharply expressed. Back he consequently went, meeting with certain adventures at Stamford, and being frightened out of 12*d.* near Huntingdon by the apparition of Mr. Cromwell's musqueteers, who started out of the standing corn and commanded him and his party to stand. For all these details, which are amusing and important, we must refer to the book itself (p. 83 to 87). The result was, that the chief justice came to the conclusion that he could not pass to the King, even in "a light travelling coach," and therefore he submitted to save his sureties by the loss of his office. During the rebellion, Sir John carefully kept aloof from public employments. Cromwell treated him with great respect, and tempted him with many offers, but he resolutely refused to serve him, "lived at great quiet, spending his time very much in reading the Bible and good and godly tracts, and in devout meditations," (p. 93,) and "not stirring out unless to church, and

indeed not often thither, only sometimes he went to Lincoln's Inn to hear [Usher] the archbishop of Armagh." (p. 91.) Finally, he bought a farm in Essex, in the vicinity of Skreens, his family seat, and going down to settle the purchase, sickened and died on the 22nd September, 1654, leaving behind him the character of being, in the words of old serjeant Maynard, the modestest judge, not only of his own time, but that he, that is Maynard, then an octogenarian, ever knew. His humility was that of a Christian man, and the brief memorials of his death-bed which are here preserved present proofs that such was its character. When warned by his medical man to settle his affairs, "I thank you, doctor," he replied, "with all my heart. I have nothing to do but to die, and I hope I am prepared well for my change." A sequestered clergyman of the Church of England attended his death-bed and prayed in his chamber, saying amongst other prayers that petition in the Litany in which occur the words "diligently to live after thy commandments." "Oh," said the dying man, with a feeling which will find an echo in every spiritually enlightened soul, "What a word is that 'diligently!'" (p. 96.)

The autobiographer was born at Whitechapel in 1611, and after tuition under one Walmesley, and afterwards under the learned Thomas Farnaby, (of whom we have a pleasant notice at p. 101,) proceeded to Wadham College, Oxford. He removed from thence to the Middle Temple, where he had for his chamber-fellow Edward Hyde, the future Lord Clarendon. He practised the law until the time of the civil war, when "the drums and trumpets," he says, "blew my gown over my ears," or in other words, when, being a great anti-parliament man, he retired from the bar "lest he should fall into inconveniences." After living many years in seclusion, he was elected on the Convention Parliament which recalled the King, and "took his measures," he says, "from General George Monk, moving earnestly and with the first for restitution of the King" (p. 115); he also "spake desperately for episcopacy." His reward was a knighthood of the Bath at the corona-

tion of Charles II. He served afterwards in two parliaments of Charles II. and in that of James II. and died on the 4th February, 1699-1700, in the 89th year of his age.

The principles of the autobiographer were those of his father carried to extremes. Under Charles II. he was the most loyal of the loyal. None of the many flattering pens which had been used in the praise of that sovereign lauded him to the height of the autobiographer's opinions of his transcendent merits; "so much," he says, "I judge him above their fancies." (p. 165.) King James and King William seem to have puzzled him sorely; he acknowledged the errors of the former, but thought that those who invited the latter were guilty of "perfect rebellion," (p. 356,) and although he considered that personally the Prince of Orange might be "excused," he would never take the oaths to the new dynasty. Non-resistance on any pretence whatever was, according to his view, the duty of the subject, and a doctrine of the Church of England.

His long narrative comprises notices of most of the important public events of his time, intermixed with minute details respecting his own rheumatisms, agues, gouts, and other persecutions. Many little incidents occur here and there which are worthy of notice, and are indeed valuable, as tending to give life and reality to scenes which in the main are perhaps well known, but the chief interest of the work, apart from that which attaches to the Lord Chief Justice, whose office rendered him distinguished, is "of a private and domestic character, containing the annals of an English country gentleman's family . . . during a most eventful period." These words of the noble editor accurately describe his book, in the editing of which he has shewn a very commendable zeal for the interest of the Camden Society, and has set an example which all presidents will do well to contemplate.

The Creed of St. Athanasius illustrated, &c. By Rev. John Radcliffe, M.A.

THIS (so called) Athanasian creed stated from the Scriptures, then el passages from the Greek writers of the first four and from the Apostles' and

Nicene creeds,—certainly a very judicious and satisfactory mode of ascertaining its truth, and satisfying the less learned believer as to the orthodoxy of its various clauses and doctrines, propounded in language at once so brief and so pregnant with meaning. It appears from the very judicious preface of the author that the name of Athanasius remained in undisputed possession of the claim of being its author till the seventeenth century. But in 1642 that very learned scholar Vossius, in his "Treatise on the Three Symbols or Creeds," combated successfully the soundness of this belief, but he did not pursue his inquiry further to ascertain the real author. This was done in the succeeding century by Dr. Waterland, who tells us it was his object, in his "Critical History," to develop the age, the author, and the value of this celebrated confession, and to the investigation of the author he devotes the eighth chapter of his work.

"One better fitted," says Mr. Radcliffe, "to his task, better qualified in all the learning of the Egyptians, the writers of the primitive church, arose not in his days, nor perhaps has arisen since, to shew that the so called faith of Athanasius was so far from being the faith of that individual alone, as the word author implies, that it was the faith of the nobler army of confessors, who held it throughout the world. But although he agreed with Vossius that the admired name of Athanasius from the time that it came in to recommend and adorn it (Crit. Hist. 224) to his own time, was a specious usurpation; and he framed reasons for supplying the name of another Hilary, Bishop of Arles, in its room—that name was introduced on probable conjecture only, as its author likewise. And it was not till driven from his ancient prejudices by Dr. Clarke, in his reply to his objections, that this creed is confessed not to be Athanasius's, but the composition of an uncertain obscure author, (p. 273,) to acknowledge that our church receives the Athanasian creed not as Athanasius's, nor upon the authority of its compiler, nor determines anything about its age and author; but we receive it because the truth of the doctrines contained in it may be proved by most certain warrants of Holy Scripture, as is expressly said in our eighth article."

The author then discusses the use of the words *compiler* and *author* of

this creed, showing the distinction that exists between them, and the impropriety of using the latter word. The word Catholic applied to faith admits not of an author, being compatible only with a compiler.

The work itself the author modestly calls a compilation, in which he has merely performed the work of a copyist; but it is arranged with good judgment, and with a critical discrimination of proper authorities. The different clauses of the creed are given, and opposite to these the passages in Scripture on which they are presumed to be founded, and which support their truth; the extracts from the Greek church, from the writings of Irenæus, Clemens, Athanasius, Cyril, and lastly from the Latin Tertullian, Hilary, Augustin, &c. We think, considering the importance of acquiring and of diffusing a correct knowledge of the Athanasian Creed, that this volume will be considered as ably and judiciously executed, and will form a text-book for those who are applying themselves to the study of the subject.

The Maxims of Francis Guicciardini; translated by Emma Martin. With parallel passages from the works of Machiavelli, Lord Bacon, Rochefoucault, Montesquieu, Mr. Burke, Prince Talleyrand, M. Guizot, and others. Square fcp. 8vo. pp. xxxvi. 158.

THERE are few things more pleasant than reading the thoughts and sentences of eminent men, which, as Heeren says of Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws*, contain inexhaustible matter for those who wish to think, while those who are too indolent for such exertions may console themselves with the belief that they have gathered from thence an abundance of *ready-made thoughts*, and those of the brightest description. (*Essay on Political Theories*, p. 166, Oxford translation, 1836.) Yet the habit, unless it be properly regulated, may prove injurious, by substituting assertion for reflection, and carrying the mind by a flight to its conclusions, without traversing the field of conviction. Should this appear surprising, still it is not imaginary, for we have known the habit indulged in early, and afterwards regretted.

But this is a minor evil compared with those which result from a san-

guine or erroneous application of such maxims in conduct, a practice so severely blamed by Count Daru, the historian of Venice: "Cette fausse prudence, qui nous attache seulement à des traditions dont toute l'autorité consiste dans des maximes surannées, et dans des exemples qui ne trouvent plus d'application, est la plus dangereuse de toutes les folies." (vol. v. p. 389). For this evil there is no cure except experience; but the former will yield to milder means, since the error lies in adopting maxims as written laws, without considering whether they have been sanctioned as such, or have not undergone repeal by disuse. Now, instead of serving to stifle reflection, they should rather help to promote it, and one way of doing this is to compare them with each other. It is both interesting and instructive to trace the same ideas in different times and places, and varying (with a *discordia concors*) in language only. When testimonies agree in the main, but differ in minor particulars, they confirm each other, and the suspicion of collusion vanishes.

The little volume [of Guicciardini's *Maxims* is edited on this principle, with parallel passages from other eminent writers, one of whom, namely Rochefoucault, has himself afforded a precedent, in the edition of his *Maxims* by Amelot de la Houssaye (1725). That writer found the collection so much to his taste as to make it his companion. He arranged the sentences in the order of their subjects, and added historical and political reflections to show that the author had asserted nothing but what might be sustained by the best authorities in all times. His notes are chiefly taken from the didactic parts of the Old Testament, from Cicero, Paterculus, Seneca, Tacitus, Pliny, Suetonius, among the ancients, and St. Bernard, Nani (the historian of Venice), Bentivoglio, D'Ossat, and Antonio Perez, among the moderns. Of these Tacitus appears to have furnished the greatest number; but the specimen we select is from Paterculus, on account of its pertinency. To the maxim "Ce qui nous rend la vanité des autres insupportable, c'est qu'elle blesse la nôtre," he appends this parallel,—"Adeo familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, nihil aliis remittere." *Paterc. l. 30.*

the highest professional reputation, and the only contemporary and a man whose name is more certainly connected with history by his writings than by any other channel. It is as the historical writer that he has obtained a name in the Temple of Fame; but even his Maxims, had they come down to us unobscured, would make the author a subject of inquiry. The *Maxims* of Universelle erroneously state they were first published at Lyons in 1557; but the edition of 1557 has no existence, and the first edition is 1561. Unfortunately the 1561 was copied the error. Nor is the first edition the Corbivelli edition, an earlier one at Paris in 1557 has not been noticed.

The address has illustrated the character of the author by occasionally alluding to the Maxims, which are the sentiments in his History. The Maxims have expressed the opinions entertained on various subjects, concerning the nature of government, as he observes,

"The manner of writing maxims is like the voice which became the language of wisdom, with the lively imagination of France, touching the affairs of Italy, and in describing the characters of men, the security was composed, had the Maxims of Montaigne minds of Italy, the Maxims of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when constant revolutions in the possession of thrones, and the changes which great families were making, and the encrease of sovereigns, and the great men in securing the safety and honour of their country and their families."

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If, indeed, the extracts from Guicciardini's History of Italy, published in that year at Antwerp under the title of *Precedenti*, and edited by his nephew Jacopo, be not the work alluded to.

for the metaphor's sake, reading of *enaphora* in this lett. xix. 24.)

One principal object of this volume is to bring forward parallel passages from other writers. Thus, for instance, No. 93, p. 99,

"A man who doth not care to be good, but yet doth desire a good reputation, must needs be good; it is impossible, otherwise, that he be long counted good.

"L'Esprit ne sauroit jouer long-tems le personnage du cœur." (Rochefoucault, *Maximes Morales, Cœur.*)

The morality of Guicciardini is as Miss Martin has described it; indeed, the proverb, "Command a man's circumstances, and you command his character," seems to have been only too applicable to those times, and the characters they created. He suggests dissimulation, though, to do him justice, he hesitates to recommend it, and says it "is only needful through the baseness of others." (No. 92, p. 96.) Sometimes, however, the word will bear the sense which it has in French, of putting up with injuries, *faire semblant de ne pas ressentir*. (Wailly.) "Wherefore, although thou thinkest thyself wronged . . . thou must bear and dissemble." (No. 91, p. 96.)

When he says, "Give no credit to those who prate of loving quiet, and of being weary of ambition, and of having forsaken affairs," (No. 84, p. 90), we are reminded of the opening lines of a well known poem of Cowper, but the passage is rather long for quoting, and the book is in everybody's hands.

Miss Martin has taken some pains to show the similarity between the minds of Guicciardini and Machiavelli. We will therefore extract a sentiment illustrated from the latter.

"——We see that a war, which is to be finished by famine, by inconvenience, by lack of money, or the like, runs on farther than would be believed." (No. 67, p. 74.)

"——Wars begin when you will, but they do not end when you please." (Machiavelli's *History of Florence*, book iii.)

On the whole, this volume may be considered as a manual of ethics, illustrative of Italian history, and whether the student peruses it in the original writers, in Sismondi or in Perceval, he will comprehend its character during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries all the better for having these *Maxims*

at hand. Externally the book is adapted (like Lady Willoughby's *purported* Diary) to the time it refers to. It has black-letter running titles, quaint initial letters, and rule-lines as borders to the pages, and it is altogether one of the happiest specimens of mediæval imitation that the present revival of that manner has produced.

It may interest our readers to know that this is not the first instance of such an illustration of Guicciardini. Robert Dallington published "Aphorismes, Civill and Militarie, amplified with authorities, and exemplified with Historie, out of the first quarterne of Fr. Guicciardine."* (2d ed. folio, 1629.) The plan of his work is, first to give a moral or political precept, then to illustrate it with passages from various writers, and, lastly, to confirm it with an instance from the historian of Italy. As a specimen of the work, we select Aphorism xvi. book II. page 103: "He¹ liveth safely who liveth closely, and provides to meet danger, which way soever it cometh.² Therefore when princes bee up in armes round about us, and we in doubt whether side to take, it is good policy so to forecast as we may make our own state sure, whosoever is victor, and save our own stake, whosoever is loser.

"Crede mihi bene qui latuit bene vixit, et intra

Fortunam debet quisque manere suam.
Ovid, Trist. 3.

²"Suam quisque fortunam in concilio habeat, cum de aliena deliberat. *Curt. l. 4.*"

(We have only selected some of the quotations.)

"The Duke of Ferrara is required to enter the League with those other confederates against Charles VIII.; he refuseth. He holdeth himselfe fast to his French alliance; yet he suffereth his son and heire Alphonso to be entertained by the Duke of Millan, with charge of one hundred and fifty men at armes, and the title of Lieutenant-general of all his forces. This course tooke the old Duke (*con cautela Italiana*) that the sonne might make his father's peace in case the leaguers pre-

* The value of the book is encreased by its containing the famous suppressed passage called *The Digression*.

vailed, and himself might free his
some if the French had the better."

The same policy is said to have prevailed during the rebellion of 1745, and in some instances in the civil wars under Charles I. However it is too hazardous to recommend; and as a general rule, the straight line is the safest in ethics, as it is the shortest in mathematics.

The Books of the Twelve Minor Prophets, translated from the original Hebrew: with a Commentary, philological and exegetical. By E. Henderson, D.D. 8vo. pp. x. 463.

ALTHOUGH Dr. Henderson, in his translation of Isaiah,* does not positively promise a continuation of his labours, still every reader, we think, must have hoped that he would; for the qualification of thirty years' acquaintance with the original language, and the habit of exegetical instruction, are inducements, as well as warrants to do so; and we are glad to find, by the publication of this volume, that our hope is not disappointed.

So long a time has passed since the appearance of Archbishop Newcome's work on the Minor Prophets, that another was wanted, notwithstanding the additions by Horsley, Boothroyd, and Blayney, by which the later editions were improved. The lapse of a generation makes revision or annotation necessary, as a language and its cognates become better known. But the time since Newcome's translation is virtually a century in oriental literature, as the enlargement of our Eastern possessions, accompanied by a spirit of inquiry, has done so much for biblical knowledge as to form an era in that province of criticism.

The Minor Prophets are one of the most difficult undertakings in translation. In a single book, such as Isaiah, the unity of the writer and the identity of style reduce the labour materially; but when, as in this case, the writers belong to different periods, the *unus loquendi* is almost lost, and the task begins afresh at every section. Concerning this part of the subject, Dr. Henderson justly remarks, that

"The Minor Prophets have generally

been considered more obscure and difficult of interpretation than any of the other poetical books of the Old Testament. . . . Against none of these prophets has the charge of obscurity been brought with greater appearance of justice than against Hosea. . . . The visions of Zechariah are also not without their difficulties; but these arise, not from the language, which is remarkably simple in its character, but from the symbols which represent certain historical scenes and events." (Preface, pp. v.—vii.)

The principles of this translation are of course the same as those of Dr. Henderson's former work. He rejects the theory of a double sense as injurious to Divine truth, and as favouring the exercise of an unbridled imagination, and adheres to "the plain, simple, and grammatical, and natural species of interpretation." With similar ideas has Bengel observed, that "the tenet that prophetic views and predictions have each more than a single fulfilment, needs explanation. A prophecy may admit of several accommodations; but its specific fulfilment can take place but once." (Life by Burke, p. 372.) For a commentary of this kind such is the safest course; it is left for writers like Henry and Burkitt to exhibit language in as many turns as it will bear, or to graft at pleasure a doctrinal truth, or a practical precept, on an historical or prophetic text. Moreover, it is by legitimate exegesis, such as this volume exhibits, that fanciful interpretations are repressed, and infidelity encountered on the firmest ground. The varieties in translation, and the illustrations in the commentary, are so numerous as to embarrass us in choosing: but as they are not all of equal importance, we shall select some as specimens. The changes made in the version† are sometimes verbal, where the same meaning is implied, as in Amos ix. 4, where *reverse* is clearer than our archaic *bring again*; and *acknowledge* than *know*, in Hosea viii. 2. Sometimes a change is made in the tense, as in Hosea v. 12, *I am* as a moth to Ephraim; and vi. 3, where *if* is omitted to make the meaning resolute: "*We shall* strive

† Sometimes a proper name is substituted, as in Micah i. 10: "Weep not in Acco" (Ptolemais).

* See Gent. Mag. June, 1841.

to know Jehovah." Or particles are changed, as in chap. viii. 4, *but* I acknowledged them not. Or both tenses and particles, as in ch. xiii. 7, *So that I became* to them as a lion. At verse 14 the language is closer to that of the New Testament. Sometimes our marginal renderings are preferred, as in Josiah iv. 4, and Zechariah iv. 10. Sometimes the expression is clearer, as *threw her down*, in Zech. v. 8. Sometimes, however, the simplicity of our version is forsaken without improvement, as *calcined* in Amos ii. 1. Verbal omissions are made, as *army* in Joel ii. 20. Sometimes a practical idea, which had long been connected with our version, is inevitably lost in the new one, as in Hosea xiii. 1, "When Ephraim spake there was trembling;" an authorised change, for Tanchum observes, "The meaning is, that men revered him, and trembled at his word." A similar change occurs at ch. x. 1, "Israel is a luxuriant tree, he putteth forth his fruit;" and at Amos v. 9, "*destruction cometh against the fortress*," where the moral of our version was so striking. But, on the other hand, the new rendering of Zech. vii. 10, introduces a precept against remembering offences: "Think not in your heart of the injury which one hath done to another."

Of particular texts which do not require classifying, we shall select a few: Hosea xi. 12 (xii. 1, Hend.), And as for Judah, he is still inconstant with God, even with the faithful holy ones,—where the common rendering is reversed, and the latter clause is interpreted of God himself. Micah i. 11, If any one conversant with wind (as opposed to the true Spirit). Nahum i. 12, though they are complete and very numerous: ii. 2 (1), The Lord will restore the excellency of Jacob. Ib. 7 (6, 7), The palace is dissolved, though firmly established. Habakkuk ii. 1, And what I shall say in regard to my argument ("Causa querimonie meae," Maurer). iii. 1, With triumphal music. 4, Rays streamed from his hand. 9, "Sevens of spears"—was the word: Pause.—Meaning that "Jehovah prepared his bow for the battle, and ordered numerous spears to be produced." Zephaniah ii. 1, Bend yourselves, and be ye bent. "The prophet calls the Jews to deep humility."

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14, The pelican and the porcupine. iii. 17. He will be silent in his love,—a phrase employed "to express the non-remembrance of iniquity." At Haggai ii. 7, the version agrees substantially with our own, but is in the plural number (the things desired by all nations), which are explained as "the good things to come, *i. e.* the blessings of the new covenant." Verse 8 is considered parenthetical, equivalently, we presume, to saying that Jehovah does not need the treasures for his glory, as in Psalm l. 9, 10.

The prophecies of Zechariah are of such importance, and afford such abundant scope for criticism, that to enter fully into the subject would require a paper of itself. At ch. iii. verse 7 is rendered *guides among those who stand by* (Conf. Ps. xc. 11; Heb. i. 14.) 8. For they are typical persons. At verse 9 the eyes are considered not to be exhibited *on* the stone, but directed *toward* it as an object of care. At ch. iv. 2, the former *seen* is rejected, with the LXX. and the Vulgate, though Dr. Henderson differs from them frequently. At verse 7 he confines the idea of the stone (which L. Capellus renders *culmen edificii*) to the foundation. xiii. 7, 'The man who is united to me.*' xiv. 9, And his name alone,—"The true God is thus set forth in opposition to the 'gods many and lords many' of the heathen," a version which gets rid of several difficulties. Malachi i. 3, And made . . . his heritage abodes of the desert, "deserted, ruined dwellings, such as are still found in great abundance in Idumea." iv. 2, *Wings* is retained, as in our version, but explained as *beams*, "on account of the velocity and expansion with which they spread over the earth."

Having thus spoken of particular passages, we shall give some of Dr. Henderson's views on general topics. He considers the transactions on which the prophecies of Hosea are based as literal. He is inclined to reject the

* Here we may refer to Micah vi. 1. Whose comings forth have been of old, from the ancient days. Dr. Henderson explains this, with Piscator, as meaning "egressiones a Deo Patre ad sanctos patres Adamum, Noachum," &c. Dr. Pye Smith agrees substantially with our version.

idea that Micah vi. 6-8 contains a dialogue between Balak and Balaam. On the style of Jonah he observes, that the occurrence of two or three Chaldee words cannot "be justly objected against the early authorship; for the prophet must have had considerable intercourse with people who spoke foreign languages, which could not but exert some influence on his style." With respect to ספינה (*a ship*), as it is also the Syriac or Arabic, "there is every reason to conclude that it was the nautical term in use among the Phœnicians." (p. 203.) While he rejects the impertinencies of commentators about the fish, he does not attempt to decide on the species, acquiescing in the decision of Rosenmüller, "Tota hæc de pisce Jonæ disquisitio vana videtur atque inutilis." At Zechariah vi. 13, the words *between them both* are explained of "the joint exercise of the sacerdotal and regal offices of the Lord Jesus Christ." At Haggaï ii. 9, with regard to the dispute "whether the temple erected by Zerubbabel, and that built by Herod, are to be regarded as identical," which is treated at length in Newcome's notes, he remarks that Herod's temple was a new one, architecturally considered, "but in the popular and religious language they were identical, just as Josephus speaks of those built by Solomon and Zerubbabel as one. Bell. Jud. lib. vi. cap. iv. 8." Lightfoot, in his Prospect of the Temple, c. xl. sect. 1, is decidedly of the same opinion.

The notes on particular places would be too wide a field to enter upon; yet to select a few of them will only be fair. At Hosea iii. 2, as the price specified was that of a female slave (Exod. xxi. 32), it is suggested, that the payment was made, to liberate the prophet's wife, who had become the property of her paramour. Verse 4, it is argued, "overturns the hypothesis of Dr. Grant, that the Nestorian Christians are the remains of the ten tribes." On Zechariah v. 3, it is observed, that "*this is*, or signifies, represents the curse, a phrase altogether parallel with that used by our Lord when instituting the sacred supper." Zech.

17, "furnishes an unanswerable authority to those who would interdict all use of the fruit of the vine."

The question, however, is not so much one of Christian liberty, as of taking possession of that liberty, which subject can hardly be treated with more moderation than by Calvin, (Institutes, b. ii. c. 19,) who sums up the question by saying, "It is sometimes of consequence that we should assert our liberty before men . . . yet we must use great caution in the mode, lest we should cast off the care of the weak whom God has specially committed to us." (Beveridge's translation, Calvin Society's edition, vol. ii. p. 438.)

To suggest improvements would be bold, and we are usually more inclined to defer to Dr. Henderson's judgment, than to dispute it. At Amos vi. 13, the words of Ovid (*De Arte Amandi*, i.), *Tunc pauper cornua suavit*, would have furnished an appropriate illustration, as the language of 1 Maccabees, xiv. 12, would have done at Micah iv. 4. The errata are few and unimportant; the principal of them is *fiftieth* for *fortieth*, in reference to Ezekiel, at p. 442, but it was discovered in time to correct it with the pen in some copies at least. But at Habakkuk i. 3, a portion of the sentence has been unfortunately omitted in printing, which we can partially supply as follows, by the translator's authority in answer to our inquiry:

Destruction and violence are before me,
Contention and strife raise themselves up.*

Here, however, we must take leave of this volume, with the pleasure of having received a valuable addition to our range of commentaries, and of being able to read the Minor Prophets with greater confidence than in any previous annotator. We trust that Dr. Henderson will be enabled to continue his labours, yet should he be prevented from doing so, he may feel satisfied with reflecting, that two works of this kind are as much as can be expected from any person. Bishop Lowth, for instance, accomplished no more than two, his Translation of Isaiah, and his Lectures on Hebrew

* The best way of remedying this omission, we think, is to print a separate leaf, to be boarded with the unissued copies, and given on application to the purchasers of such as are issued already.

Poetry. And whether health be favourable, or leisure sufficient, or not, Dr. Henderson's biblical reputation is already established, so that other productions, although they may extend, are not necessary to confirm it.

The European Cabinet Library. Nos. 1, 2, 3. 8vo.

OF the many series of publications which have been undertaken, from the first projection of Constable's Miscellany in 1825, we are inclined to consider this as the best, if the progress equals the commencement, which there appears no reason to doubt. "The object of the European Library (says the prospectus) is to form a complete collection of standard works, in all branches of literature, English and Foreign, uniformly printed, in an elegant form, a handsome type, and at the least possible expense." The reason why so many of these designs have failed, or only partially succeeded, is that works have been hastily written for the purpose, to appear at an appointed day, without allowing the necessary time for correction. But from such a defect this series promises to be essentially free, as it is chiefly to consist of reprints of works whose character is already established.

"A peculiar feature of the European Library will be the works of the chief historians of literature—the Wartons, the Tiraboschis, the Sismondis, the Bouterweks, the Ginguenes."

In connection, however, with this plan,

"A certain number of new works will be published, intended as volumes of chronological, biographical, geographical, and lexicographical reference for its readers. The work will be published in volumes of from 450 to 500 pages, printed in a good and legible type, on paper of the best quality. . . . Each volume will be embellished with portrait or other illustration. . . . Each work will be edited by a gentleman conversant with the subject, and memoirs and indices added where requisite."

1. The first number of the series is the *Life of Lorenzo de' Medici*, by Roscoe, a work which requires no critical aid on our part, since it has long ago been placed on the roll of literary aristocracy. The editor (Mr. W. Hazlitt) has translated the Latin,

French, and Italian notes, and added others from the Italian translation of Mecherini, the German of Sprengel, and the "Illustrations of the Life," which were subsequently published by Mr. Roscoe, omitting the merely controversial part of the last-mentioned work in reply to Sismondi and others. A memoir of the author is prefixed, and an excellent portrait of Lorenzo himself, in which the grey-ness of the hair is so well represented, that a child, we think, might perceive it. When we consider the established character of the work, the bulk of its contents, and the lowness of its price, we must acknowledge that *multum in parvo* is a motto that well becomes the publisher's undertaking.

2. The second work on the list is the "*History of the English Revolution of 1640*," by M. Guizot, whose fame as a writer combines with his reputation as a statesman to recommend the work, for which he is peculiarly qualified, by a previous translation of the original English memoirs relative to that event. Hence, instead of having to examine his way at every step, he is travelling over well-known ground, and, instead of debating at every event, how to represent it, has only to shape on paper the thoughts which have already occurred to his mind. A more favourable situation for an historian can hardly be imagined. Besides, in any case, the views of intelligent foreigners are always entitled to attention. As for the style, it is rapid without haste, and eloquent without inflation. The translator (Mr. W. Hazlitt,) has abstained from adding notes, and has only verified the references. He has executed his task in the very style of the original, adhering more closely to the French idiom than, we think, is suited to our language, or than we are reconciled to as yet.

Having carefully read the work, we are entitled to make some remarks on the original as a history. We wish that the author, who published his second edition in 1840, had seen Mr. Napier's work on "Montrose and the Covenanters," as it would have induced him (we think) to reject the common account, "The Incident" of 1641, as it is generally called. Clarendon's account, as it stands in all

editions prior to that of 1826 (Oxford), is the wrong one, and his revised one was never printed till then. Yet it seems that M. Guizot felt the difficulty involved in the common narrative,* and we wonder that he did not boldly question it, like the story of Fairfax being detained in prayer by Harrison and Ireton, till it was too late to save the King. When, at p. 131, he mentions a report to the injury of Lady Carlisle, we must remember that Mr. Keightley says, "We have seen nothing to justify this imputation on her character." (Hist. of England, iii. 392.) At p. 120 the word *Protestants* would have stood better as *protesters*, for at present it sounds theologically, which is not its meaning. But we waive the task of looking out for errata.

3. The third number is *Marguerite de Valois, an historical romance*, by Alexandre Dumas, concerning the original of which a contemporary has thus spoken: "The author, according to his custom, introduces a vast array of characters, for the most part historical, all spiritedly drawn, and well sustained. . . . In many instances, indeed, it would be difficult for him to tell his story, by the barest narrative, in fewer words than he does by pithy and pointed dialogue." (Blackwood's Magazine, Sept. 1845.) Having taken some pains to study the history of that period (1572), we can say, that the romance is more an amplification than a perversion, as such works too often are. Our days of romance reading, we acknowledge, are gone, and the French school has the least attractions for us; but we speak as individuals, and as many think differently, their voices will naturally have some influence on the publisher of a miscellany. The scene in which the torture of Coconnas is related, reminds us forcibly of a similar description in "Old Mortality." We think that the author has done wisely in only making an episode in the life of his heroine the subject of a tale: the latter part of her career would have been less manageable, without even being interesting to regular novel readers.

Henry de Pomeroy; or, The Eve of St. John. A Romance of Cornwall and Devon. By Mrs. Bray. (The 8th Volume of the Illustrated Series of her Novels.)

ON a reperusal of this work in the present edition, a new feature (which from being so much engrossed with the characters and the story, escaped our more particular notice on a first reading,) strikes us with great force. It is that in *De Pomeroy*, Mrs. Bray has given us a very able illustration of the age in which her narrative is carried on—the feudal and monastic systems that distinguished it. The former we find finely depicted in the characters of De Pomeroy and Geoffrey de Malduit, their followers and vassals; and the latter in those of Abbot Baldwin and his monks, over whom he held sway in the goodly Abbey of Tavistock. The ardour with which arms and literature were cultivated; the one by the barons, the knights and their followers, and the other within the peaceful cells of the recluse; the passions, both for good and evil, for whatever was noble or tyrannic in the exercise of power among the barons, according to the dispositions of the individuals who possessed it, under the feudal system, is all very ably drawn in the several characters and events of the tale. In this respect it might be read by the young as a commentary on the English history of the middle ages. The hospitality and the protective nature of the monasteries to the poor, their schools of education and their treasures of learning, are well portrayed; and so likewise are their superstitious practices, their bickerings and proud contentions for power and independence, in the quarrels of Abbot Baldwin with his diocesan, when he defies his authority and makes his appeal to Rome. Nor is the luxury and the merry-making, which good old Chaucer has not forgotten to record, omitted in Mrs. Bray's lively scenes of monastic life, whilst the ordeal of bread and cheese, (founded, like all her conventual customs, on truth,) to which the cellarer is subjected for his most harmless kindness towards the blithe miller's daughter, Grace Bolt, is, as a whole, one of the richest scenes of comic humour of the kind perhaps ever drawn.

* This difficulty induced Hume to reject it as far as it relates to Montrose.

The bitter feelings of the Saxons towards their Norman conquerors, feelings which long lingered among that noble race of men, is very beautifully painted in Cædmon, the Saxon boy, the descendant of the last of the brave and fallen thanes, whilst the gratitude he feels towards Abbot Baldwin for having rescued him from neglect and ignorance, and educated him in the Saxon school (founded by the abbot) that keeps in check the fiery indignation with which he looks on the Norman victors of his unhappy country, is drawn with the hand of a master. We must also here notice, that in Walter, the palmer, we have a very lively portraiture of that ardour and enthusiasm which a journey accomplished to the holy sepulchre, and a sword wielded to redeem it from infidel enemies, so frequently called forth. In noble natures the crusader became more generous, more self-humiliated, more devoted for having assumed the cross. He likewise carried with him to the last the more humane system of civil society which prevailed in Christendom, and benefited by the arts of peace many of the cities he conquered with the arms of war. But with the more turbulent crusaders it was different. Such frequently brought home with them not merely something of Eastern luxury, but a spirit of Eastern tyranny also, that rendered even yet more bitter the exercise of their power in its abuse among their vassals at home. These are all points on which Mrs. Bray has touched with a nice and true perception in her story. The events connected with the leading features of the tale are managed with that skill so characteristic of all her fictitious writings; the one follows the other with such perfect ease, so much in the order of things, that we can scarcely persuade ourselves but that they are all true; so much does this lady gain by her habitual study of nature.

Nor must we omit some notice of the scenes of De Pomeroy; those on Dartmoor, amid the ancient circles and cairns of the British priesthood, where Thorborga, the Saxon sybil, predicts to the ardent youth, Cædmon, his future destiny, by the flight of the eagle above his head, whilst surrounded by the wild magnificence of the rocky

tors, struck us as belonging to the highest class of poetry in its imagery and its forceful language. Nor were we less struck with the stag-hunt, where Abbot Baldwin and the ladies, Alicia and Adela, follow in the chase the dappled deer. The morning scene, the gallant company, the death of the hunted animal, and the animation of the whole, we thought skilfully described. We must not pass unnoticed the scene where De Pomeroy fancies he sees the shade of his great ancestor pass before him in the glimpses of the moon on the terrace of the castle. In her ghosts, or spectral illusions, for we are not absolutely told which it is, no one equals Mrs. Bray. For the rest, we feel we cannot conclude our present review of this production better than by repeating our former opinions that in it are scenes "told with all Scott's vigour, and Crabbe's fidelity;" that in none of her former inventions, founded on local histories, both in the description of nature and in the delineation of human action and passion, has Mrs. Bray excelled that now under notice; her descriptions are elaborate without tediousness, and her scenes of passion are energetic without extravagance.

The Gospel-Narrative, according to the authorized text of the Evangelists, without repetition or omission; with a continuous Exposition, Marginal Proofs in full, and Notes, briefly collected from the best Critics and Commentators. By the Rev. John Forster, M.A. her Majesty's Chaplain of the Savoy. Royal 8vo.

THIS Harmony of the Gospels is distinguished from all its predecessors by the great fullness of its phraseology, as well as by the elaborate care and accuracy with which its author has provided every point, in which either the language can be elucidated by exposition, or other matters illustrated by explanation. This is accomplished without entering into long admonitory notes, which, even when selected with care and judgment, (as in the Bible of D'Oyly and Mant,) are often tedious, and, though perhaps in themselves the finest passages of the most eloquent preachers and the closest reasoners, must still occasionally appear unnecessary and even impertinent intrusions

upon the all-sufficient text. The writings of divines have been too generally characterised by prolixity and diffuseness; but we think it has seldom been seen that any author has compressed more good matter into less compass than Mr. Forster has done in the present volume. His work is fairly entitled to the praise, which he challenges in his Dedication to the Queen, of having concentrated the pious labours of ages. Whilst he has preserved every word of the authorized text, he has not only added in parentheses such auxiliary versions as a more complete knowledge of the original language indubitably affords, and such others as the changes in our own language during the last three centuries occasionally require, but has further introduced, in an *Italic type*, a continuous exposition of the sense of the original, which is calculated to develop its full meaning to the least learned reader. The collection of expository quotations of parallel passages has been made a principal feature of the work, and these are given in the margin, not as references, but at length. The foot-notes, besides illustrating more at large important points of doctrine, give those explanations of points of history, geography, usages, &c. which are often necessary for understanding the text, but could not be briefly introduced in the text itself. The whole is arranged in chapters or sections, under descriptive titles, which will guide the reader to each subject as it successively arises

in the sacred narrative. On the whole, we think that we cannot express too warmly our approbation of Mr. Forster's labours: nor has there appeared for many years a work more likely to be generally acceptable, and also generally useful.

The Bible Student's Concordance; by which the English reader may be enabled readily to ascertain the literal meaning of any word in the Sacred Original. By Aaron Pick, Professor of Hebrew and Chaldee, from the University of Prague.

THIS is a work of vast and, we think, well-directed labour, and cannot fail of being a great help to Bible-searching lay christians, as well as a desirable companion to the English Bible in the study of the clergyman, and more especially so if he might happen to have omitted the Hebrew Bible from the books he took up for orders, as it gives the English reader nearly all the advantage of Hebrew scholarship.

It contains, in alphabetic order, all the words of the English Bible, each followed by the Hebrew words that it represents in different texts, to which the reader is directed by references.

If, for example, we read that "Jacob was a *plain* man, dwelling in tents," Gen. 25, 27, and wish to know the sense in which *plain* should be taken, we turn to the word *PLAIN*, and find the following table.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. חם <i>Tom</i> , perfect. | 1. Gen. xxv. 27. |
| 2. מישור <i>Meeshour</i> , straight. | 2. Psalm xxvii. 11. |
| 3. נכון <i>Nokhouakh</i> , correct, upright. | 3. Prov. viii. 9. |
| 4. סלול <i>Solool</i> , a raised pathway. | 4. — xv. 19. |
| 5. שוה <i>Shoveh</i> , level, equal. | 5. Isa. xxviii. 25. |
| 6. באר <i>Boair</i> , to clear, explain. | 2. — xl. 4. |
| | 2. Jer. xlviii. 21. |
| | 6. Hab. ii. 2. |

The word *man*, as the author observes in his preface, "represents four Hebrew words, אדם *odom*, mankind, man (made) of the earth; עֵשׂה *eeesh*, a man of virtue, valiant; גֶּבֶר *gever*, a man of strength; אָכֹז *enough*, a mortal man, weak, feeble; and in Prov. xxx. 2, the English version reads, "surely I am more brutish than any man, and have not the understanding of a man;" which thus appears like

two ways of affirming the same thing; while in the Hebrew the exact use of terms, by a beautiful antithesis, gives a finished character to the passage. Thus, "Surely I am more ignorant than an עֵשׂה *eeesh*, I have not even the understanding of an אָכֹז *odom*."

In 1 Chron. x. 14, again, "it is stated that Saul enquired of a familiar spirit, and enquired not of the Lord, therefore he slew him;" while in 1

Sam. xxviii. 6, we read that "When Saul enquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not." Here is presented to the Bible student the difficulty of an apparent contradiction; which, however, is readily explained by referring to the Concordance, where we find that in 1 Sam. the Hebrew word translated enquired, is שאל *shoal*, to ask,* while the Hebrew word in 1 Chron. is דרש *dorash*, to search out, to search after."

A Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Zend, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, Gothic, German, and Slavonic languages. By Professor F. Bopp. Translated principally by Lieutenant Eastwick, M. R. A. S. Conducted through the press by Professor H. H. Wilson, M.A. F.R.S.

IF "the proper study of mankind is man," comparative grammar is worthy of the philosopher's most earnest attention, since it affords the ethnologist as safe a clue to the comparative antiquity and kindred of nations, as paleontology gives the geologist to the origin and succession of geological formations. The Germans have so far outstripped us in this fertile branch of philology, that we can for some time to come only hope to follow them, and we think the translators of Professor Bopp's work have earned our best thanks for disclosing to us the path they have taken.

Professor Bopp has brought into striking comparison the languages of the chief nations that compose the Caucasian or Indo-Teutonic family of man, of which he shews us that the Greeks and Romans, with the dark Sanscrit-speaking Hindoos, and fair-haired Saxons, were equally brethren.

He distinguishes languages into three classes (p. 102). "First, those with monosyllabic roots without the capability of contraction, and hence without organism, without grammar. This class comprises Chinese, where all is hitherto bare root, and the grammatical categories, and secondary relations after the main point, can only be discovered from the position of the roots in the sentence. Secondly, languages with monosyllabic roots, which are capable of combination, and obtain their organism and grammar nearly in this way alone. . . . To this class be-

longs the Sanscrit family of languages.* . . . Thirdly, languages with dissyllabic verbal roots, and three necessary consonants as single supporters of the fundamental meaning. This class comprehends merely the Semetic languages, and produces its grammatical forms, not simply by combination, like the second class, but by a mere internal modification of the roots."

The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland, anterior to the Anglo-Norman invasion; comprizing an Essay on the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland; which obtained the gold medal and prize of the Royal Irish Academy. By George Petrie, R.H.A., V.P.R.I.A. Dublin, 1845. Royal 8vo. pp. 528.

THE question of the origin and uses of the Round Towers of Ireland having been involved in speculation and romance by many of the previous writers on the subject, it is satisfactory to find that the investigation has at length been pursued with the view of fixing a period for their origin, within the bounds of legitimate history.

The line of research adopted by the author is not confined solely to the Round Towers, but is necessarily made to embrace the history and elucidation of the entire range of the early architectural antiquities of Ireland. The results of Mr. Petrie's inquiries are given at the commencement of his work, in the following conclusions, which it was the object of his inquiry to establish:—

I. That the Towers are of Christian and ecclesiastical origin, and were erected at various periods between the fifth and thirteenth centuries.

II. That they were designed to answer at least a twofold use: namely, to serve as belfries, and as keeps or places of strength, in which the sacred utensils, books, relics, and other valuables were deposited, and into which the ecclesiastics, to whom they belonged, could retire for security in case of sudden predatory attack.

III. That they were probably also

* And we may add the admirably constructed languages of the red men of America.—Rev.

used when occasion required as beacons and watch-towers.

The establishment of these conclusions will remove from the origin of this remarkable class of erections the veil of obscurity in which it has been enveloped, and show that they differ not in use or object from our own church steeples, in common with which they possess the same architectural features.

That the English church tower was a keep or place of security when required is shown by the existence of more than one border church in England; and that it was used as a beacon tower, and to a very late period, is evident by the existence of the apparatus for a light still existing on the church of Hadley in Middlesex; and that the other conclusions of the author would be verified by an examination of the history and architecture of our own towers we apprehend no English antiquary will be likely to dispute.

The uses of the Round Tower being ascertained, the task of investigating its architecture will only require to be followed by analogy with other structures, and will not lead us on to the remote ages and obscure history of the "Phœnicians, Persians, or Indo-Scythians," nor require us to transplant to Ireland the worship of Budh.

The first hundred and twenty pages are dedicated to a review of the theories of previous writers, which are examined with acuteness and candour; fanciful theories are exploded, and inconclusive reasoning refuted. We pass over this part of the work, contenting ourselves with giving the author's conclusions. For the residue of the book we propose to give to our readers a fair sample of the various matters which it contains, referring him to the volume itself for a fuller view of the opinions on the subject, with the author's research and authorities, than can be given in a review. Our antiquarian friends will see before them an interesting and wide-spread field of research, into what will be deemed to be a new branch of Christian antiquities; and in our object to convey a just idea of the subjects treated of in the work, we are aided by the loan of several of the two hundred and fifty-six woodcuts, which enrich the work,

kindly conceded to us by the publishers: and when we have given a fair specimen of the contents of the volume, we shall leave our readers to pursue the study to a greater extent by the aid of Mr. Petrie's researches.

The earliest Christian antiquities of Ireland were sometimes rude and humble. Among their ecclesiastical edifices we find "a cathedral of sawn wood, covered with reeds,"—"a quadrangular church of moist earth," forcibly reminding us of the humble church noticed by Maundrell, "walled with dirt, having for its ceiling only some rude traves laid athwart it, and covered with bushes to keep out the weather;" and lastly, "a monastery of smooth timber." But it is not to be concluded from these historical evidences that stone edifices of very early ages did not exist coeval with or even previous to the wooden erections. The remarkable conical structures of rude stone without cement, resembling the sort of building styled Cyclopean, are exceedingly curious, and are perhaps the earliest examples of stone construction in Ireland. Three of these extraordinary remains are engraved. The design of one somewhat resembles a bee-hive. Another, however, evidently of a succeeding date, presents in its section the pointed arch. These were the habitations of the Anchorites, the early saints of Ireland, as the "pillar stone," one of the simplest, but not the least pleasing, of the early Irish antiquities, was their memorial. An upright stone, plain and simple, ensigned with the holy cross, marked the resting-place of the first Irish Christians; one of which, covering the graves of seven anonymous Romans, missionary priests, perhaps from the centre of Christendom, is shown in an engraving (p. 139), and is probably the earliest example known. The inscriptions on these monumental crosses are as simple as the memorials themselves:—"A PRAYER FOR HEECAN THE PILGRIM," for example, in the vernacular tongue, and sometimes in Latin, is all that invokes the remembrance of the passer-by.

From these very early memorials of the Christian inhabitants of Ireland we are led to their ancient ecclesiastical structures, which form the more immediate objects of Mr. Petrie's in-

quity, and which are classed by him in the following order:

1. Churches.
2. Oratories.
3. Belfries.
4. Houses.
5. Erdanhs.
6. Kitchens.
7. Cashels.

We proceed briefly to notice these various heads in the same order. "Whatever difficulty," says the author, "I may have had to encounter in proving from historical evidences that the most ancient Irish churches were usually, if not always, of stone and lime cement; I shall, I think, have none in establishing this fact, from the characteristic features of the existing remains of the churches themselves; features which, as far as I know, have an antiquity of character rarely to be seen, or at least not hitherto noticed in any of the Christian edifices now remaining in any other country of Europe, and which to the intelligent architectural antiquary will carry a conviction of their remote age, superior to any written historical evidences relative to them now to be found."

The ancient Irish churches were of small size, their greatest length rarely exceeding 80 feet, and being usually not more than 60; a remarkable instance, the great church of Armagh, extending to 140 feet. We have before noticed the churches of Cornwall, which form the subjects of Mr. Haslam's work on Peranzabuloe, (reviewed in Feb. Mag. 1845, p. 163,) a class of structures evidently possessing a common origin with the Irish examples referred to in this work.

The details of the architecture of the Irish examples is very extraordinary; the doorways are pyramidal, like the openings in Egyptian and Greek buildings; the jambs, lintels, and masonry Cyclopean. An example is given in the accompanying engraving PLATE II. which represents the doorway of the church at Glendalough, popularly called Our Lady's Church, said to be erected by St. Kevin, and to be his burial place, "so that the erection may be fairly referred to the middle of the 6th century." We have selected it in preference to other examples perhaps of an earlier date, and possessing even

more striking features, on account of its superior finish, and the proofs of skill which it affords at so early a period. The progress of the history leads us from these examples to the *arched* doorway, which is remarkable for retaining the inwardly inclining jambs, until we arrive at a mode of architecture which of late has attracted much notice, "the long and short style," which, says Mr. Petrie, "is very generally seen in the ancient churches of Ireland;" it, however, is rarely found, except in the sides of the doorways and windows, though a few well-marked examples of it occur, as quoins to the external angles of churches of undoubted antiquity; as in the example taken from the older of the two churches of Monasterboise, in the county of Louth, which the author considers to be the original church of the place, and which exactly resembles the English specimens of their mode of building and is manifestly the offspring of the rude style just described.

We now come to a more ornamented style of architecture, about which less scope for controversy exists than with that of preceding ages; and here we cannot go on our way with Mr. Petrie so cordially as we have hitherto done. The Cyclopean doorway, which we have seen, in the progress of improvement, has changed its lintel for an arch, has at length grown into one of those ornamented doorways which are known in this country by the denomination of "Norman," being in truth only late Roman architecture, modified by the inventions of Byzantine and Lombardic architects. That specimens of this style in Ireland should possess a peculiar, and, if we may be allowed the term, a national character, is no more than we see the same style possessing in every other country. The Romanesque doorways of England and Normandy have each their generic character, and so has every example of the same style throughout Europe; there is even a peculiar stamp in the Norman of particular districts in England: for instance, Herefordshire, where ancient churches exhibit detail of a similar character to that shown in the next engraving; and that Ireland, insulated as it was, should in its architecture exhibit a character of its own, is not at all surprising; but

when we see this peculiar character accompanied by general features common to other Romanesque specimens wherever they may be found, we must own we do not feel at liberty to draw a conclusion from this circumstance that the Norman architecture of Ireland (we only use the phrase for the sake of identity) is of older date than the same style in this country: thus the doorway of the round tower of Timahoe retains its pyramidal-formed opening and inclining jambs, its peculiar Irish features; but, in common with the Byzantine, Lombardic, or Norman of every country, it shows a capital enriched with sculpture, its zigzags, and its recessed arches. If a capital similarly enriched with the following example was seen

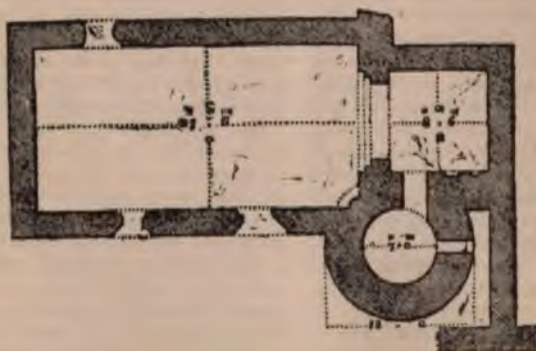


in an English church, its date judging from other specimens would not

be fixed earlier than the reign of Henry I.; it would not be contended, at most, that it was prior to the Norman conquest, certainly not of the tenth century. The surest guide to the age of an architectural specimen is afforded by the investigation of contemporary examples, which, however modified in minor details by local circumstances, are, wherever they are found, seen to resemble each other in their main features.

We cannot, upon any principles of archaeological evidence, attribute the round window given at p. 244, which so closely approaches to Patricksbourn and Barfreston (both in Kent) in its general style, and which even finds a parallel in Peterborough, to the middle of the eighth century. We have further a number of examples of architecture of the same stamp, which, for the sake of distinction alone, we term Norman, using the phrase only that it may point to the period at which the works were executed.

The ornamented chancel arch so clearly shows a period coeval with our Norman style, that we should attribute without hesitation to that date the chancel at least and the round tower of *Teampull Finghin*, Fincens Church at Clonmacnoise. The plan of this edifice (given below) proves that one round tower at least was certainly constructed with and attached to a church. The doorway of Templeconor is a plain arched opening, with inposts of a decided Roman stamp, and has far less of the Norman character about it than the ornamented specimens to



Teampull Finghin at Clonmacnoise.

which we have alluded: this doorway is referred to the early part of the eleventh century; why should the enriched and sculptured examples be given to an earlier period?

"That I may possibly err," Mr. Petrie adds, in his conclusion of the section on churches, "in the opinions offered as to the age of some of the examples of decorated architecture which I have adduced, [i. e. decorated Norman, and not Rickman's decorated,] I have already freely acknowledged, but the subject is now at least submitted to the learned on new grounds, and whatever may be their ultimate decision upon a matter so interesting, as illustrating the history of ecclesiastical architecture in Europe, my object must necessarily be attained—that of leading others to the discovery of truth—however I may myself have failed occasionally to see it." p. 343. The author, who states his opinions with so much fairness, will not take offence at our differing with him on this question; the whole section on churches is so valuable, and marked with so much patient research, that, even if too early a date may be assigned to any particular specimen, there is so much excellent matter in it that it will not fail to prove of the utmost utility and importance to the student of Irish archaeology.

ORATORIES form the next subject in the above enumeration. We pass over the author's disquisition on the etymology of the Irish word used to designate these smaller churches, from which it appears they were originally of wood, though afterwards erected with stone, differing only from churches in respect of size, and generally assimilating with the small churches in Cornwall, which were noticed in Mr. Haslam's work before referred to, however they might be altered by the subsequent addition of chancels and bell towers. We need not further notice these structures, as their architecture is not different from that of the churches.

BELFRIES form the third division of ecclesiastical antiquities, which leads us to the more immediate subject of the work. The following are four classes of facts which Mr. Petrie says will be proved by the descriptive notices of the ancient churches

and towers which will constitute the (forthcoming) third part of his inquiry.

1. That the towers are *never* found unconnected with ancient ecclesiastical foundations.

2. That their architectural styles exhibit no features or peculiarities not equally found in the original church with which they were locally connected, where it remains.

3. That on several of them Christian emblems are observable; and that others display in their details a style of architecture universally acknowledged to belong to Christian times.

4. That they possess invariably architectural features not found in any buildings in Ireland ascertained to be of Pagan times.

A view of Devenish tower as a perfect and finished example of the class is given; from this it appears they were furnished with pyramidal cappings, the usual finish of almost every Norman tower. That they were also places of security is evidently shewn by the strong double doors of the tower of Roscrea, and by a variety of extracts from ancient writings. The author also shews that the erection of some of the round towers was as late as the twelfth century; which is not only proved by the architecture, but corroborated by records shewing the completion of some in 1124, and even as late as 1238, the date of at least one tower, the period of the construction of which (at Annadown) has been preserved.

Their Christian origin is evinced by the holy cross being carved on the lintels of their openings, as on a window at Antrim, "a cross in a wheel," p. 403, and other examples; as well as in a relieve of the crucifixion on the key stone of the door of the round tower of Donaghmore," p. 409.

The architecture of the towers, as we before observed with regard to churches, is the Romanesque, marked with the peculiarity of the inclining jamb; one of the plainest, but at the same time one of the most regular arches, which is decidedly Roman in its character, is seen in the door of the greater tower of Clonmacnoise, which will not, we think, warrant any claim to greater antiquity than the many similar arches found alike in our own

country, and in continental buildings of the middle ages. This arch is shown (Plate II. fig. 2).

We have already given the plan of the church and tower of Teampull Finghin, at Clonmacnoise, a building which the author states to be obviously of much later date than the generality of round towers. A view of this tower, with the remains of the church, are shewn in the engraving in Plate III.

The fourth subdivision includes "Houses," *i. e.* the houses or cells of the abbots of the ancient religious establishments of the Irish. Our notice must necessarily be brief, but we are enabled to add a woodcut of one of the most remarkable, *viz.* St. Kevin's House at Glendalough, (Plate III. fig. 2) in which, though it has had an addition to the chancel and bell turret, is still to be traced the original character of the Saint's "House" or cell.

The bell-turret, a small round tower raised on the western gable, affords a further proof of the ecclesiastical character of the round tower. The English steeple reduced in size is often seen in a similar situation; here the round tower, evidently of a late period, has been joined to the church by a similar adaptation.

The three remaining subdivisions under which Mr. Petrie has arranged the antiquities of Ireland may be dismissed very summarily. "Érdanah" has been a controverted word. Mr. Petrie has taken some pains to ascertain the sense in which it was used by early writers, and, admitting that like the term "porticus" in the middle ages, it was ambiguous, has, we think, very justly concluded, that it was generally used to designate the "sacristy," or some structure dedicated to similar uses to that appendage of a church.

"Kitchens" are often spoken of in connexion with early monastic establishments. As the author has not met with the remains of any building of this class of an age anterior to the close of the twelfth century, he does not deem it necessary to dwell at any length on this branch of his subject.

CASHELS are the ancient circular inclosures which usually encompassed the group of buildings constituting the very early ecclesiastical establishments of Ireland. One of the finest castles remaining, and in which

strength was obviously intended, is that surrounding the ecclesiastical establishment of St. Molain on Inishmurry Island. It is minutely described, and particularly the gate of entrance, which is of Roman architecture, greatly resembling the Newport gate at Lincoln.

Well-coverings, tombs, and mills, are the last subjects treated of. There are engravings of the tombs, which are small edifices like chapels with high pointed roofs. Of *mills* the author observes that, though there are several mills in Ireland of very early antiquity, he has not met with any in connexion with the churches that appear of coeval date, and consequently deserving of further notice.

We have gone through the several subjects which constitute the contents of this volume, without entering upon any of the dissertations contained in the work, which it would be impossible satisfactorily to abridge, and which our readers who wish to study the question more at large will prefer to do in the volume itself.

We have not further space to notice the many interesting subjects of early date scattered through the volume, such as the very ancient leather case made to hold the celebrated book of Armagh; but we cannot omit to notice the crozier-head of Cormac Mac Carthy now in the author's possession; it is one of those very ancient examples in which the crook head is made to assume the form of a serpent inclosing in its fold a small statue of St. Michael overcoming the dragon; a crozier-head, an actual fac-simile of this Irish example, is engraved in Storer's Portfolio, with a drawing and description by Dr. Meyrick, who states that it was found near Wells, in Somersetshire; the only variation in the sculpture inclosed in the crook being that in the English example the wings of the archangel are preserved, while they are absent in the Irish, the hole, however, to which they were fastened remaining to shew their loss.

The third portion of the work, not yet published, will comprise descriptions and historical notices of the ancient religious edifices remaining in the several counties of Ireland, which

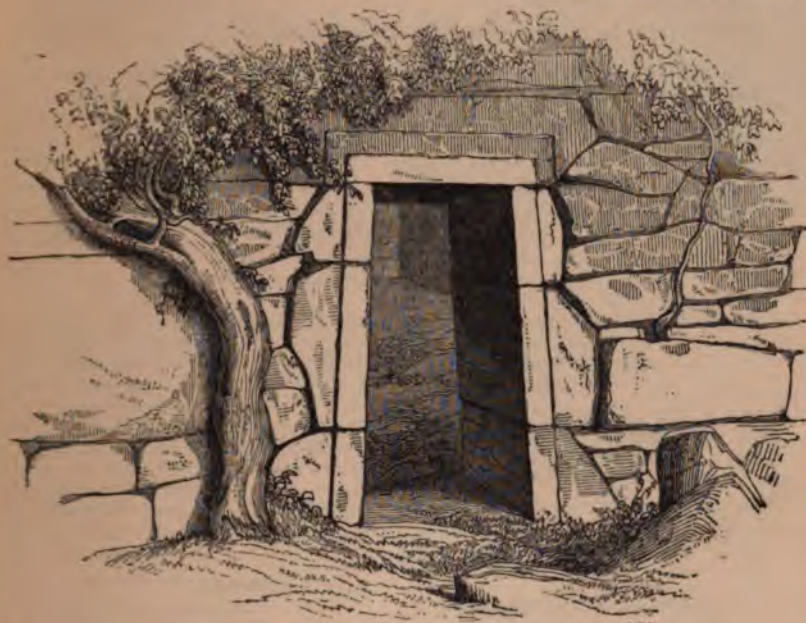


ROUND TOWER OF CLONMACNOISE.



ST. KEVIN'S HOUSE.

25307



DOORWAY OF THE CHURCH AT GLENDALOUGH.



ARCH AT CLONMACNOISE.

2020

2020

will complete the author's inquiries. The portion we have reviewed contains a rich treasury of Irish antiquities; the very full historical account, and the able investigation of the construction and style of the subjects treated upon, are replete with information. The part which pecu-

liarily relates to the Round Towers contains the most rational view of their origin and uses, and whenever the work is completed the antiquary will have to thank Mr. Petrie for one of the best aids to the study of Irish archaeology which has ever appeared in print.

Miscellaneous Poems. By E. P. Roberts.—We do not know whether we shall satisfy Miss Roberts by our little selection from her poetical nosegay; but as we have only in our power to take two flowerets from the vase, we have chosen those which perhaps may not be the brightest, but are among the most pleasing. But, to drop the metaphor, her poems are creditable to her talents and taste, and she has only to proceed *diligently* and discreetly in her honourable career.

VISIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

Oh! spirit of my childhood,
I would win thee back again
From thy haunts beneath the wild wood,
From many a fairy glen.

I would win thee back now sorrow
My youthful way has crossed,
That the visions of to-morrow
In thy witchery be lost.

Often will a soothing dream
Of a younger, happier day,
Fling o'er my soul its sunlight gleam
Ere it vanishes away.

That whispers of a mirthful heart
As lightsome as the air,
And voices gay that laughed apart
From every thought of care.

It breathes the balm of early morn,
Where, 'mid its odour sweet,
Upon the daisy-spangled lawn
Was the rush of baby feet;

When every dew-drop was a gem
More treasured in my eyes
Than the richly-jewelled diadem,
A monarch's crown and prize.

It brings me back to many a nook
Where hummed the mountain-bee,
And the rippling of the silver brook
Made soft, sweet melody.

While the thrilling of the blackbird's
And the plover's evening call, [song,
Were borne the sunset breeze along
With the distant waterfall.

And then my thoughts of olden times,
The day-dreams of the past,
Such wild and weird imaginings
As I deemed would always last,

How oft they come athwart my brain,
Fancies I loved so well,
And conjure days of old again,
As with a magic spell!

Oh! spirit of my childhood,
I would win thee back once more,
To roam with me the wild wood,
Or picture scenes of yore.

I would win thee back now sorrow
My youthful way has crossed,
That the visions of to-morrow
In thy witchery be lost.

ON THE NIGHT-SCENTED STOCK.

There is a simple floweret blowing
'Mid Flora's lovely train,
'Tis one, if e'er it meets the eye
You scarce would look again.
It breathes no balm of eastern lands,
It boasts no brilliant hue;
'Tis an unlovely, scentless thing,
As e'er in garden grew.

The bright hot sun is glowing
Through Summer's lovely hours,
And her sweet warm breath is laden
With the perfume of her flowers.
In vain the gold light glances
O'er those petals dim and dun;
They yield no breath of gratitude
To the glad and radiant sun.

But go when day is faded
In the brightly-glowing west,
When her lovely ones are folded
In a soft and quiet rest;
When the clear pale moon is shining
From a blue and spangled throne,
Beaming upon these stars of earth
The lustre of her own.

Oh! then, when daylight's flowers
Are bound in breathless sleep,
When the silver dew of even
Each leaf and petal steep;
When closed, and cold, and scentless,
Each garish flower lives,
That one unclosed, unlovely plant,
A fragrant odour gives.

And thus, when Hope is brightest,
And Fortune's golden ray
Gilds with a dazzling splendour
Life's sweet and early day;

When every voice breathes kindness,
And happiness, and truth,
And strewing with their fragile flowers
The sunny paths of youth;

Not then the strong but quiet faith
Of the true heart is given,
That firm enduring love that takes
Its attributes from Heaven.
'Twill live amid the gauds of earth
A scarcely noticed thing,
But waits for Sorrow's gloomy night
Its sweetest gifts to bring.

Dryburgh Abbey, and other Poems.
By the Rev. T. A. Holland, A.M.—All
we can do with this volume is to extract a
few of the lines at the commencement,
and then, if the reader approves them, he
can pursue without us his poetical journey.

Dryburgh! I fain would sing thy towers,
Thy ruddy rocks, thy oaken bowers;
Primeval woods, whose awful shade
Arched the hoar Druids' vista glade,
Ere yet yon rev'rend pile arose
Mid twilight's gloom and dark repose.
Oh that my song, borne on the gale,
To lovely Poynings' sylvan vale,
Might Anglia's southern summits hail,
Where the rude pipe of pastoral key
Wakened my infant minstrelsy!
Nay, hush! my harp; thy feeble note
Cannot aspire in air to float,
Nor mount aloft on eagle wings,
Like the young heart's imaginings.
But lo! from Kildon's emerald crown
The Scotian Muse looks gladsome down!
Plays o'er her cheek a radiant smile,
And waves her beck'ning hand the while.
Yet stay, my harp! that meteor bright
Has oft beguiled the wayward wight,
Till prone 'neath Fame's impending steep
He sinks in Lethe's sunless deep, &c.

At the end of the volume are some
poems of a lighter mood, epigrams, and
so forth, as—

THE QUEEN'S TRIAL.

In sleep are the Bishops their sapiences hiding?
Or why, when a motion the House is dividing,
Do they motionless stick to their stations?
And why, when Spineto can't construe a word,
So silently sits each right reverend lord?
Are they dreaming of better—*translations*?

ON A BOOK ENTITLED "PROPAGANDA."

My kindred quill can scarce refuse
To blurt this gentle slander:
Sure it must be some *proper goose*
That penned the *propa-ganda*.

We quote the next poem in preference to
others of more power and variety, because
shortness is more suitable to our
s.

THE HOURS.

At early dawn, when from the Eastern hill
The golden eye of morn awakes the prime,
And dewy mists from lowland field and rill
Breathe upward, while each hoary wild lies
still,
Methought I heard the low-toned wheels of
Time
Up the far dusk, keeping their way sublime
Still constant on, while mortal labours stay;
And hearing, sighed, 'Tis thus the moments
keep
Their fleeting course, and bear our lives away,
With even swiftness, whether toil or sleep
Or pleasure cheat us with supposed delay.
Mocked by the still-paced round of night and
day,
They, like the river to its far-off shore,
Through light from darkness glide—once seen
and seen no more.

SANTA CROCE.

I stood, and saw the pictured gloom enfold
Grey Santa Croce, crossed by dusky rays
That dimmed its columned aisle, as from of
old
Its ancient air lay slumbering o'er the cold
Dark dwellers underneath, when to my gaze,
Shade-like, 'mid that grey gloom of distant
days
She stood, whom Petrarch looked on there,
and caught
That love too strong for death. A tender
gleam,
Like moonlight, fell around her, baffling
thought.
Strange! 'twas remembrance thither stole,
and brought
That smile of sweetness from my breast's deep
stream,
More strong than fancy, and transferred the
dream
To thee—from her whom a less hallowed fire
Hath made immortal by the love-devoted lyre.

Dramatic Sketches, and other Poems.
By the Rev. J. Wills, A.M.—This volume
is formed chiefly of a collection of verses
at different times printed in magazines and
other periodical works. Of the three
dramatic poems we prefer "The Last
Days of Nero;" for we entertain little
sympathy with the *gentlemen in black* who
form the *dramatis personæ* in the Court of
Darkness. We give as a specimen of the
author's lyrical efforts a Song of Nero.

NERO.

—My dear Pansa,
Thou dost exaggerate; yet thy taste deserves
What effort I can make. Ahem! Dear friends,
Excuse a little hoarseness.—

The ages of past time, which crown
The hoary heights of that lone mountain
Above the Muses' ancient fountain,
With awful silence yet look down
Upon the vales of old renown.

Old Peneus through his own still vale
Flows on, his ancient murmur keeping,
With all his silver eddies weeping,
And pours his unremitting wail
To the stern ear of Silence round,
Where Pan's blithe groups once beat the
ground,

Where Faun and Dryad used to meet
By fountain edge or hollow tree;
Where startled maiden oft did flee
The far-heard Satyr's cloven feet,
In sylvan revelry.

There Daphne's golden boughs are wreathing,
As for the Pythian's sun-bright hair;
And still sweet airs from Heaven on thee
'Twixt Ossa and Jove's mountain breathing;
And still the fairest summers flee
O'er the soft vales of Thessaly;
And Tempe, glorious as of old,
To Arcady when Phœbus sung,
Still looks as like that age of gold;
But the bright God hath left the fold,
His lute and hunter-bow unstrung.
Lonely are the vales of story,
Silent is the voice of glory,
Mute the bard, the lyre of old;
Death upon the world hath rolled.

Essays on some of the Prophecies of Scripture. By E. G. Marsh, A.M.—The author believes in the millennium, or personal reign of Christ on earth; and that we are living in the last times, when all the prophecies are rolling rapidly to a conclusion. The author incidentally mentions the Moravians thus: "There is one small church which in comparatively modern days has acted in some measure up to the spirit of this commission. The Moravians, at a time when their whole numbers, through the controlling effect of Romish persecution, did not exceed six hundred persons, conceived the noble project of sending out from that small and indigent body missionaries in various directions to the heathen; and in nine years, with no other property but industry, and no other agent than faith and love, they actually sent out teachers to Greenland, Lapland, North and South America, Egypt, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Persia, and Tartary, and have continued most of them in action till this day; and certainly a blessing has rested on their efforts sufficient to warrant us in believing that had the church at large done so from the first, had even a large section of the church done so, earnestly, zealously, and self-denyingly, in dependance on the divine promise, and with prayer for the divine blessing, there would not be now a professedly heathen nation," &c.

Practical Measures. By D. D. Jamieson.—The author briefly touches on the main subjects connected with the interests and institutions of the country; as

finance, law, currency, emigration, corn, railways, &c. In FINANCE he would repeal the taxes on consumption, &c. and make an equal tax of sixteen per cent. on all alike, and re-adjust the land tax, which is now only three pence in the pound. In CORN, he would have a free trade, with compensation to the landlords. For the POOR, he would adopt the Eastbourne system of spade husbandry. In CURRENCY, his object is to keep the note at the same value as gold, by a process he mentions. EMIGRATION he advocates. In LAW, less attention is to be paid to precedent; and in RAILWAYS the expenses and fares are to be bound by law. In EDUCATION, he proposes less to be learnt by book, and more by practical methods, on Locke's plan.

Charge delivered by Archdeacon Wilberforce.—This Charge should not have been overlooked, for there are two topics discussed in it well worthy of attention: 1. The destitute state of the poor districts in London, as regards spiritual instruction; 2. The errors of the Oxford (so called) divinity. With respect to the former head, it appears that in the parish of Lambeth, out of a population of 120,000, there is only church-room for 20,000. In Bermondsey, out of 30,000, for 3000, and but two clergymen, one attending to 17,000 persons! In St. George the Martyr there are above 50,000 persons, with 2500 sittings. Church schools for 500, out of a population of 50,000, is about the average. Such is the ignorance of the poor in these wretched districts, that a visitor occasions amazement if not alarm. "One man," to quote from the Reader's Journal, "thought my calling quite a new thing. He spoke of the great neglect of the poor in England, compared with Ireland, where he observed the priests are incessantly after them." No one appears to be after them here, for the only attempt at visiting in these districts recorded is in these words: "A Quaker came round some years ago with hand-bills and little books. Even if we cared not for them," says the writer justly, "how shall they be smitten, and we not feel the vengeance? We who are bound up with them in the bundle of a common life, we who have sinfully winked at their increasing hopeless degradation," &c.

The Dawn of Life. By a Clergyman. fcp. 8vo. pp. vi. 190.—This little volume may be said to occupy a department in the range of practical divinity, namely, Scripture Characters; and in some respects it resembles Lindley Murray's "Power of Religion on the Mind." Its object is to

trace the beginning and progress of religious influence in various persons of different character. The characters selected are eleven in number, from Samuel to the Philippians. This particular volume may not find its way into every clergyman's hands, but some such knowledge as it contains of human nature and divine grace is necessary for a skilful exercise of his office. Whether he adopts its technicalities or not, he will find it an effectual help in studying the variety of characters which his congregation is sure to include, such as the well-inclined, the late repentant, the mere moralist, the worldling, and the opposer. Indeed, it is rather a defect that we have not more works of a psychological nature. In the early part of the last century it was usual to publish "Cases of Conscience," and some of them have been reprinted in our time; but a more copious collection is necessary. Much may be gleaned from such works as Cecil's Remains, the Life of Henry Martyn, and other biographies, and the scattered contents of religious periodicals. Perhaps the hint we thus throw out may be adopted by some one, who has time and discernment sufficient to compile such a miscellany.

Lessons on the Miracles of our Blessed Lord. By the Author of *Lessons on Objects*, &c. pp. viii. 234.—These lessons were drawn up many years ago for the use of a friend engaged in Sunday school tuition, and the approval of several clergymen has led to its publication. The authoress observes that "many who would willingly give their time and talents to the task are at a loss how to begin, and painfully feel their own unpreparedness for the labour of teaching the ignorant; others undertake the office without due consideration of the difficulties they have to cope with, and are cast down from finding their success fall so short of their expectation." (p. iii.) We have put the book itself into use at home, and our opinion of it is, that it makes an excellent teacher's, or even a parent's manual.

Spinal Affections, and the Prone System of treating them, with numerous Cases. By James Coles, M.R.C.S. &c. fcp. 8vo. pp. xxi. 320.—The uniform success which, as the author states, has attended the judicious application of this system, makes such a publication desirable, especially as it appears that impositions have been practised, and attempts have been made to deprive him of the merit of invention in some particulars. The book describes the nature and causes of spinal distortions, the dif-

ferent methods of treating them, and the results of the two positions adopted, supine and prone. Not only is the main subject considered copiously in its several details, but many domestic hints on a variety of subjects may be gathered from it. To mistresses of ladies' schools it is likely to prove very serviceable, as such cases, or at least such tendencies, are so often found among their pupils, and as a good deal may be learned from it as to the habits necessary for meeting them.

Sketches for Youth. By Cesar Malan, D.D. square fcp. 8vo. pp. 264.—The name of Malan has obtained such a celebrity on the continent, that many who know the author of this book as a writer in graver departments will be curious to meet him in the character of a composer of tales for youth. The one of the most stirring interest, *Theobald the Iron-hearted*, is a military story, the scene of which is laid in the war of the Hussites. Others are of a simpler cast, but all exhibit the author's ability, and his piety. Some pleasing wood-cuts illustrate the volume.

England and its People, or a Familiar History for Young Persons. By Emily Taylor. 12mo. pp. vii. 387, second edition.—This little book bears a strong recommendation on its front, in the name of its authoress, a circumstance which has its convenience for ourselves, as it dispenses with the task of close examination. But even if such were our intention, it has not always been in our power, for some of our juvenile friends have taken such a fancy to the volume that we have been obliged to make acquaintance with it at intervals. The authoress mentions that it originated in a child's question,—“Whether the language we now speak in England was always spoken here?” to answer which it was necessary to give an account of the people, or, if we may borrow a learned term, an *ethnology*. One object was, not to confine the work to the history of the *kings* of England, but to pay some attention “to the progress of education, of religion, of manners, habits, and institutions.” It is pleasingly and concisely written, with a desire to be impartial; nor must we complain if its inclination, in the attempt, is sometimes different from our own. We wish, however, that the authoress had seen Mr. Bruce's preface to the Parker Society's reprint of Hutcheson's works, where she would have learned that the story of Cranmer's forcing King Edward VI. to sign the death-warrant of a schismatic is apocryphal; and we think that her account of the late Queen Caroline might be modified

by reading Lord Malmesbury's Diary. The castle of Chalus, where Richard I. was mortally wounded, was not situated in *Normandy*, but in the *Limousin*: an error which might naturally arise, from considering Richard as duke of Normandy, as if his continental transactions must therefore have occurred in that province. A profusion of wood-cuts ornaments the volume, and will delight its juvenile readers.

Capital Punishments unsanctioned by the Gospel, and unnecessary in a Christian State. In a Letter to the Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart. By the Rev. H. Christmas. 8vo. pp. 38.—The subject has been studied in earnest by the author, who takes the adverse side of the question, and none can deny that capital punishments, from whatever cause, have at present rather a hardening than a deterring effect. Yet we cannot assent to the arguments with which he combats the main obstacle to their removal, viz. the injunction in Genesis ix. 6. His translation is opposed to

the sense both of ages and of nations; and the Vulgate, on which he relies for support, is rather a paraphrase, or, indeed, an abridgment, than a version; nor do its commentators, Jansenius for instance, draw from it the meaning which he has done. The best commentary on the passage is that in the *Annotations*, inaccurately called the *Assembly's*, in which the Pentateuch was done by Ley, sub-dean of Chester, who has carefully investigated the verse in question, and anticipated Mr. Christmas's argument. We would further ask, how is the expression, *his blood shall be shed*, to be referred to divine vengeance only? for it rather intimates human agency, even exclusive of the preceding words *by man*. Perhaps it may seem hypercritical to object to the title, but capital punishments are neither sanctioned nor unsanctioned by the *gospel*, for the question turns on the *law*, Mosaic or Noahian. But, while we thus differ from Mr. Christmas, we readily admit that the cause he advocates has seldom, if ever, been urged more ably or more feelingly.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The committee elected at the anniversary meeting of this society in May, with instructions to revise the laws on the basis of a scheme then submitted to the members, and with an understanding that the public meetings of the society in Cambridge should be discontinued until all necessary changes should have been satisfactorily carried into effect, have reported that, at the first committee meeting after the anniversary, Mr. Stokes, one of the six elected, resigned his place on the committee. The following gentlemen, of whom the two last alone had not already served on the committee, were added to the number:—

Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. Trinity Coll.

J. S. Forbes, esq. M.A. Christ Coll.

J. J. Bevan, esq. M.A. Trin. Coll.

Sir S. Glynne, Bart. M.P. Ch. Ch. Oxf.

F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P. M.A. Trinity College.

The committee have appointed A. J. B. Hope, esq. M.P. M.A. Trinity College, to be chairman; the Rev. F. W. Witts, M.A. King's College, to be treasurer; and the Rev. B. Webb, M.A., the Rev. J. M. Neale, M.A. of Trinity College, and F. A. Paley, esq. M.A. St. John's College, to be secretaries.

The interval of the long vacation, as usual, suspended all but the regular work of the society. Since that time various

causes, among which may be mentioned the lamented illness of the President, have combined to prevent their having satisfactorily arranged its affairs.

Among the presents received are some original drawings and measurements of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, by J. B. Gardiner, esq.; and some interesting rubbings of brasses, lately executed by the Messrs. Waller.

The third part of the "Transactions" of the society, containing a selection of the papers read at the public meetings, has been published.

The committee have made grants towards the restoration of the church of St. John, Croxton-Kerrial, co. Leicester; of the Norman tower at Bury St. Edmund's; and towards the rebuilding of the church of St. James's, Woolsthorpe, Lincolnshire. Other applications have been refused, the works not having appeared satisfactory, or the cases not being of sufficient urgency. A grant has been made to encourage the publication of a beautiful series of drawings of the first pointed chancel of St. Leonard, Hythe.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

The increasing demand for the means of sound and economical education, especially for young men intended for Holy Orders, has induced the University of Durham to make provision for that pur-

pose, by facilitating the admission, and shortening the period of residence necessary for obtaining a License in Theology. Regulations have been made for this purpose, and a new hall, under the title of "Bishop Hatfield's Hall," will be opened in October, 1846, for the admission of general students, wherein the strictest regard will be paid to economy. The Rev. David Melville, M.A. has accepted the office of Principal.

The Bishop of Durham has already founded an Exhibition of the annual value of 10*l*. (with a preference to a member of the above hall,) for the encouragement of theological students; and the Warden has received the promise of several temporary donations to be applied to the same purpose.

THE IRISH COLLEGES.

The charters of incorporation of the three new colleges were formally signed and sealed on the 29th of December. The following are the names of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents:—

CORK.—Robert Kane, esq., Doctor of Medicine, President; John Ryan, esq., LL.D., Vice-President.

BELFAST.—The Rev. Pooley Shouldham Henry, D.D., President; Thomas Andrews, Doctor of Medicine, Vice-President.

GALWAY.—The Very Rev. Joseph Wm. Kirwan, Clerk, President; Edward Berwick, esq., Barrister-at-law, Vice-President.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The "Maitland Prize," (value 100*l*.) for this, the first year of its institution, "by the friends of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Peregrine Maitland, out of esteem for his character and principles, and for his disinterested zeal in the East," has been adjudged to George Nugée, B.A. (1842) scholar of Trinity college. Subject of the Essay—"The necessity for Christian Education to elevate the native character in India."

The Hulsean Prize, for the best English dissertation on the Evidences, Prophecies, and Miracles of Christianity, has been adjudged to Christopher Babington, esq. B.A. (1843) of St. John's college. Subject—"The influence of the Christian Religion in promoting the abolition of Slavery in Europe."

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 8. Henry Hallam, esq., Vice-President, in the chair.—Two new Fellows were elected. J. A. Repton, esq., F.S.A., exhibited several portraits on panel, the property of Mr. Majendie, of Hedingham Castle, apparently copies executed towards the close of the sixteenth century, from authentic originals. They represent the Emperor Maximilian; Albert, Archduke of Austria; Philip the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, and his Duchess; John Sans Peur; Philip II., King of Spain; and other distinguished personages.

G. Grant Francis, esq. laid before the society some documents connected with the history of Swansea, amongst which was a Charter from Oliver Cromwell, confirming the letters-patent of 1655, by which the Protector had granted that Swansea should become a free town and borough, and granting one representative in Parliament, dated May 3, 1658.

Mons. Delapierre, secretary of the Belgian Legation, communicated a document discovered in the course of his researches amongst the Records in Flanders. He stated that numerous evidences of the connexion which subsisted between England

and that country in ancient times, had fallen under his notice, tending to prove the Flemish origin of many works of art or decoration still preserved in England. The works of the Flemish carvers in wood were in especial esteem, and numerous fine examples exist in the churches of Norfolk and other parts of England, which may be regarded as their productions. The document found by Mons. Delapierre related to a dispute which had occurred at Bruges, in the year 1441, between William Carebis, a Scotch merchant, and a certain monk of Melrose Abbey, acting on behalf of the abbot of that monastery, and Cornelius de Aeltre, citizen of Bruges, and master of the art of carpentry, who had agreed to supply certain stalls for Melrose, after the fashion of the stalls in the Abbey Church of Dunis, in Flanders, and carved according to the design of those which existed in the choir of Thoson, near Bruges. The work had been impeded by popular commotions at Bruges, during which the master carver had been deserted by his workmen, and suffered severe losses. It is probable that many similar evidences exist in the archives of Flanders, which would throw

light on the history of art in England, and show the extent of that influence which the productions of our continental neighbours exerted at various times in forming the prevailing taste of the day in regard to works of art, as well as the elegancies or decorations serving as accessories to domestic or church architecture. Several of the splendid engraved works preserved in England, used as sepulchral brasses, were unquestionably produced by artificers of Flanders, although few similar examples are now to be found in that country.

An original relation was then read, supplied by Thos. Lott, esq. F.S.A. from the records of the Corporation of London, and describing the muster of the citizens before Henry VIII. in the year 1538, in consequence of apprehension of foreign invasion, instigated by the Pope. This recital gave a lively picture of the wealth and superb array of the citizens, exhibiting also the alacrity with which they responded to the call of the sovereign, and the prevalent feeling of the times in opposition to any Papal influence.

Jan. 15. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. W. D. Haggard, esq. exhibited a medal of the 16th century.

Alfred J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A., communicated a paper on the subject of an ancient entrenchment remaining at the south-west angle of Wimbledon Common, Surrey, considered by Camden to be a vestige of the battle between Ceaulin king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbert king of Kent, described in the Saxon chronicle to have occurred in the year 568, at a place called *Wibandune*. Mr. Kempe, without controverting the suggestion of Camden as to the scene of that engagement, was disposed to think that the work was constructed by the Britons; he observed that places, the names of which were formed on the Celtic term *Dinas* or *Dunum* — which was often changed into *don*, *ton*, *toen*, &c. had generally a British origin. In the Roman Itineraries many such names were to be found, as *Camalodunum*, *Sorbiodunum*, *Uxellodunum*, &c. *Dun* or *Dune*, in the Irish and Erse dialects, signified a fort or strong post upon a hill. Such was the entrenchment at Wimbledon. The prefix was probably derived from the name of *Wimbald*, a Saxon proprietor of the place; and thus from the simple record of the name it might be concluded that a British *Dune*, or hill fortress, had passed into the hands of a Saxon lord. The entrenchment at Wimbledon is of oval form, and peculiar construction; it has an inner vallum, foss, and outer vallum, which forms a covered way running round the

exterior line of the foss; by this arrangement an assaulting force would be met by a double line of projectiles.

Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A., communicated a memoir on a fictile vase found at Vulci, being one of the hundred select vases of the Prince of Canino's collection, sold to the British Museum. The figures with which it is painted were shown to relate to the family of Agamemnon; and Mr. Birch, in its illustration, entered at full into the several versions of the myth of the Oresteidae.

Jan. 22. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

Lord Albert Conyngham presented another cast of the inscriptions in the church of Llanvair Waterline, to which attention has been lately recalled, (see our last Magazine, p. 77, and engravings in the Archæological Journal, vol. ii. pp. 269, 404.) He referred to Sir Samuel Meyrick's supposition, that they contain a system of musical notation, and expressed his opinion that it was far from improbable.

George Godwin, jun. esq. F.R.S. exhibited an ancient spear-head of bronze, sixteen inches long, found in excavating in the Fulham road, not far from the Western Cemetery.

The reading of Mr. Birch's paper was then concluded.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Central Committee, continued from p. 78:—

July 7. The Rev. F. T. Bayley, Vicar of Brookthorpe, Gloucestershire, communicated a rubbing taken from an early incised slab, (engraved in the Archæological Journal, ii. 383,) recently discovered in the church of St. Bride's, Glamorganshire. It measures in length 6 ft. 5 in., by 1 ft. 8 in. at the head, and 1 ft. 2 in. at the feet; the edge is bevelled, measuring 2 in. and a half in width, and bears the following inscription: ✠ IOHAN : LE : BOTILER : GIT : ICI : DEU : DE : SA : ALME ; AIT : MERCI : AMEN. He is represented with his legs crossed; he is armed in a hawk-bark and *chausses* of mail, and wears a long surcoat, open in front. The only portion of plate armour is a small scull-cap, or cervelière, on the front of which appears a fleur-de-lis, between two covered cups, and the shield, which hangs over the left arm, is charged with three covered cups, the bearing of Botiler. The spurs have rowels, and the feet rest on a wivern. In the right hand he holds his sword, drawn and upraised, and there appears a wavy line or ridge along the middle of the blade, which is of very unusual occurrence. The

fashion of ornamenting the headpiece with any heraldic device is also unusual, and the only example hitherto noticed is supplied by the monumental portraiture at Mana, of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who died A. D. 1119. That prince is represented as wearing a head-piece, similar in form to the Phrygian bonnet, and decorated with a golden lion, being part of the heraldic charge which is displayed upon his shield. A branch of the Butler family appears to have been settled at Llaneltid, in Glamorganshire, not far distant from St. Bride's. "Johannes le Botiller, de Laynultyt" was knight of the shire of Gloucester, A. D. 1324, 17 Edw. II. The effigy, however, appears to be of earlier date, and exhibits the peculiarities assigned to the later part of the thirteenth century.

Mr. W. H. Clarke, of York, sent impressions of two coins of the usurper Causarius, one of Victorinus, one of Constantians, and a very small Constantine recently found at York, and a large coin of Allectus, found at Bishophill.

In a subsequent letter to the secretary, Mr. Clarke inclosed impressions of several coins of William the Conqueror, and Rufus, discovered in digging the foundation of a house in Jubbergate, the ancient quarters of the Jews of York. They were found at the depth of six feet from the surface on the 21st of June, and were in number about 300. Mr. Hawkins observed that the type of these silver pennies of the Conqueror, with the exception of one, as he had been informed, was that of 234 in the "Silver Coins of England," and that all he had been able to learn of the one exception, was, that the face was in profile. The whole number discovered was reported to be about 600, but Mr. Hawkins had been able to obtain a view of 167 pieces only; and he had communicated to the Numismatic Chronicle a list of the moneyers whose names are not given by Ruding, about twenty-five in number. A single penny of the Confessor was discovered with these coins of William the Conqueror.

July 21. The Rev. J. Graves, of Borris-in-Ossory, made a communication relative to certain mounds frequently observed in the low moory lands of the Queen's county, especially in the neighbourhood of bogs, which appear to be composed of small fragments of grit-stone, mixed with particles of charcoal, stating his belief that these mounds afford proof of mining operations having been carried on in remote times by the native Irish. The Queen's county, the ancient district of Leix, was not made shire ground, or planted with English colonists, until after the year 1557.

The Rev. R. C. Bontell, of Sandridge,

Herts, Local Secretary, communicated a notice of a mural painting representing the incredulity of St. Thomas, recently discovered in the Abbeychurch of St. Alban's, and engraved in the Journal, p. 387. It is executed upon one of the large Norman buttress-strips in the interior of the north transept, on its eastern side. Its size is 8 ft. 10 in. by 5 ft. 10 in. The heads are very good. St. Thomas has a blue robe, and a crimson or rather scarlet mantle: the figure of the Saviour is habited in a whitish-grey vestment, fastened by a golden morse. The nimbus around either head has been gilt.

Aug. 4. The Rev. William Haslam, of Perranzabuloe, communicated a drawing of the sepulchral stone at Fowey, noticed by Leland, Lluyd, and Borlase. It is a rough slab of granite, about 8 feet in height, one in width, and one in thickness. The inscription may be thus read: *STANSIVS HIC IACET CVNOWNR FILIVS*. Lluyd proposed the reading *CVNOMOR*. At the top there is a sort of mortice in which Mr. Haslam imagines that a cross might have been fixed; and on the side opposite to that which bears the inscription there is a small cross, carved in relief. Borlase supposed that this memorial might have been erected in the seventh century.

Two singular personal seals were communicated. The Rev. John Horner, Rector of Mells, Somersetshire, forwarded an impression from a matrix found at Mells. It is a seal of oval form, measuring 1 inch. and a tenth by nine-tenths. The device is curious: it is composed of a kind of branch, terminating in large masses of leaves, over which is seen a human head, with a long beard, placed in a bowl, probably intended to represent the head of St. John the Baptist in a charger; below is seen a lion couchant. The legend runs thus: *FRANGE . LEGE . REGE*. Immediately after each word there is a star; there is also a crescent and a star (not united) before the initial letter. Date, *s.* Edward III.?

The Rev. Daniel B. Langley, LL.D., Vicar of Olney, Bucks, sent an impression from a brass matrix of circular form, measuring in diameter 1 inch, discovered at Lavendon, near Olney, not far from the ruins of the castle. In the centre there is a head seen full-face, possibly intended to represent either the Saviour (the vernicle or *verum icon*) or the head of the Baptist. It is surrounded by four small busts, the faces in profile, each turned in a different direction to that which is placed opposite to it. The inscription is in English: ** NON . SWILK : AS : I . (none such as I.)* Date, 14th century?

Mr. Way read a letter from Dr. Travis,

of Scarborough, respecting a gold torques ploughed up in the spring of 1843, in a field between the villages of Scalby and Combouts. This ornament, of which Dr. Travis forwarded a drawing, is twisted, with hooks at the extremities; thirty-five inches in length, (exclusive of the hooks, which are each one inch and a half long,) and one-sixth of an inch thick. It is of very pure gold, and weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 dwt. By the liberal permission of Timothy Harcastle, esq. to whom it belongs, this torques is now deposited for inspection in the Scarborough museum. Representations of similar gold torques, discovered in Ireland, are given in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. v. pl. 29. Dr. Travis added that many flint arrow-heads, and an urn containing calcined bones, were discovered at the same spot. The urn is figured in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., with a description by Jabez Allies, esq. F. S. A.

The report of a threatened destruction of the ancient building in Norwich, called the Strangers' Hall, for the purpose of erecting a convent on its site, (see August, p. 181,) was contradicted on the authority of the Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern District.

Mr. Way laid before the Committee a sketch of the sculptured tympanum of the south door of Ruardean church, Gloucestershire, to which his attention had been called by Sir Samuel Meyrick, on account of the curious features of costume which it presents. It appears to have been sculptured in the earlier part of the twelfth century, and is very similar to the contemporary work of the same subject at the neighbouring church of Brinsop, of which a representation had been given in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 271. The figure appears to represent St. George, his head protected by a head-piece of the form termed Phrygian, precisely similar to that which appears in the monumental portraiture of Geoffrey Plantagenet, who died A.D. 1149. (See Stothard's *Monum. Effigies*.) The general form of the armour on the head, as seen on the Great Seals of Stephen and Henry II., is of this Phrygian fashion. The St. George at Ruardean, (of which an engraving was given in our Magazine for May 1836,) is a knight, attired in a tunic, open at the side and fitting closely to the body, as if girt around the waist; over this is seen a flowing mantle, fastened on the breast by a brooch. The prick spur has a recurved point, without any neck. There is a *poitrail*, or strap, around the breast of the horse, and the cantel of the saddle is high. The tunic and mantle appear likewise in the portraiture of Geoffrey le Bel, the latter being of very unusual occurrence in con-

nection with any features of military costume. The mode in which the drapery is treated, the folds being represented by parallel rolls, of almost equal breadth throughout their length, seems to characterize the rude sculpture of the twelfth century, of which several singular examples occur in Herefordshire and the neighbouring counties.

The Rev. John Horner, Rector of Mells, Somerset, communicated an account of some mural paintings recently discovered on the north wall of a chantry chapel, adjoining to the chancel of Mells church. On the removal of the first coats of whitewash, the walls were found to have been entirely covered with texts of Scripture, probably inscribed thereon during the time of Edward VI.; these passages of Holy Writ were not found to correspond with any version known to Mr. Horner. On removing the surface whereon these had been painted the original colouring of the walls appeared; and behind a large mural tablet two figures were discovered, which appear to have been intended to pourtray Aquila and Priscilla, engaged at work on a piece of tapestry hangings. They are mentioned in Acts xviii. 2, as tent-makers by occupation, and, from the similarity of the implement they hold to a shoemaker's measure, it seems that they were adopted as the patrons of that craft.

Aug. 25. Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, sent for exhibition a steel scissor-case, elaborately engraved, date about the end of the sixteenth century. It was dug up some years ago in forming a sewer in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials, a spot reputed to have been used as a burial place during the plague. The following legend is engraved on the cover:—*AV. TOVRNOVIS. VOVIS. IE. LORE. OV. IE. MOVRE*. Sir Frederick Madden conjectures that it may be rendered thus:—At the tournament may I behold Laura, or I shall die.

Mr. Spencer Smith sent for exhibition twelve Roman silver coins, discovered some years since in digging the foundation of Gillows' upholstery warehouse in Oxford-street. They were ordinary types of Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Gratian, Valens, and Julian the Apostate. It was observed that few coins, or other antiquities, had been found in that part of London.

Mr. Jackson, Secretary of the Architectural Committee of the Warwickshire Archæological Society, communicated a plan and several drawings, representing the desecrated chapel of St. Michael, which belonged to an ancient hospital at Salford, a suburb on the north side of Warwick. These remains, after having

been converted into a dwelling house and blacksmith's shop, were finally overbuilt in a row of houses, in the year 1819, and concealed from view; but the point of the western gable may still be seen from the road, and the east end of the building is visible in the yard behind.

The Rev. Charles Boutell, of Sandridge, Herts, exhibited the brass matrix of a personal seal of the fifteenth century, recently found on Bernard's Heath, the field of the first battle of St. Alban's, A.D. 1455, and now in the possession of the Architectural Society of St. Alban's. The device is an eagle pouncing upon a hare, with the legend *ALA IE SV PRIS*.

Mr. Boutell also presented a rubbing of a sepulchral brass of the fifteenth century, lately discovered in clearing the basement-course on the exterior of the church of Abbot's Langley, Herts. It represents a civilian, his wife and children, in the ordinary costume of the period.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, Local Secretary at Winchester, forwarded for the inspection of the Committee a gold ecclesiastical ring of the fifteenth century, recently turned up by the barrow in a field at Chilcomb, near Winchester.

Mr. Gunner also informed the Committee that in digging the foundations of the new church of St. Thomas, in Winchester, which are of considerable extent, and of great depth, a number of deep holes, apparently old wells, filled up with loose soil, were found, in which were a few coins, chiefly English, but among them several Roman. [Several such spots were found near the palace at Winchester, in the cutting for the railroad, and are described by Mr. C. R. Smith and the late Mr. W. B. Bradfield, in *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1838, p. 372, and *Dic.* p. 612.] One of the English pieces was laid on the table, and proved to be a penny of Henry the Third, struck at Durham. It was suggested that the cavities to which Mr. Gunner alluded were the remains of ancient granaries.

Mr. Beck, of Esthwaite Lodge, Ambleside, Local Secretary, transmitted a drawing of the fragments of an inscribed stone, discovered by him, a few years since, in excavating the site of a Roman encampment, supposed to be the ancient *Dictis*, at the head of Windermere, in Westmoreland. The slab is of limestone, about four inches and a half in thickness, and was found among the ruins of the rampart, at the south-east angle of the parallelogram. The inscription is very imperfect, but Mr. Beck stated that he would endeavour to obtain the remainder of the stone in future excavations, and that he hoped to be able, in a short time,

to send a plan of the encampment, and some observations upon it.

Dr. Richardson, of Haslar Hospital, exhibited, by Mr. Birch, a small engraved onyx, representing *Mars gradiens*, found in the Sochar moss, near Dumfries, at Mansewold, north of the Roman wall, and close to a Roman station. A large oak tree, with its roots striking down through the sand to a substratum of clay, was discovered in cutting a drain through this moss, and near it was found an iron hatchet, apparently of no great antiquity. The moss varied in depth from 20 to 25 feet, and was filled with roots of trees embedded in sand resting upon clay. A block, such as is used in the rigging of a ship, was dug up in the sand stratum.

Oct. 6. Mr. Hodgkinson, of East Acton, sent for the inspection of the Committee a gold ring, engraved, both in the interior and on the exterior, with cabalistic characters; date about the middle of the fourteenth century. It was discovered in a creek of the Thames, in the parish of Fulham.

The Rev. E. B. Dean, Vicar of Lewknor, Oxon, exhibited rubbings from two small brasses in the church of Stokenchurch, Oxon, which are remarkable for the late use of Norman-French in inscriptions. They represent two knights of the same name and family, Robert Morle, who died in 1410 and 1412.

Several Roman coins were transmitted by Mr. W. H. Clarke, found at York in 1844, 5. They consisted of three coins of the Scribonia family, one of the Sentia family, three of the Vibia family, and others of Titus, Antoninus Pius, M. Aurelius, and Geta.

Oct. 29. A communication was read from the Rev. J. Graves, of Borris-in-Ossory, suggested by Mr. Du Noyer's paper on the cross-legged sepulchral effigies existing at Cashel, published in the 6th number of the *Archæological Journal*, in which it was stated that one other cross-legged effigy *only* has been described as existing in Ireland. Mr. Graves is confident, however, that many such effigies do exist, unknown and undescribed. He pointed out two in the county of Kilkenny, one of them built into the wall of the Roman Catholic chapel at Graignemagh, a town on the river Barrow, where an abbey was founded for Cistercian monks by William Mareschall, the elder, earl of Pembroke, in the early part of the thirteenth century; and the other in the parish church of Kilfane. The latter bears the arms of the Cantwell, or De Cantaville family, viz. a canton ermine, four annulets. This effigy is well sculptured, apparently in the dark fine-

grained limestone of the district, commonly called Kilkenny marble.

Nov. 10. Mr. Preston, of Flasby Hall, near Skipton, exhibited the brass matrix of a small oval seal, representing the Holy Lamb, and inscribed *S. WIL' I GRAINDEHORGE*, date, 13th century, found in 1843. The family of Graindehorge, Grandorge, or de Grano-hordei, a remarkable name which existed in Craven until the last century, were settled at Flasby as early as the reign of Stephen, and they were great benefactors to the abbey of Furness.

Mr. Auldjo communicated facsimiles of the ornaments and inscriptions which appear upon a portion of a sculptured cross now to be seen in the Reliq Orain, or Chapel of St. Orain, at Iona (engraved in the *Journal*, p. 401.) Dated 1489.

Mr. Whincopp, of Woodbridge, sent for exhibition three silver ear-rings found in Norfolk (engraved in the *Journal*, p. 402). Two of them, forming a pair, are very similar to some golden ear-rings preserved amongst the Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum. The third, which is apparently the least ancient, is in the form of a serpent, weighing 72 grains; it was found at Thetford.

We have to conclude our Report of the proceedings of this society by some account of a meeting, upon an enlarged plan, to which the members of the Committee were allowed to introduce their friends, so far as the space of the meeting-room would allow.

The increasing number and interest of the communications submitted to the Institute has induced the Committee to devote two meetings in each month solely to the exhibition of antiquities, and to archæological discussion. The first of these conversaciones was held at the apartments of the Institute, (12, Haymarket,) on Friday, January 9th.

On opening the proceedings, Sir R. Westmacott observed that, before entering into an examination of the objects submitted to them, he thought it right to state, that it was far from the intention of the Committee of the Institute, in holding these meetings, to interfere in any degree with the proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries. He conceived that there was a marked distinction in the province of the two societies. It was competent to the Society of Antiquaries to undertake far more important objects; its range of research was wider, its resources were more ample. The Institute was necessarily subsidiary—designed to act in a pioneer capacity, and to supply by its extended correspondence those ma-

terials not otherwise accessible, on which the more important labours of the Society of Antiquaries must ultimately be based. The constitution of the Institute was so framed as to embrace all classes interested in the study of Archæology,—not those only whose support was valuable from their position and influence, but also those precluded by their limited means from joining the Society of Antiquaries, and deriving full benefit from its valuable publications. By this more comprehensive enrolment, the Institute hoped to secure the co-operation of those who were the official conservators of our great ecclesiastical edifices, and those also whose professional education involved the study of Archæology; and of the national sympathy thus created, the Society of Antiquaries would, he felt sure, reap the benefit. He confidently anticipated that, by the annual meeting, a very great stimulus would be given to the study of Archæology, and that in each successive visit a new and interesting locality would be explored and illustrated, and many precious objects, which lie concealed in private collections, would be brought to light. By the smaller meetings, such as the committee held this day, they hoped to give the opportunity for much friendly intercourse and valuable discussion. He rejoiced to see, on the present occasion, such a variety of interesting objects and communications as those laid before them—a most gratifying assurance of the manner in which these meetings would be supported by the members of the Institute; and he could only regret that the limited space of their apartments did not allow them to accommodate, on the present occasion, a larger assembly.

Sir Richard then called the attention of the meeting to some beautiful Italian sculptures in ivory, which had passed into his possession from the collection of Flaxman. He observed, that they probably represented, in a series of groups, the incidents of some legend or mediæval romance. They appear to have been executed in the earlier part of the fourteenth century, and afford a remarkable example of a peculiar style of design, considered by foreign antiquaries to be Venetian, and of which several specimens may be seen in the Musée Charles X. at the Louvre, and several private cabinets at Paris and other parts of the continent. He also submitted for inspection a head sculptured in stone, of the 13th century, from Hereford Cathedral, remarkable for the fine character of the features and general expression.

The Marquess of Northampton exhibited a bronze Etruscan vase, of unusual

form, found at Bomazza, and a mirror ornamented on the reverse with an engraved group of the Judgment of Paris, and a number of beads formed of vitreous pastes, discovered near Rome, much resembling the beads found in British barrows.

Several interesting primeval weapons of flint and bronze, discovered in Glamorganshire, belonging to the museum of the Royal Institution of South Wales, were communicated for exhibition, by permission, through Mr. G. G. Francis, local secretary to the Institute. A valuable illustration of these remains was contributed by Mr. J. Winter Jones, consisting of an unique assemblage of lance and arrow heads of silex, discovered in Canada, which, as Mr. Birch remarked, closely resemble in form and adaptation the weapons of the primeval tribes of Great Britain and Northern Europe.

Mr. Dilke exhibited a portrait on glass of late Roman times, purchased at Strawberry Hill, representing a female bust, and that of a boy wearing the bulla. This portrait is remarkable, not only from a variety of details of classical costume, rarely to be met with, but also as an example of ancient design, showing a great knowledge of form and chiaroscuro. The head-dress of the female resembles that of the Empress Julia Mamaea, and the portrait is probably not later than the time of Gordianus Africanus. The mode in which the work is executed is also curious: it is apparently formed by scraping away parts of a black pigment, so as to show a gold ground below, the surface of the picture being protected by a glass plate cemented over it. Another beautiful portrait of the same kind was exhibited by Mr. Burgon; and other examples of this species of glass-painting have been noticed by Buonarrotti, in his work on ancient glass.

Mr. Talbot exhibited a warrant for the payment of 55 sols tournois to Ristandore, trumpeter of the Comte d'Angoulême, for bringing the "good and joyful news of the death of Talbot and the defeat of the English before Castillon," in the year 1453. Mr. Talbot also exhibited some Roman silver Imperial coins from Vespasian to Severus, found near the Giants' Causeway in Ireland, and a Chinese porcelain phial said to have been found in a tomb at Thebes. Mr. Birch stated that all these phials were probably very much later than their alleged date; first, from their being inscribed with a character not earlier than the first century *B.C.*; secondly, from the fact that in the Chinese annals the first mention of porcelain does not occur till the seventh century, *A.D.*,

is spoken of as a rarity; the merchants were in the

habit at the present day of bringing these vases to Cairo on the return of the caravans from Mecca.

Mr. C. Villiers Bayly exhibited a long slab of wood, probably part of a coffer, ornamented with groups of figures in relief, apparently in Italian costume, of the latter part of the fifteenth century. They appear to be scenes from a romance, or the festivities of a marriage. The manner in which they are raised in relief, impressed in stucco or composition, and afterwards painted, is very remarkable.

Mr. Poynter exhibited some stamped leathern hangings of beautiful design, from Bradwell House, Bucks; they presented a good example of the decorations which supplied the place of hangings of Arras, towards the close of the seventeenth century.

Two drawings, on a very large scale, of early Christian, inscribed and sculptured crosses at Nevin and Carew, in Pembrokeshire, were exhibited by Mr. Westwood. Mr. Westwood stated that these were the two finest specimens of this class of monument that he had been able to discover, and that their date was probably the eleventh century. The representation of a remarkable sculptured monument, at Auldbar, near Brechin, was exhibited at the same time, and several features of resemblance in design were noticed. This curious early Christian memorial had been communicated to the Institute by Mr. Chalmers, of Auldbar.

Several communications were read to the meeting, among which was a letter from Sir Philip Egerton, stating some singular facts connected with the Roman occupation of Cheshire, as detailed by Mr. Hostage, of Northwich. Letters were also read from the Rev. Hugh Jones, D.D., and the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, announcing their intention of commencing excavations on the site of Segontium, near Caernarvon, where it was anticipated that interesting discoveries would be made. Dr. Jones stated that the walls of Caernarvon Castle had recently been repaired in a most satisfactory manner; but that some portions of the town walls, the property of Mr. Asheton Smith and Lord Newborough, were in a very decayed state.

Jan. 12. At the meeting of the Central Committee the Rev. G. H. Bowers, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, was elected Honorary Secretary, as the colleague of Mr. Way and Mr. Newton. The Chevalier Joseph Arneth, of Vienna, Dr. George Pertz, of Berlin, Dr. Conrad Leemans, Curator of the Museum at Leyden, were elected Foreign Honorary Members, and sixteen new subscribing members were enrolled.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Jan. 22. This day the Session of Parliament was opened by her Majesty in person, who delivered the following most gracious Speech :

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*—It gives me great satisfaction again to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.

" I continue to receive from my Allies and from other Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country.

" I rejoice that, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquillity of the East.

" For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare has afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed unknown to the practice of a civilised people. In conjunction with the King of the French I am endeavouring to effect the pacification of these States.

" The convention concluded with France in the course of the last year for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the Two Powers on the coast of Africa. It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be employed to promote the interests of humanity and to secure the peace of the world.

" I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States, in respect of the territory on the North Western Coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiations, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honour shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*—The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled by a due regard to the exigencies of the pub-

lic service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*—I have observed with deep regret the very frequent instances in which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised, calculated to give increased protection to life, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime.

" I have to lament, that in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the greatest extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity; and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature.

" I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time calculated to extend commerce, and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory and the relaxation of protective duties. The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labour, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favour of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration, whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, and whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufactures of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to ensure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have adverted, and by enlarging our commercial intercourse to strengthen the bonds of amity with Foreign Powers. Any measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such pre-

cautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country. I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare.

"It is my earnest prayer that, with the blessing of Divine Providence on your counsels, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, to provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and

to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of my people."

The Address in the House of Lords was moved by Lord Home, and seconded by Lord de Roos; and that in the Commons was moved by Lord Francis Egerton, and seconded by Mr. Beckett Denison; and both were passed without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The President's message is, as usual, very lengthy. On the Oregon question, Mr. Polk states that when he came into office he found that propositions made by the previous government of America had been rejected by Great Britain, and that "he then entertained a conviction that the British pretensions to the title could not be maintained to any portions of the Oregon territory upon any principle recognised by nations." Having alluded to the stipulations of the convention of 1827, Mr. Polk says, "Under that convention a year's notice is required to be given by either party to the other, before the joint occupancy shall terminate, and before either can rightfully assert or exercise exclusive jurisdiction over any portion of the territory. This notice it would, in my judgment, be proper to give; and I recommend that provision be made by law for giving it accordingly, and terminating, in this manner, the convention of the 6th of August, 1827." He then says, "For the protection of emigrants whilst on their way to Oregon, against the attacks of the Indian tribes occupying the country through which they pass, I recommend that a suitable number of stockades and blockhouse forts be erected along the usual route between our frontier settlements on the Missouri and Rocky Mountains, and that an adequate force of mounted riflemen be raised to guard and protect them on their journey. The immediate adoption of these recommendations by Congress will not violate the provisions of the existing treaty. It will be doing nothing more for American citizens than British laws have done for British subjects in the same territory. It requires several months to perform the voyage by sea from the Atlantic states to Oregon; and although we have a large number of whale ships in the Pacific, but few of them afford an opportunity of interchanging intelligence, without delay, be-

tween our settlements in that distant region and the United States. An overland mail is believed to be entirely practicable; and the importance of establishing such a mail at least once a month, is submitted to the favourable consideration of Congress." The remaining subjects treated of are, the annexation of Texas; their foreign relations; the tariff, in which he recommends a reduction; and some minor details relating to internal government.

SIBERIA.

A fire near Tobolsk lately destroyed a forest of 60 leagues in length and 20 leagues in breadth; 25 persons perished in the flames, which destroyed one village, 13 mills, 1,850 barns, 77,800 stacks of hay, 600 horses, 815 horned cattle, &c.

MOROCCO.

M. Roche, sent by the French government to the Emperor of Morocco, has succeeded in his mission. Muley Abderrahman has consented to everything demanded by the French government; and moreover, wishing to give them a proof of his good feeling to the King of the French, he has appointed Sidi-Ben-Abou, at present Governor of Tangier, Governor-General of the Rif, with orders to prevent by all possible means the entrance of Abd-el-Kader into Morocco. At the same time the emperor placed at the disposal of the new Governor-General a thousand cavalry, whilst waiting the arrival of the troops which have been sent to the frontier to combat the partisans of the Emir, who are endeavouring to enter the Moorish territory. The nomination of Sidi-Ben-Abou to the functions of Governor-General of the Rif is an important fact. At the period of the bombardment of Tangier, Sidi-Ben-Abou opposed the entrance of the Bedouins into the city; he favoured the departure of the Europeans, and he protected their properties from pillage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

CHESHIRE.

Dec. 18. The new church at *Crewe*, erected by the Grand Junction Railway, was consecrated by the Bishop of Chester. It is built in the form of a cross, has an elegant tower, and the whole building is of the Newcastle blue brick, with free-stone angles. It is capable of accommodating about 700 persons. The directors have endowed the church with a stipend of 200*l.* per annum.

ESSEX.

Sept. 18. The workmen employed in excavating for a new branch railway which is intended to run from the Stratford station of the Eastern Counties line to the mouth of the river Lea, near Blackwall, on the 18th Sept. lighted upon some curious and interesting remains connected with *Westham abbey*, the only portion of which previously visible was a low entrance adjoining the Adam and Eve public house. Not more than about two feet below the surface a sort of chamber was discovered, of an oblong shape, rounded at one end and square at the other, about twelve feet long, eight feet wide, and five feet in depth. The outer wall, which is of strong masonry, is about six inches thick. Within that is a layer of cement, which is again lined with thin red tiles of peculiarly close texture; and over these, on a thinner stratum of cement, the sides were neatly lined throughout with Dutch tiles finely glazed, of a pure white. At a short distance was found a quantity of human bones, amongst which was one skeleton nearly perfect.

MIDDLESEX.

Dec. 23. The consecration of the newly-erected French Protestant Episcopal Church, in Bloomsbury-street, St. Giles's, was performed by the Bishop of London. This church was originally established by King Charles II., in the year 1661, in the Savoy Palace, Strand, and has been re-constructed on its present site by the descendants of French Protestant refugees, the ground being granted for that purpose by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

The Magistrates of Queen-square removed on Thursday, January 1, to a new court, which has been erected in Vincent-square, and which, by an Order in Council, is to be called the "Westminster Police Court."

Jan. 15. The internal fittings of the

church of St. Benet Fink, in Threadneedle-street, which was erected from a design by Sir Christopher Wren, were disposed of by auction, it being intended to take down the structure, in order to widen the approaches to the New Royal Exchange. Many lots realised a price much beyond their actual value, from the circumstance that they were works of that celebrated architect. Lot 12, the carved oak poor-box, with lock, &c., (date on the lock, 1683,) fetched 4 guineas, and was bought by one of the city companies. No. 17, the carved and panelled oak pulpit, with sounding-board, &c., went for 15 guineas, intended for a church in Buckinghamshire. Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22—a painting of "Moses bearing the tables," with gold mouldings; a ditto of "Aaron the Priest;" the carved and panelled oak fittings of the altar, ornamented with gold mouldings and Corinthian columns; two tablets, with inscriptions in gold; the marble floor of the altar, &c.—were purchased by one of the Royal Hospitals for 50*l.* The greater part of the panelled oak inclosure of the pews was bought by a clergyman for a church at Ramsgate. There were about 4,000 feet of oak pewing, the whole of the carved oak front of the gallery, the bell (20 inches over), &c., sold, and which were knocked down at good prices. The sepulchral tablets have been removed from the church to that of St. Peter le Poer, which is in union with St. Benet Fink. The remains of those deposited in the vaults under the church will be interred in the burial-ground adjoining, which will not be interfered with in the intended improvement.

SUFFOLK.

Nov. 14. The picturesque buildings at Felixstow, called "The Verandahs," erected for the accommodation of visitors to the sea-side, were destroyed by fire. They consisted of eight houses, and were valued at between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Dec. 25. The noble mansion of Abberley Hall, occupied by Mrs. Moilliett, relict of James Moilliett, esq., of Birmingham, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Moilliett, who bought the property only about three years ago, had spent 10,000*l.* or 15,000*l.* upon its beautification. Mrs. Moilliett, with her son, Mr. Theodore Moilliett, and son-in-law, was spending the Christmas-day in the usual

festive manner, when their peace was interrupted by an alarm that the building was on fire. The house standing upon an eminence, the fire was seen at a great distance, and a large number of the neighbouring gentry hastened to the scene of conflagration. The supply of water was unfortunately scanty, and the most strenuous endeavours were ineffectual to check the flames, which spread through the whole of the upper tier of rooms, and burst out at every window. All efforts were then directed to the preservation of the tower, and in this they were successful. The greater part of the furniture, with the books and paintings, were saved, but greatly damaged in removal. The fire continued to rage till after 12 o'clock at night, by which time the main part of the building was completely gutted, and the whole of its splendid decorations destroyed. The building and furniture were insured in the Birmingham District Fire Office for 4000*l.*, but this will by no means cover the loss.

YORKSHIRE.

Dec. 10. The magnificent church of the Holy Trinity at *Hull* was re-opened with great rejoicings, in the presence of the Mayor, a large concourse of the clergy, and nearly 3,000 laity. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds. The restoration has been chiefly in the interior of the nave, which has been rescued from misarrangement, mutilation, and progressive decay; and restored to good order and decent splendour, under the direction of H. F. Lockwood, esq. architect. Upon entering the great western door, the visitor finds himself apparently in a porch, but, in reality, passing through the great organ, which has been constructed upon a grand scale by Messrs. Forster and Andrews, of Hull, after an elegant design by Mr. Lockwood, representing the appearance of a handsome gothic screen. Passing up the nave, he will then approach the font of beautiful Purbeck marble, from which *three* coats of yellow paint have been with difficulty removed. For some distance eastward from the font, the seats or stalls run transverse; so that the standards of solid oak (no other timber having been permitted to be used in the work), with elegantly carved "poppy heads," from designs at York and Lincoln Minsters, executed by Mr. Peck, of Hull, abut upon the aisles. About half way, however, to the arch which separates the nave from the transepts, the church assumes the aspect of a cathedral choir, the stalls being arranged parallel to the aisle, and

the standards and poppy heads meeting the eye to the greatest advantage. A portion of this part of the church has been fitted up with separate stalls, and adjoining these stalls, to the eastward, are smaller ones, on either side, for the singing men and choristers of the church; these abut upon the pulpit and the lectern, which form the most conspicuous objects in the nave, the former of magnesian limestone, designed by Mr. Lockwood, and executed by Mr. Wilson, the contractor for the works; the latter of oak, from a design by the same gentleman, carved by Mr. Peck. The former is reached by a stone staircase, ascending round the adjoining column, and protected by a handsome balustrade, also of stone. The latter is supported by two standards of solid oak, surmounted by carved foliage and antique figures, having the emblems of the Evangelists before and behind. The front of the lectern is composed of an oak screen of Gothic tracery, open, and supported by buttresses of the same; behind are three stalls for the officiating clergy. From this point to the tower the stalls continue to be placed as in a minster choir, the front towards the aisle being handsomely, though neatly, decorated. But, however striking the appearance of the nave from the west, looking westward from the choir it is still more so. The splendid perpendicular window appears above the organ, the latter of which stands twenty-five feet from the pavement, yet barely reaches the base of the window; the beautiful roof, adorned with blue and crimson, spangled with golden stars; the slender columns supporting the elegant arches which separate the nave from its aisles; the capitals and corbals decorated with colour and gold; all these objects, viewed in the mellow light admitted by the dimmed and spacious windows, form a spectacle such as must delight the eye, and solemnize the feelings of the beholder.

SCOTLAND.

Oct. 30. The fine estate of *Bcht*, Aberdeenshire, was sold at the price of 117,000*l.* to the Earl of Balcarres. An old Aberdeenshire family has thus resumed its connection with the county; for, though his lordship's estates are at present chiefly situated in England, his ancestors, the Earls of Crawford, were anciently large proprietors in the county. His lordship is at present claiming the Crawford peerage; and, as it is the older title of the two, his house may soon again be seated in Aberdeenshire, with the ancient name of its ancestors.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 21. William St. Leger Alcock, esq. late Capt. 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Charlotte Esther his wife, only dau. and heir of Jonas Stawell, late of Kilbrittain-castle, co. Cork, esq. deceased, to assume the name of Stawell, in addition to Alcock, and quarter the arms of Stawell in the first quarter.

Dec. 20. 3d Life Guards, Major and Lieut.-Colonel J. M'Donnell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major L. D. Williams to be Major and Lieut.-Colonel.—1st Foot Guards, Lieut. and Capt. C. A. Lewis to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—20th Foot, Capt. H. D. Crofton to be Major.—44th Foot, Captain G. Brown to be Major.—65th Foot, Major C. E. Gold to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. Patience to be Major.—70th Foot, Major T. Reed to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. D. O'Brien to be Major.—80th Foot, Major R. B. Wood to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. A. Lockhart, to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. A. Robertson, from 1st West India Regiment, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. G. Bentinck, of 5th Foot, to be Major.—Edward-Granville Earl St. Germain's to be Postmaster-General.—Martin West, esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor, Henry Cloete, esq. to be Recorder, and Donald Moodie, esq. to be Secretary to Government for the district of Natal, in South Africa.—Hougham Hudson, sen. esq. to be Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate of Albany; Hougham Hudson, jun. esq. to be Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor of the eastern districts; and Charles Bell, esq. to be Assistant Surveyor-General, of the Cape of Good Hope.—Samuel F. Fairbanks, esq. to be Treasurer of Nova Scotia.

Jan. 2. The Hon. Mary Seymour to be one of the Maids of Honour to the Queen Dowager; Lieut. Robert Bedford, R.N. to be her Majesty's Gentleman Usher in Residence; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Andrew F. Barnard, G.C.B. and G.C.H. to be her Majesty's Clerk Marshall; and the following gentlemen to be her Majesty's Esquiers:—Lieut.-Col. William Henry Corwall, of the Coldstream Guards, Capt. Arthur Joseph Taylor, R. Horse Art., and Capt. Edward Somerset, of the Rifle Brigade.

Jan. 6. Royal Perthshire Militia, Major Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart. to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Jan. 7. Northamptonshire Militia, William-Alleyne Lord Burghley to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Jan. 8. Edward the Earl of Ellenborough, G.C.B. to be First Lord of the Admiralty.

Jan. 13. Ker Baillie Hamilton, esq. to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Grenada.—John Shiell, esq. to be Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat.—Sir Robert Horsford, Knt. to be Attorney-General of Antigua.—Thomas Brown Wylie, esq. to be Puisne Judge of Trinidad, and George Knox, esq. to be Solicitor-General for that island.—R. R. Craig, esq. to be Solicitor-General for British Guiana.—Dorsetshire Militia, J. J. Smith, esq. to be Colonel.

Jan. 16. 52d Foot, Major Richard French to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Cecil William Forrester to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Francis Andrews, of the 52d Foot, to be Major in the army.

Jan. 19. George-Charles Marquess Camden and Richard Marquess of Hertford elected Knights of the Order of the Garter.—William Hope, esq. Major in the army, to be Clerk of

the Legislative Council of the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 21. Walter Francis Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K.G. to be President of the Privy Council.—Thomas Earl of Haddington, to be Keeper of the Privy Seal.—Henry Earl of Harewood to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the county of York; James-Walter Earl of Verulam to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford.—The Right Hon. John Nicholl to be a member of the Committee of Council for matters relating to trade and foreign plantations.

Jan. 23. Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newton to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major R. Muter to be Major; brevet, Capt. M. C. Trevillian, of 68th Foot, to be Major in the army.

Jan. 24. The Hon. James Stuart Wortley to be Judge Advocate General.

Jan. 26. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Berry Cusack Smith to be Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

Lord Polwarth to be Lord Lieutenant of Selkirkshire.—The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne to be Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland; and Richard Wilson Green, esq. to be Attorney-General.—Colonel Beaumgardt, of the 2d or Queen's Regiment, to be Deputy Governor of the Tower.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Antrim Co.—Sir Horace B. Seymour, K.C.H.
Buckingham.—Lieut.-Col. Robert Hall.
Hertfordshire.—Thos. Plummer Halsey, esq.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—Henry Bagot, George N. Broke, Joseph Pearce, Charles Walcott, Hon. W. B. Deyreux, Thomas Baillie; George Giffard, of the Vixen, for services against the Borneo pirates; and James Fitzjames, now in Erebus discovery ship, in the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

To be Commanders.—C. J. Postle, Stephen Hodge, James Stuart (a 1814), Henry Rendall, F. A. Ellis, Arthur Grant, the Hon. M. Kerr, T. G. Drake, C. E. Rowley, W. Crooke, A. Miles, C. A. Wood, and A. P. Ryder.—Paul Sandby Lawrence, to the rank of Commander on the retired list of 1830.

Appointments.—Captains, W. Broughton to the *Coraco*, 24; G. H. Seymour to the *Carysfort*, 26; Henry J. Worth to the *Calypso*, 20; John Robb to the *Gladiator* steam-frigate.—Commanders, J. V. Watkins to the *Modeste*; Henry J. W. S. P. Galloway to the *Rapid*, 10; W. Loring to the *Scout*, 18; R. S. Hewlett to the *Excellent*; W. H. Hall, to the *Electra*, 18; T. B. Brown to the *Snake*, 16; A. Boyle to the *Thunderbolt* steam-sloop; J. S. A. Dennis to the *Phoenix* steam-sloop; William Maclean to the *Cruiser*, 16; Lieut. George Lavie to command the *Flamer* steam-vessel.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Churton, to be Archdeacon of Cleveland.

Rev. A. Grant, to be Archdeacon of St. Alban's.
Rev. T. J. Ormerod, to be Archdeacon of Suffolk.
Rev. F. L. D. Acland, to be a Preb. of Exeter.

Rev. J. Armstrong, Dinder R. and Preb. of Wells.
 Rev. John Henry Coward, to be a Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral.
 Rev. G. Alder, Husbtorne Tarrant V. Hants.
 Rev. J. J. Beresford, St. Andrew Whitelea V. Cambridge.
 Rev. S. P. Bignold, Tivetshall St. Mary with Tivetshall St. Margaret R.R. Norfolk.
 Rev. F. A. Bowles, Swallowcliff P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. T. K. Brown, Easby V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. T. W. Carwardine, Cavenham V. Suff.
 Rev. J. Coghlan, Markfield R. Leic.
 Rev. J. W. Colenso, Forncett St. Mary R. Norf.
 Rev. H. W. Daubeny, Kirk Bramwith R. Yorksh.
 Rev. J. Davis, Elsecar, Wentworth P.C. York.
 Rev. C. G. Davies, Tewkesbury V. Glouc.
 Rev. R. H. Dover, St. Matthew's, Wilsden P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. T. Drake, Malpas (Lower Mediety) R. Cheshire.
 Rev. A. H. Duthie, Deal R. Kent.
 The Hon. and Rev. W. Eden, Bishopsbourne R. Kent.
 Rev. S. G. Fawcett, Eaton Socon R. Beds.
 Rev. E. Fursden, Dawlish V. Devon.
 Rev. T. Garrett, Martock V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Gaskarth, Lowick P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. J. W. Griffith, Bishopstrow R. Wilts.
 Rev. F. Hewson, Christ Church, Nailsea P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. C. H. Johnson, New District of Two Mile Hill P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. C. Lane, Wrotham R. Kent.
 Rev. W. C. Lukis, East Grafton P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. C. Maunder, Holy Trinity, Kingswood P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. E. Ness, Elkstone R. Glouc.
 Rev. C. Oxenden, Barham R. Kent.
 Rev. A. Paton, Tuddenham St. Martin V. Suff.
 Rev. W. T. Preedy, Blackpool P.C. Lanc.
 Rev. W. D. Sheard, Burton Dassett V. Warw.
 Rev. G. F. Turner, St. Lawrence R. Exeter.
 Rev. Dr. Wolf (the Eastern traveller), Isle Brewers R. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. L. Darell, M.A. to Lord Colville.
 Rev. G. H. Liddell, to H. R. H. Prince Albert.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. H. Hodgkinson, M.A. to be Principal of the College recently founded at Cirencester, Glouc.
 The Rev. J. G. Slight, M.A. to be Head Master of the Manchester Commercial Schools.
 Rev. H. Hodden, to be Head Master of Uppingham School, Rutland.
 Rev. G. W. P. Patey, to be Head Master of the Grammar School, Plympton, Devonshire.
 Rev. H. J. Rhodes, B.A. to be Second Master of Abingdon Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 3. At the Gwalior Residency, the lady of Sir Richmond Shakespear, a dau.—20. At Madras, the wife of Capt. C. A. Danvers Butler, D.A.C.G., a dau.
 Dec. 9. At Leamington, the wife of W. F. Canning, esq. a son and heir.—21. At Florence Court, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son.—22. At Stratford-pl. the wife of John Winstield Stratford, esq. a dau.—In Whitefield the Countess of Lincoln, a son.—In Copenhagen, the Princess Louisa, con-
 tinence Christian of Sleswig Holstein
 gLueckburg, a son.—26. At Fairfield
 the Regis, the wife of W. H. Hussey,

esq. of the 67th Regt. a son.—At Clifton, the Lady Teignmouth, a son.—27. In Portland-pl. the Countess of March, a son and heir.—30. At Clapham Common, the wife of John Humphery, esq. M.P. a son.

Lately. At Worcester, the wife of W. Dowdeswell, esq. M.P. a son.—At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, the wife of Thomas Tyers Tyers, esq. M.P. a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of Capt. Yorke Martin, a son.—In Norfolk-crescent, the wife of Sir George Philip Lee, a son.—In Upper Seymour-st. Mrs. Stephen Denison, a dau.—In Lowndes-sq. the wife of Herbert Taylor, esq. a son.—At Maise more court, the wife of James Goodrich, esq. a dau.—At Heckfield Heath, Hants, the wife of Francis Pigott, a son.

Jan. 1. In Portland-pl. the wife of Henry Tritton, esq. a dau.—At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Campbell Scarlett, a son.—3. At Edgbaston, Birmingham, the wife of Capt. Gregg, Inniskillen Dragoons, a dau.—4. At Poltmore Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Fortescue, of twins, a son and dau.—5. At Hadley, Middlesex, the wife of the Rev. J. E. Kempe, M.A. a son.—At Amphyll House, Beds. the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a dau.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Hon. Mrs. C. Stanley, a dau.—6. At Chesham-pl. the wife of Major-Gen. Frederick, C.B. a son.—At Wellington, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. Henry S. Templer, a son and heir.—7. At Clifton, the wife of Robert Oliver Jones, esq. of Fommon Castle, Glamorgansh. a son and heir.—At Toft Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Leicester, a dau.—8. At Whilgh, Sussex, the wife of George C. Courthope, esq. a dau.—10. At Hurst house, Henley in Arden, Warw. the wife of Christopher J. Noble, esq. (dau. of the late Wm. Hamper, esq. F.S.A.) a son.—11. At Bramham, the wife of James Whitaker, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 14. At Sydney, Henry John Hatch⁴ esq. Hereford House, Sydney, of Magdalen⁴ coll. Camb. eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Hatch, Vicar of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, to Essy-Lucy, only dau. of John Dillon, esq. solicitor, of York-st. Sydney, formerly of Arranquay, and Middle Gardiner-st. Dublin.

Oct. 20. At Landour, Bengal, Lieut. Charles Need, of the 7th N. Inf. third surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Need, to Maria, dau. of the late T. B. Robinson, esq. of the Bengal Service.

22. At Darjeeling, Lieut. E. W. Britton, 1st Reg. Bengal N. I. to Catherine-Osborne, second dau. of Samuel Smith, esq. of Calcutta and Darjeeling.

28. At Winsooria, East Indies, Alfred Wintle, esq. of the Bengal Horse Art. (youngest son of the late James Wintle, esq. Bengal Civil Service, and of Lansdown-cresc. Bath.) to Helen Irvine, youngest dau. of the late John Login, of Stromness, Orkney.

Nor. 1. At Chittagong, Charles Thomas Buckland, esq. C.S. son of the Rev. John Buckland, Laleham, to Mary, second dau. of Henry Ricketts, esq. C.S.

6. At Bombay, brevet Major Edward Green, C.B. 21st Bombay N. Inf. Assistant Adj. Gen. to the Scinde Force, to Emma, sixth dau. of the late F. Eaton, esq. R.N.—At Vepery, Ensign C. W. Keating, 21st M.N.I. the youngest son of the late Rev. W. A. Keating, to Margaret-Anna, the only dau. of the late F. Sundt, esq.—At Kurrachee, Reginald Best Brett, esq. Bombay Art. third son of the Rev. J. George Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, to Charlotte-Annie, eldest dau. of Capt. A. A. Drummond, deputy collector in Scinde, and grand-dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Adam Drummond, of

Megginech, Perthsh.—At Poonah, Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Edward *Harvey*, 14th Light Drag. to Eliza-Matilda, youngest dau. of Capt. Henry Wray, R.N.

8. At Kussowlee, Lieut.-Col. *Gough*, C.B. 3rd Dragoons, military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, to Margaret, fifth dau. of Major-Gen. Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.—At Clifton-upon-Dunsmoor, the Rev. Charles James *Pearson*, Curate of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, to Mary-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. C. Moor, Vicar of the former place.

11. At St. George's cathedral, Madras, Henry Fred. *Gustard*, esq. Capt. 6th Regt. M.N.I. to Harriet, widow of Samuel Seaward, esq.

12. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. Robert *Woolley*, 28th M.N.I. third son of the late John Woolley, esq. of Beckenham, Kent, to Isabella-Agnes, dau. of the late Capt. G. I. Hutchison, of the Madras army.

13. At Gyah, Charles Ansell *Lushington*, esq. civil service, to Jane Helen Jenkins, eldest dau. of the late Col. R. B. Jenkins, Bengal army.

15. In Canada, Hugh Cossart *Baker*, esq. to Emma, eldest dau. of Henry Wyatt, esq. late of Long Ditton, Surrey.—At Byculla, Capt. T. *Jackson*, 10th N.I. to Frances-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late John Gardner M'Ride M'Killip, esq. Commander R.N.

26. At Byculla, Capt. J. D. *Leckie*, 22d N.I. to Henrietta-Matilda, second dau. of Sir Henry Oakes, Bart.

27. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charles *Binney*, esq. Royal Eng. to Emma-Louisa, dau. of J. T. Walford, esq. late of the 64th Regt.

Dec. 2. At Tynemouth, Frederick D. *Jones*, esq. M.D. of Monk Seaton, near North Shields, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of W. Davison, esq.

4. At Bansa, John Moore *Mulcahy*, esq. of Summerville, Tipperary, barrister-at-law, to Margaretta-Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Henry Ashe, formerly of 16th Regt. of Foot, and sister of John Henry Ashe, esq. of Ashgrove, in the said co.—At Kingstown, St. Vincent, the Rev. Horatio William *Laborde*, B.A. late of Caius Coll. Camb. eldest son of William Laborde, esq. to Georgiana-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Melville, esq.—At Montreal, Eden *Colville*, esq. to Ann, third dau. of Col. Maxwell.

11. At St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, Capt. W. B. *Legard*, Bengal Army, second son of the late Rev. Wm. Legard, and grandson of the late Sir Digby Legard, Bart. of Ganton, Yorksh. to Anne-Maria, third dau. of Robert Onebye Walker, esq. of Bedford-sq.—At Old Shoreham, the Rev. John *Yarker*, S.C.L. to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. W. Wheeler, D.D. Chaplain to the Royal Military Coll. and Rector of Saltfleetby All Saints, Lincolnsh.—At Islington, the Rev. C. B. *Jefferson*, M.A. to Harriet-Fleetwood, eldest dau. of Benjamin Laurence, esq. of Camden-villas.—At Holly-wood, Thomas *Aiken*, esq. M.D. of Dublin, and of Cullen, Meath, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Hugh Casement, esq. of Moat House, Belfast.

12. At Hythe, Hants, Philip *Hedger*, esq. of Bath, to Susan, second dau. of Richard Browne, esq.

13. At Dublin, Thomas H. P. *Kennan*, esq. only son of the late Capt. Kennan, Madras Horse Art. to Annie-Louisa, second dau. of the late Gen. Brereton, of New Abbey, co. Kildare.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. W. H. *Johnstone*, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company's Military Seminary, Addiscombe, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Simon Davies, esq. of Ashford, Middlesex.—At Exeter, Lieut. Henry *Croker*, 57th Regt. fourth son of George Croker, esq. Beanfield, co. Wexford, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late Col. John Vicq, Madras Army.—At St. George's,

Hanover-sq. the Rev. Edward *Everard*, D.D. of Bishop's Hull, to Catherine-Maria, widow of J. D. Greenhill, esq. of Stone Easton, Somerset.

15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry *Langley*, esq. of Brittas Castle, Tipperary, to Harriet, dau. of James Bradshaw, esq. M.P. for the city of Canterbury.

16. At Hereford, James Frederick *Symonds*, esq. second son of the late William Symonds, esq. of Elsdon, Herefordsh. to Mary-Elizabeth, only dau. of John Cleave, esq.—At Devonport, the Rev. F. W. *Heathcote*, of Stonehouse, to Henrietta-Ann, only dau. of the late Alexander Henry, esq. Lieut.-Colonel 58th Regt.—At Bandiman House, Perthshire, Henry Smyth *Pigott*, esq. of the Royal Scots Greys, second son of John Hugh Smyth Pigott, esq. of Brockley Hall, Somersetsh. to Elizabeth, third dau. of James Drummond Nairne, esq. of Dunstane.

17. At St. George's, Baron F. Giraud *Coe-horn*, to Mary, second dau. of the late Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. M.P. of Berkeley-sq.—At Canterbury, Marmaduke *Kelham*, esq. of Southwell, Nottinghamsh. son of R. K. Kelham, esq. of Bleasby Hall, in the same co. to Julia-Ann, dau. of R. Christie, esq. of Manchester.

18. At Clapham, the Rev. *George Clayton*, of Herne Hill, Dulwich, and of Hornechurch, Essex, to Rebecca-Mary, eldest daughter of Edward Giles, esq. of Clapham Common.—At St. John's, Notting Hill, Comyns Rowland *Berkeley*, esq. second son of William Berkeley, esq. of Park Villas, Notting Hill, and late of Coopersale Hall, Essex, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. James Frederick Lateward, of Notting Hill-sq. Rector of Perivale, Middx.—At Montford, Salop, Capt. John *Horner*, late of 55th Reg. to Anne, third surviving dau. of the late R. Middleton, esq. of Broomfields, Salop.—At Clifton, the Rev. George Edward *Symonds*, to Mary-Ellen, second dau. of the late Marsham Elwin, esq. of Thurning, Norfolk.—At Holbrook, Suffolk, the Rev. Theodore *Muller*, Incumbent of Dunksell Abbey Church, to Jane-Anne, only dau. of the late Thomas Ward, esq. of Burlington Quay, Yorksh.—At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. Joseph-Bellew, third son of Gustavus *Hamilton*, esq. of Mornington House, Meath, to Mari-anna, eldest dau. of the late William Gentle, esq. of Maida Hill, Middlesex, and Couls-knowe, Perthsh.

19. At Tintagel, Cornwall, Charles Robert *Bree*, esq. to Frances, eldest dau. of Sir A. B. Henniker, Bart.—At Beechingstoke, George *Hyde*, esq. of Newington, Surrey, to Catherine, second dau. of Edward Giffard Polhill, esq. of Beechingstoke, Wilts.

20. At Cheshunt, A. S. *Eddis*, esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth-Mary, fourth dau. of the late Job Wright, esq. of Ash Grove, Cheshunt.—The Hon. *Chichester Thomas Sheffington*, to Amelia, second dau. of the late Arthur Blennerhassett, esq. of Ballyseedy, Tralee, Kerry.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James *Fletcher*, esq. of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Julia-Selina, dau. of William Wingfield, esq. Master in Chancery.—At Clifton, Wm. Sidney *Pratten*, esq. to Lydia-Margaret, only surviving dau. of John Leonard Knapp, esq. of Alverstoke, Gloucestersh.—At Weymouth, the Rev. I. U. *Cooke*, M.A. Vicar of East Lulworth, &c. to Miss Nathan, of Weymouth.—At Walworth, George *Harris*, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Margaret, second dau. of Robert Liston, esq. of Clifford-st. Bond-st.—At Warwick, W. B. *Prichard*, esq. of St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, London, to Selina, second dau. of John Mollady, esq. of Marble House, Warwick.

23. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Lieut. Henry Need, of her Majesty's steam-frigate *Terrible*, eldest surviving son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Need, of Fountain Dale, Notts, and Col. of 9th Lancers, to Jane, eldest dau. of James M'Dowell, esq. of Portland-pl. and East Bridgeford, Notts.—At Islington, Michael Thomson Scott *Raimbach*, M.A. of Sidney College, Cambridge, to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late James Snape, esq. of Chester.—At West Wickham, Kent, James Corry *Sherrard*, esq. son of William Sherrard, esq. of Kilbogget, Dublin, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Charles Hill Hall, esq. of West Wickham.—At Great Yarmouth, Mr. George Frederick *Playford*, of Worth, youngest son of the late Henry Playford, esq. of North Repps, Norfolk, to Lucy, dau. of the Rev. Robert Steele, Rector of Mundesley and Trimmingham.

24. At Alverstoke, Southampton, the Rev. George *Vidal*, to Jane-Carter, eldest dau. of Lieut. Wm. Creak, R.N. of her Majesty's ship *Victoria*, Portsmouth.

26. At Marylebone church, E. R. *Wyde*, esq. of Cheltenham, to Flora-Frances, eldest dau. of the late Col. J. Macdonald, of Exeter.

27. At Stewartstown, Ireland, the Rev. Charles *Ward*, son of Samuel Neville Ward, esq. Baston, Kent, to Mary, dau. of the late Very Rev. J. E. Jackson, M.A. Dean of Armagh, &c.—At Brislington, Thomas *Danger*, esq. of Redland, to Catherine, dau. of the late Edward Long Fox, M.D. Brislington House.—At Paddington, Henry *Smith*, esq. of Holyport, Berks, to Elizabeth M. M. Read, dau. of Christopher R. Read, esq. of Sussex Gardens.—At Christchurch, Argyll-sq. Henry *Bateman*, esq. of Islington Green, to Elizabeth-Helen, eldest dau. of Bernard M. Senior, esq. of Compton Lodge, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

29. At Bridgewater, Charles *Ingram*, esq. surgeon, Blandford, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. F. Oakley, Vicar of Bradpole, Dorset.

30. At Cheltenham, J. W. Warre *Tyndale*, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Helen, only dau. of the late Sir Edward Synge, Bart.—At Walcot church, Bath, George-Fitzmaurice, youngest son of the late Parry *Oke-den*, esq. of Dorsetsh. and nephew of the Earl of Essex, to Caroline-Elizabeth, only dau. of Major Rhys, of Portland-pl. Bath.—At Islington, the Rev. Alfred *Burder*, M.A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxf. to Ellen-Sarah, youngest dau. of Thomas Walter Perry, esq. of Tuffnell-pl. Islington.—At Westminster, the Rev. Charles Edward *Kennaway*, second son of the late Sir John Kennaway, Bart. of Escot, Devon, to Olivia, third dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Way, of Stansted-park, Sussex.—At Heavertree, near Exeter, the Rev. Richard *Strong*, Curate of Horwich, to Margaret-Sarah, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Ivory Holmes.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. John *Tomkyns*, Rector of Greenford, to Isabella-Frederica, eldest dau. of the late F. R. Coore, esq. of Devonshire-pl. and granddau. of the late John Blagrove, esq. of Ankerwyke House, Bucks.—At Exeter, the Rev. George G. *Hayter*, M.A. of Hereford, eldest son of Goodenough Hayter, esq. of Grove Hill, Surrey, to Elizabeth-Jane, dau. of Joseph Mountford, esq.—At Hoxton, the Rev. Alexander *Chisol*, B.A. of Clare Hall, Camb. to Harriet-Alicia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Denny Ashburnham, Rector of Catsfield, and Vicar of Ditchling, Sussex, and niece of the Rev. Sir John Ashburnham, Bart.—At Christchurch, Marylebone, Robert Richard *Robinson*, esq. to Eliza, widow of John Pearson, esq. of Upper Gloucester-pl.

31. At Claverdon, Warwicksh. Edward, eldest son of Charles John *Wheler*, esq. of the

Spring, Kenilworth, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Samuel Tertius Galton, esq. of Leamington.—At Greenwich, Cuthbert *Cowan*, esq. of Ayr, N.B. to Eliza-Jane, second dau. of John Tingcombe, esq.—At Mancetter, Warwickshire, Burrows *Kirby*, esq. M.D. of Atherstone, to Sarah-Louisa, dau. of William Freer, esq. of the same place.—At Brighton, George James *Hofland*, esq. of the Island of Java, to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Festing, of Guildford.—At Stamford, the Rev. W. H. *Beauchamp*, Rector of Dangleigh Chedgrave, Norfolk, second son of Rear-Adm. Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart. of Langley Park, to Augusta, the youngest dau. of Dr. Arnold, of Stamford.—At Enfield, the Rev. John Moore *Heath*, M.A. Vicar of Enfield, late Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Coll. Camb. to Marianne, only dau. of Edward Harman, esq. of Clay Hill.

Jan. 1. Gervaise Tottenham *Waldo Sibthorp*, esq. eldest son of Col. Waldo Sibthorp, M.P. of Canwick, to Louisa, third dau. of Robert Cracroft, esq. of Hackthorne and Harrington, in the co. of Lincoln.—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, W. E. *Ratcliffe*, esq. of Park-pl. Regent's Park, to Elizabeth-Mahew, youngest dau. of the late D. Ranier, esq. of Highbury Grove.—At Sevenoaks, James Edward *Hebblethwaite*, esq. to Eleanor-Rosa, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Presgrave, A.M. Head-Master of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Sevenoaks.—At Stonehouse, the Rev. Richard *Downes*, M.A. to Charlotte-Julia-Elizabeth, third dau. of Lt.-Col. Chas. Hervey Smith, of Apsley House, Beds.—At Kirton, the Rev. Charles Butler *Harris*, Perpetual Curate of Huggill, Westmoreland, eldest son of Francis Coleman Harris, esq. of the Admiralty, and Addington-sq. Camberwell, to Jane-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of John Holland Toyne, esq. of Kirton House, Lincolnsh.—At Broadwater, Sussex, the Rev. James *Hamilton*, Rector of Beddington, Surrey, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Pigott, of Beddington Lodge.—At Eitham, the Rev. Oliver *Walford*, M.A. of Charterhouse, to Isabella-Margaret, eldest dau. of R. J. Saunders, esq. of Eitham.—At Roxby, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Nicholas *Walton*, incumbent of Sutton, to Eliza-Anni, second dau. of Charles Holgate, esq. of Low Risby, Lincolnsh.—At Bristol, Robert, son of George *Langridge*, esq. of Avon Cliff House, Tottenham, to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of Capt. Thos. Baldson, of Queen-sq.

2. At St. John's, Bethnal Green, James *Finn*, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Jerusalem, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, Rector of St. James's, Duke's-pl.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Captain *Macpherson*, 68th Light Inf. to Sophia, relict of the late Francis A. Morris, esq. of Hyde Park-gardens.

3. At Hampton, Edward *Hammond*, esq. son of George Hammond, esq. of Portland-pl. to Mary-Frances, third dau. of the late Right Hon. Lord Robert Kerr.—At Hammersmith, Thos. *Stephens*, esq. of Highbury-pl. to Sarah-Wood, second dau. of William King, esq. of Hamlet House, Hammersmith.

5. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert Anwyl *Prichard*, of Gloucester, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Major-Gen. William Comyn, of the Bengal army.—At Edinburgh, Frederick Hayne *Carter*, esq. to Jane-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late Walter Skerret Morson, esq. M.D.

6. At Coventry, Capt. Francis *Shirreff*, of the Bengal army, to Anna, only dau. of the late Capt. Pattullo, of the Madras army.—At the Cove of Cork, Francis W. *Lodge*, fifth surviving son of the late Rev. Oliver Lodge, Rector of Elsworth, Cambridgesh. to Julia, second dau. of the late James Barry, esq. of Cove.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF PORTARLINGTON.

Dec. 28. At his lodgings in the Kennington-road, in his 65th year, the Right Hon. John Dawson, second Earl of Portarlington (1785), third Viscount Carlow (1776), and Baron Dawson, of Parson Court, Queen's County (1770); a Colonel in the army.

The Earl of Portarlington was born Feb. 26, 1781, the eldest son of John the first Earl, by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. the Prime Minister. He was thus cousin-german to Lord Wharnccliffe and Lord Stuart de Rothesay, whose deaths have so closely preceded his.

He had the misfortune to lose his father when only 17 years of age; shortly before which event he entered the army, and served with his regiment during the disastrous campaign in Holland, when the late Duke of York had the command of the forces there employed against the soldiers of the young republic of France. Lord Portarlington also joined the expedition which went to Hanover in 1805, and served throughout the Peninsula campaign of 1809, including the battle of Talavera. His military career was further extended to the campaign of 1815, during which the actions of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo were fought. In 1814, he was included in the promotion which took place on the King's birth-day in that year (4th of June), when he was raised to the rank of Colonel in the army. He reached no higher grade in his profession. An anecdote is current in military circles to the effect that the deceased Earl was not at the head of the 23d Dragoons as he ought to have been at the battle of Waterloo. The explanation of this untoward circumstance, given at the time, attributed the misfortune to the negligence of a servant, who from oversleeping himself was unable to call his master sufficiently early to be in readiness to discharge the proper duties of his military rank.

It was supposed that Lord Portarlington had not exerted himself so much as he ought to discover his regiment, and that, failing in discovering it, he ought to have reported and placed himself under the orders of the nearest general of division, who might have informed him of the spot where he would most likely find the regiment which his own unfortunate slowness in turning out for the march on Waterloo had suffered to proceed without him. The

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Colonel of the 23d Dragoons was, however, too well known to the service as a brave soldier to admit for a moment of the slightest imputation on his courage, and his necessary retirement from the army became a matter of general regret. None felt more sympathy for him than the late George IV. He sent for Lord Portarlington, and, telling him that he was still young enough to begin again, conferred on him a cornetcy in his former regiment. His Royal patron at the same time made Lord Portarlington one of his aides-de-camp, an honour which at once raised him to the rank of Colonel in the army. The Earl remained in the 23d Dragoons until August, 1821, when he retired on half-pay as Captain. At his decease, therefore, Lord Portarlington was Colonel in the army, holding only the regimental rank of Captain.

The following letter has been addressed "To the Editor of the Times," since his Lordship's death:—

"Sir,—As an old brother officer of the late Earl of Portarlington, whose conduct at Waterloo, I am distressed to see, has been invidiously brought before the public, I beg leave to address you in explanation, and to inform you, that the reason of his lordship's absence from the field so late on that day was solely severe illness, he having been sent off the field by the advice of Surgeon Steele the day before, by order of Major-General Baron Domberg, who commanded our brigade, consisting of the 23d Light Dragoons and the 1st and 2d German Dragoons.

"I shall never forget the mental agony his lordship evinced on his joining the 23d Light Dragoons about seven o'clock on that evening, when he found the regiment had been severely engaged the greater part of that memorable day, whereupon his lordship immediately joined the 18th Hussars, in Major-General Sir Hussey Vivian's brigade, at that moment under orders to advance, and was present in the distinguished charge made by that regiment and that brigade—with what success history testifies. In this charge Lord Portarlington's horse was shot under him.

"Having commanded the 23d Light Dragoons on that occasion, I feel this statement is but due to the memory of my much lamented friend and brother officer, one of the bravest soldiers that ever entered the service, of which his gallant conduct at Talavera and other places bears ample testimony.—I am, sir, your obedient ser-

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vant, P. A. LAUTOUR, Colonel (half-pay) 23d Lancers. Jan. 3."

After his Lordship's retirement from the army, for the wholesome excitement which a stirring and brilliant course of action had hitherto afforded was substituted the more dangerous and disreputable one of the gaming-table, the turf, and other dissipations still more censurable; and the opulent fortune inherited from a long line of honoured ancestry was nearly exhausted. Protracted family litigation completed the ruin which disappointment and perhaps unmerited obloquy had commenced; and the once handsome, wealthy, and admired Earl of Portarlington died obscurely at an humble lodging in a neglected suburb of London.

At the inquest held on his body, Miss S. Barr was examined, and stated that the deceased had resided with her and her father for the last two years. On Sunday he had been writing in the drawing-room, and appeared then in excellent health. He afterwards went to his bedroom to wash his hands. While there she thought she heard a gurgling noise, which induced her to go to the door, and he appeared to have fallen down as if in a fit. She was satisfied he had not taken poison, for he clung too fondly to life; and his death was most unexpected, for he always boasted of the excellent health he enjoyed. He had been much distressed in his mind of late, arising, as she believed, from pecuniary difficulties. Mr. C. Nairne made a *post mortem* examination of the body. On opening the chest he found the large vessels of the heart greatly ossified; the substance of the heart was quite healthy. There was congestion of the vessels of the brain, and considerable effusion of serum in the ventricles. The state of the heart and brain was quite sufficient to cause very sudden death. The jury returned immediately a verdict of "Died from natural causes." The body was very privately interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.

His Lordship having died unmarried, the peerage has devolved on his nephew Henry John Reuben Dawson-Damer, esq., born in 1822, and the only son of the late Hon. Henry Dawson-Damer, Capt. R.N. who, together with his next brother, the Right Hon. Colonel Henry Dawson-Damer, C.B. Comptroller of the Queen's Household, assumed the additional name of Damer, in order to perpetuate the name of their paternal grandmother Mary, daughter of Joseph Damer, esq. of Came, co. Dorset, and sister to Joseph first Earl of Dorchester.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE.

Dec. 19. At Wharncliffe House, Curzon Street, aged 69, the Right Hon. James Archibald Stuart-Wortley Mackenzie, Baron Wharncliffe of Wortley, co. York, Lord President of the Council, Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, a Commissioner of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India, a Commissioner for building Churches, and an official Trustee of the British Museum.

This nobleman was the second but eldest surviving son of the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, M.P. for Bute, and Colonel of the 92d Foot, second son of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. the Prime Minister, by Mary, only daughter of Edward Wortley Montagu, esq. created Baroness Mountstuart in her own right. Colonel Stuart, on his mother's death, succeeded to her ladyship's great Yorkshire and Cornwall estates, and assumed, in Jan. 1795, by sign-manual, the additional surname of Wortley, and subsequently inheriting the extensive landed property in Scotland, of his uncle, the Right Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, assumed, in 1803, the name and arms of Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh. Lord Wharncliffe's mother was Margaret, daughter of Sir David Conyngham, of Milncraig, in Ayrshire, Bart. by Lady Mary Montgomery, daughter of Alexander ninth Earl of Eglintoun. Mrs. Wortley, once celebrated for her beauty, and during the whole course of her life for the numerous virtues which adorned it, died in 1808.

Lord Wharncliffe was born on the 6th of October, 1776, and being a younger son, for his elder brother did not die till the year 1797, was destined for a profession. He received his education at the Charterhouse, and at the early age of fifteen—namely, in 1791—he first carried his Majesty's colours as an Ensign in the 7th Fusiliers. In 1792 his regiment was ordered to Canada, whither he accompanied it, and returned with it to England in 1795. Having exchanged into the 91st Highlanders, he accompanied that regiment to the Cape of Good Hope, whence he returned in 1797, with despatches from Earl Macartney. He soon after purchased a company in the 1st Foot Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; and he finally quitted the army at the peace of 1801.

On the death of his elder brother, in Jan. 1797, Mr. Stuart Wortley succeeded him in the representation of the borough of Bossiney, in Cornwall; but it was not until 1812 that he rose to any degree of political notoriety. In the spring of that year Mr. Perceval was assassinated, and the lengthened ministerial negotiations

so utterly exhausted the patience of the public, that the opportunity was thought a good one for a rising young man like Mr. Stuart Wortley to move an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he "would form a strong and efficient ministry." This motion was introduced by a speech which every one acknowledged to be remarkable for its tone of honest independence and high public spirit. Mr. S. Wortley continued to represent Bossiney till 1818. On the 1st of March in that year, Colonel Stuart Wortley Mackenzie ended his days, and his son succeeded to his large inheritance. It naturally became a point of honour with the possessor of such estates to aspire to the representation of the county in which he resided. For Yorkshire, therefore, he was returned, jointly with Lord Milton, now Earl Fitzwilliam, at the general election of 1818. In two years from that period the demise of George III. led to another election, at which Mr. Stuart Wortley and Lord Milton were again returned for the great county of York, and the subject of this memoir continued to sit for that important electoral district till the Parliament died almost a natural death, on the 2d of June, 1826. To the ministry of that day it was no trifling service to have held, for the support of their party, the representation of a county the magnitude and importance of which were universally felt; but at that period he had given great offence to a majority of the constituency by his opinions on the Catholic question, and having retired from the contest in preparation, he was elevated to the peerage by patent dated 12th July, 1826.

On the introduction of the Reform Bill by Lord Grey, in 1831, Lord Wharnccliffe strenuously opposed that measure on various grounds, which he stated with great force and eloquence, and moved an amendment for the purpose of throwing it out, but the bill was carried by a majority of 41. Nevertheless his lordship, on being consulted by Earl Grey, was induced to negotiate between the friends of that measure on the one hand, and its opponents on the other; but these attempts at reconciliation proved wholly unsuccessful.

Lord Wharnccliffe continued to be a very efficient member of opposition so long as the Whigs remained in power; and when Sir Robert Peel was recalled from Italy, in Nov. 1834, to form a Conservative government, he was appointed Lord Privy Seal, Dec. 15, 1834, which office he held until April 1835, when the Conservative party were obliged to retire from the conduct of public affairs.

In March 1835 he was appointed a

commissioner to inquire into punishments in the army.

The result of the general election in 1841 having, in turn, expelled the Whigs from office, at that time the return of a Conservative for the West Riding of Yorkshire was one of the most important feats that any partisan of Sir Robert Peel could be expected to achieve. It was just the occasion on which the services of such a man as Lord Wharnccliffe could be rendered most available, and accordingly he secured the representation of that district for his eldest son, defeating Lords Milton and Morpeth, the numbers on that memorable occasion being as follow:—Hon. John Stuart Wortley, 13,165; E. Denison, esq. 12,780; Lord Milton, 12,080; Lord Morpeth, 12,031. This victory, united to the general services of Lord Wharnccliffe himself, naturally led to his being received as an eminent member of the new cabinet. He accepted the post of President of the Council. It is well known that of late years the Duke of Wellington has not been a very active leader of the House of Lords. Lord Aberdeen is not a frequent speaker, and, therefore, in the sessions of 1842, 1843, and 1844, the subject of this memoir was almost the first minister of the upper house. It must be admitted that he did not fill that position with such success as to render assistance unnecessary; for that reason, as well as upon other grounds, Lord Stanley was some time ago transferred to the House of Lords; and thus Lord Wharnccliffe found his Parliamentary labours considerably diminished. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the death of the Earl of Harewood, in 1841.

His death was so little anticipated that Lady Wharnccliffe and several other members of the family were absent. The cause is understood to have been suppressed gout; the same malady which so recently carried off the deceased's friend and neighbour, Earl Spencer. Lord Wharnccliffe had been confined to his house for upwards of a fortnight, and was therefore unable to attend the late momentous meetings of the cabinet councils, nor was he present at Osborne House when the Peel ministry placed in the Queen's hands their resignation of office; still no one expected a fatal termination of the noble Lord's illness, and death came upon him almost suddenly.

Independently of minute attention to public business, the deceased was an active magistrate, having for many years acted as chairman of the West Riding Sessions; he was also Colonel of the South Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, one of the most effi-

cient corps on the roll. To his love for active business he added considerable literary taste, as is evinced by his splendid edition of "Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's Letters." His chief merit lay in his aptitude for the business of active life. As the representative of Yorkshire he was never exceeded either for knowledge or industry, and his legal acquirements were of a high order. As a public speaker he was rather forcible than eloquent—more argumentative than ornamental. As a minister of state, he combined sound judgment with great practical energy.

On the 30th of March, 1799, he married Lady Elizabeth Caroline Mary Creighton, daughter of John the first Earl of Erse, by his second wife, Lady Mary Hervey, daughter of Frederick Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue three sons and two daughters, namely, 1. John, now Lord Wharcliffe; 2. the Hon. Charles Stuart, who married, in 1841, Lady Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth Manners, second daughter of the present Duke of Rutland, and died 23d May, 1844, leaving a son and daughter; 3. Caroline-Mary, who died in 1806, in her 3d year; 4. the Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley, a Queen's Counsel, born in 1805, and unmarried; 5. the Hon. Caroline-Jane, married in 1839 to the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, also a Queen's Counsel, Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and Recorder of Windsor, third son of Earl Talbot, and has issue two sons.

The present Lord Wharcliffe has represented the West Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament for the last four years, is Lieutenant-Colonel of the South-West Regiment of the Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and is in the 45th year of his age. He graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1821, when he was in the first class in mathematics, and second class in classics. In 1825 he married Lady Elizabeth Ryder, third daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, by whom he has three sons and two daughters.

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM.

Nov. 23. Near Balbeis, on his route from Syria to Cairo, aged 46, the Right Rev. Solomon Alexander, Bishop of Jerusalem.

Dr. Alexander was born of Jewish parents in the grand duchy of Posen, in May, 1799. Very little is known of his youth and education; but, from his Hebrew and Talmudic acquirements, he exercised the office of Rabbi at a comparatively early life. After much meditation, he became a Christian, at Plymouth, by Mr. Hatchard, and his ordination

by the Archbishop of Dublin, and induction to a curacy in Ireland shortly followed. It was subsequently as a home missionary of the Society for the Propagation of Christianity among the Jews, and as Professor of Hebrew in King's College, that he became generally known to the religious circles of the metropolis, and at length, after the mission of Chevalier Bunsen to London for the establishment of a Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem under the joint auspices of the Sovereigns of England and Prussia, his consecration to this important charge took place in the latter end of the year 1841.

On the 18th of January of the following year, on his voyage from England to Jaffa, via Beyrout, he saw for the first time, from the neck of the Devastation steamer, the land of his forefathers,—the peaks of Carmel glistening in the rising sun; and two days afterwards made his entry into Jerusalem with so many marks of respect on the part of the local authorities and residents, as to lead many persons to the idea that either a political demonstration was intended, or that the bishop was of an ostentatious disposition. The *Journal des Debats* even sneeringly contrasted the pomp of his entrance with a more memorable entrance eighteen centuries ago; but the procession was fortuitous and unexpected, and nothing could be further from the character of Bishop Alexander than display unbecoming an overseer of the ministers of Christ. The writer of these lines, who rode by his side, recollects well that he wished to enter with humility, on foot and unobserved, but from the throng of cavaliers it was inconvenient.

It is not necessary to enter here into the minute details of the difficulties that beset his mission. It is sufficient to say that permission had been given in the time of the Egyptians to build a Protestant church; but in January, 1843, sectarian jealousy seeking high protection at Constantinople, an order to suspend operations was obtained. Nothing could be more erroneous than to suppose that the mission of a Protestant bishop could be auxiliary to the extension of English political influence. Originating in purely religious motives, its unavoidable effect was to embarrass rather than to smooth the way of our political and consular agents; and not temporal motives, but the desire of seeing the representation of Protestantism in Jerusalem on a footing adequate to its ecclesiastical importance, was the sole motive of the angust originators of the mission.

The firman having been at length obtained through the indomitable perseverance and experienced skill of Sir Stratford Canning, the Bishop was enabled to cast

his eyes around on the other parts of his diocese. Palestine, Chaldea, Egypt, and Ethiopia were the four component countries of his episcopal charge, and Egypt, being the least distant, claimed his first attention. In consequence of the Anglo-Indian transit and our general trade, Egypt boasts a larger English colony than any other province of the Levant. In Alexandria a Protestant church (for which the funds have been nearly subscribed) is about to arise under the architectural direction of a gentleman eminent in his profession, who has devoted several years to the study of the Saracenic style in the best schools. Cairo is much frequented by English invalids, from the dryness of its climate; here, too, is a remnant of that ancient Egyptian people to the heads of whose Church the bishop, as the representative of a ramification of the primitive Catholic and Apostolic Church, wished to be the bearer of sentiments of interest, sympathy, and goodwill. "A political intrigue," quoth the sectarian *quidnunc*. But any man more completely the reverse of an intriguer than the late Bishop of Jerusalem can scarcely be conceived. He was indeed an Israelite without guile. If he had a fault it was that, incapable of evil himself, he was too slow to see it in others. This produced on some occasions a want of energy and decision, not usually the failing of an intriguer.

On Friday, the 7th of Nov. last, he left Jerusalem for Cairo, and on the following day arrived at Gaza. After performing the usual quarantine at El Christi he crossed the Desert, and arrived on Saturday evening, the 22nd, at a place called Ras el Wady, close to the remains of the ancient canal of Necho, not far from the line where the alluvial deposits of the Nile contend with the sands of the Desert, and within five hours of the once populous city of Balbeis. The tents were pitched, and, although he had been rather poorly on the previous days, he felt much better, and was even in good spirits, and congratulating himself on having passed the Desert safely, and drawn near to Cairo. He retired to bed between ten and eleven o'clock, and slept in the tahterwan, the tents having been drenched with rain on the previous days, when about one o'clock a noise was heard like the gurgling of a camel, which excited no attention, but being repeated, a cry arose that the Bishop was very ill, and had fainted; he had indeed breathed his last. An attempt was made to bleed and foment by Mr. Veitch, his chaplain, but the body growing cold it was laid out, bound in a mattress, and, being put on a camel, was thus conveyed to Cairo; where, on its being opened by Drs. Abbott and Cheddan, the immediate cause of death

was pronounced to have been a rupture of the descending aorta, which caused an effusion of blood into the thoracic cavity.

On Sunday, Nov. 30th, the funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Veitch, late chaplain to the bishop, in the Protestant church of Cairo. The picture which the preacher drew of the late Bishop in his tent on the night before his decease, cheerfully looking forward to the tranquillity of the sabbath morrow, and anticipating his proximate entrance into Egypt, the scene of the bondage and sufferings of his forefathers, will be remembered to the latest period of their lives by those who were present. Not the least interesting circumstance of the service was that the music was performed by a numerous choir of Coptic pupils of the mission—lineal descendants of the subjects of the Pharaohs, raising their voices in a Protestant temple.

On the personal appearance and character of the late Bishop a few words will suffice. He was below the middle size, and slightly inclining to corpulency, with a decidedly Jewish cast of feature. He was more remarkable for sound erudition than for eminent talents. As a Talmudist and Hebrew scholar he had few superiors, and in the relations of private life he was the most amiable of men. His conversation in general society was far from shining, but his conduct of Divine Service was strikingly impressive. Sonorous in voice, even his very slight foreign accent gave his elocution a breadth of grasp which harmonised with the earnestness of his demeanour.

The Bishop having in his lifetime expressed a wish that his body should repose at Jerusalem, preparations were made to that effect, and on the morning of the 6th Dec. 11 o'clock, the funeral caravan issued from the Bab-el-Bahr, preceded by mutes and janissaries, and followed by a portion of the British residents and the Coptic pupils. The coffin, hung in black, was carried as a tahterwan, by two camels. Half an hour from the town the luxuriant gardens of sycamore, palm, and acacia suddenly cease, and at the high dome of the Dervish convent of Demir Tash, which stands on the edge of the Great Desert, like a beacon to direct the mariner, the procession separated. The blue sky, the fresh breeze, and the noontide sun shining brightly and broadly on the yellow sands, almost reminded one of the shores of the ocean. Some of the Cairens returned to the city; others lingered till the black pall, lessened to a mere speck, seemed like a bark on the distant horizon.—*Letter dated Cairo, Dec. 5th and 6th.*

The will of Bishop Alexander, made just previous to his departure from this country, has been proved in the archiepiscopal

court of Canterbury. The personal effects in this country were sworn under 7000*l*. He has left to his executors and trustees, the Rev. J. Christian Reichardt, clerk, and C. H. Corbett, esq., both residents of London, the whole of his property, real and personal, in trust for his wife, to receive the interest for her life while unmarried, at her death, or second marriage, then to his children absolutely. (Signed) "M. S. Angel Heirosol."

A meeting of the Bishop's friends in England was assembled on the 29th Dec. when, it having been ascertained that his widow is left with an income not exceeding 130*l*., or at most 140*l*. per annum for her own support, and the maintenance and education of eight children, all under sixteen years of age, a Committee, of which Lord Ashley is chairman, was formed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions in behalf of the Bishop's family: which will be received at the office of the London Society, and the banks of Williams and Herries.

SIR EDWARD DODSWORTH, BART.

Dec. 31. At Thornton hall, near Be-dale, Yorkshire, aged 67, Sir Edward Dodsworth, the second Baronet (1784).

He was born August 13, 1768, the eldest son of Sir John Sylvester Smith, the first Baronet, by Henrietta-Maria, daughter of John Dodsworth, esq. of Thornton. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, June 15, 1789; and in 1821 assumed, by royal sign-manual, the name of Dodsworth instead of Smith, on succeeding to the estate of his maternal grandfather.

He received the commission of Captain in the 105th regiment of Foot, Feb. 27, 1793, and was placed on half pay in 1795.

He married, Sept. 29, 1804, Susan, youngest daughter of Henry Dawkins, esq. of Standlynch, Wilts. by Lady Jane Colyear, daughter of Charles second Earl of Portmore, but by that lady, who died March 12, 1830, he had no issue.

He is succeeded by his brother Charles, formerly Lieut.-Colonel 22nd light dragoons, who married in 1808, Miss Armstrong, daughter of John Armstrong, esq. of Lisgold, co. Cork, and granddaughter of Cadwallader ninth Lord Blayney.

SIR MATTHEW TIERNEY, BART.

Oct. 28. At Brighton, in his 68th year, Sir Matthew John Tierney, Bart. K.H., formerly Physician in Ordinary to King George the Fourth.

This gentleman was born on the 24th Nov. 1776; and was the eldest son of John Tierney, esq. of Ballyscandland, co. Limerick, by Mary, daughter of James Glee-

son, esq. of Rathkennau, in the same county. Whilst at Glasgow he published an essay on the Cow Pock, *Dissertatio de Variola Vaccina*. 1802, 8vo.

Having attained a considerable reputation as a general practitioner in Brighton, he was introduced to the Prince Regent, who appointed him his physician in ordinary, and physician to the household at Brighton. He had the honour to enjoy the personal friendship of George IV. for a great number of years, and also that of William IV.

He was created a Baronet Dec. 19, 1818, (being then styled of Brighthelmston, and of Dover street, Middlesex,) and obtained a second patent, dated May 5, 1834, (when he had removed to Bruton street,) with remainder to his brother, Mr. Edward Tierney, of Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, a Crown solicitor for Ireland. The deceased was appointed a Knight Commander of the Royal Guelphic Order of Hanover on the 7th of May, 1831.

It will excite little surprise that the late Sir Matthew should have obtained the unlimited confidence of George IV., when we record the following proof of professional skill and courage, to which that Sovereign was probably indebted for his life:—Before the funeral of George III. took place, the new King was seized with a violent illness. Sir Matthew, who happened to have arrived in London from Brighton that evening, was immediately in attendance, and found on being introduced into the apartment of his Royal patient that he differed in opinion with the other medical attendants as to the proper measures to be adopted. The conference was carried on in a whisper, and, after a slight discussion, Sir Matthew offered to take upon himself the entire responsibility of acting upon his own views, and directed his Royal Highness to be bled. He passed the whole night by the bedside of his Royal Highness, who kept hold of his hand: and the first words he uttered were, "Well, Tierney, you certainly have nerve!" It was then discovered that the Royal patient, unknown to his attendants, had been perfectly aware of their discussion.

The following tribute to the memory of Sir Matthew Tierney appeared in the Brighton Gazette:—"Never do we remember to have seen the inhabitants of Brighton plunged into a more profound and universal grief than when the melancholy intelligence was circulated through the town that this eminent physician, who had commanded the respect and affectionate attachment of all classes, not less by his great professional talents than by his private virtues and his general philanthropy, had been suddenly snatched away

from his family and friends. To his more immediate connections, to the wide circle of his acquaintance, to the poor whom he was ever ready to assist, to the public charities of Brighton, most of which were deeply indebted to his munificent patronage, his loss is equally irreparable. If anything can deepen the poignancy of the general regret at this sad bereavement, it is the reflection that the deceased had just made arrangements for the sale of his London House, intending to reside entirely at Brighton, so that our town would thus have exclusively enjoyed the benefits which his kindness, his hospitalities, and his generous charity invariably diffused around him."

Sir Matthew Tierney married Oct. 8, 1808, Harriet Mary, daughter of the late Henry Jones, esq. of Bloomsbury square, by whom he had no issue. The baronetcy has devolved to his brother, in pursuance of the patent already mentioned. Sir Matthew Tierney has left behind him personal property estimated at 30,000*l.* He has bequeathed to his niece Mary Tierney, (the daughter of his brother Thomas, late paymaster of the 43rd regiment of Light Infantry,) who resided with him, a legacy of 8000*l.* for her absolute use. To his brother now Sir Edward Tierney, Bart. a legacy of 10,000*l.*, and to his niece Harriet Mary, daughter of Sir Edward, 5000*l.*

SIR HERBERT COMPTON.

Jan. 15. At his house in Hyde Park-gardens, aged 70, Sir Herbert Abingdon Draper Compton, late Chief Justice of Bombay.

Sir Herbert was the son of Walter Abingdon Compton, esq. of Gloucestershire. Through his own merits and conduct alone, he raised himself to the high and important stations he successively filled, with honour to his character and talents, and to the advantage of the country and the administration of justice. He embraced the military profession very early in life, and served with his regiment for some time in India; but returning to England, he entered on the study of the law, which he sedulously pursued, though his active mind found leisure to write for the papers of the day—the *Pilot* in particular. Having completed his legal studies, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 22, 1808. He then re-visited India, and joined the bar at Fort St. George, where he soon became distinguished. His zeal, ability, and untiring assiduity obtained for him the high and lucrative government appointment of Advocate General successively at Madras and Calcutta, and subsequently, in 1831, the distinguished post of

Chief Judge of Bombay, whereupon he was knighted by letters patent. At various periods of his career he received public testimonials for his official services from both Europeans and natives—the last of these being a valuable piece of plate, presented by the native inhabitants of Bombay with their grateful acknowledgments of his worth and the high estimation in which his services were held. In the intercourse of private life Sir Herbert Compton was a most cheerful and instructive companion, full of anecdote and information; and his frank and communicative disposition rendered him a delightful acquisition in society. The purity of mind, integrity of purpose, and singleness of character which made him the ornament of his profession, gave a consistency and permanence to his friendship that no vicissitudes of fortune, no shaft of calumny could impair or diminish.

Sir Herbert Compton married first in 1798, a daughter of Dr. Caune, a surgeon in the East India Company's service at Madras; and secondly a daughter of Edward Mullins, esq. of Calcutta.

JOHN BIDDULPH, Esq.

Nov. 25. At Ledbury, Herefordshire, aged 78, John Biddulph, esq. a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for that county, and during many years the senior partner in the well-known banking establishment at Charing Cross, with which firm several members of his family had been previously connected.

Mr. Biddulph was the younger son of Michael Biddulph, esq. of Ledbury, and of Cofton hall, co. Worc. who died in 1800, by Penelope, eldest daughter of John Dandridge, esq. of Balden's Green, Malvern. His elder brother Robert represented the county of Hereford in the parliament of 1796–1802, and assumed on his marriage with Charlotte, daughter and coheir of Richard Myddelton, esq. of Chirk Castle, the name of Myddelton before his own, and was father of the present Colonel Robert Myddelton Biddulph, of Chirk Castle, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Denbighshire.

Mr. Biddulph succeeded to his paternal estates on his mother's death in 1818, and served as sheriff of Herefordshire in 1821–2.

He married, Sept. 9, 1797, Miss Augusta Roberts, and had issue four sons and six daughters: 1. Robert Biddulph, esq. M. P. for the city of Hereford 1832–37, who has married Elizabeth, only daughter of George Palmer, esq. M. P. for Essex; 2. John; 3. Francis-Thomas; 4. Ormus; 5. Augusta-Eleanor, married to Edm. J. Jones, esq. of Poulton, He-

refordshire; 6. Mary-Ann, married to John Martin, esq. a banker in London; 7. Penelope, married to the Rev. Thomas Phillips, of Dewsall, co. Heref.; 8. Jane; 9. Katharine; 10. Constance.

JOHN ANDERSON, Esq.

Jan. 15. Aged 75, John Anderson, esq. of Bond-court, Walbrook, and Prince's-place, Kennington, Secretary to the Church of England Assurance Company.

Mr. Anderson's early life was passed in diplomatic missions of considerable importance in the Eastern Archipelago; and he published, at different times, two octavo volumes, in which he gave interesting accounts of his voyages and services. The first, *Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra* in 1823, is one of the most popular historical and descriptive sketches of the country and people we have ever seen; in which the visit to the Batta cannibal states in the interior, though brief, is a curious episode. This was published in 1826. In 1840 Mr. Anderson's *Acheen, &c., with Incidental Notices of the Trade in the Eastern Seas*, appeared, and justly attracted much attention to the state of our commerce in those parts, and suggested measures for its great extension and improvement, which seem now, at the distance of five years, to be brought into operation in a way to be productive of immense benefit to the natives of those rich countries, and to add immeasurable wealth to the prosperity of England's manufacturers and merchants.

Mr. Anderson was actively employed in official and mercantile duties when seized with the fatal illness which, in a short period, lost him to his afflicted family, and his useful talents to the community at large. He was a man of much information and general ability in the management of affairs, whether requiring a precise knowledge of the business in hand, or that practical experience which is the fruit of varied acquaintance with life, and fits the possessor for the successful undertaking of matters of higher character and wider range. In private society he was most estimable.—(*Literary Gazette.*)

COLONEL GURWOOD, C.B.

Dec. 25. At Brighton, Colonel John Gurwood, C.B., Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches.

Colonel Gurwood was the second son of a gentleman, whose widow married Henry Okey, esq. and was afterwards the mother of Charles Henry Okey, esq. a knight of the legion of honour, barrister-at-law, and British embassy at Paris. He y placed in a merchant's

counting-house; but changed his views to the army after a disappointment in love. He entered as an Ensign in the 52nd Foot, on the 30th of March, 1808; and served in the Peninsula with that regiment from August in that year to June 1812. At Sabugal early in April 1811 he was severely, but not dangerously, wounded. At the assault of Cuidad Rodrigo on the 9th Feb. he led the forlorn hope at the lesser breach (that of the greater being led by the late Major Mackie, then senior lieutenant of the 88th,) and received the wound in his skull from a musket ball, which affected him for the remainder of his life, and is thought to have finally led to his death. On this occasion he took the governor, Gen. Banier, prisoner, whose sword was presented to him by Lord Viscount Wellington*. In Feb. 1812 he was promoted to a company in the Royal African Corps, and appointed aide-de-

* "Colonel Gurwood, the editor of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, is the only officer in the British army who is allowed to wear a sword of a pattern different from that established by regulation. This peculiar privilege dates its origin from one of the most gallant exploits ever recorded of a British soldier; and one not unworthy the leader of no less than three forlorn hopes. At the storming of one of the towns in the Peninsula, Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, as the leader of the forlorn hope, was the first to mount the breach. Having leaped from the walls, he succeeded in cutting his way, almost single-handed, to the quarters of a French general officer, whom he found intently poring over a written plan for the defence of the fortress, with his sword lying on the table beside him. Before the military theorist had time to ascertain the character and object of the intruder, his sword was in Colonel Gurwood's hand, and himself taken prisoner, very much to his surprise and consternation. This sword, in commemoration of his distinguished gallantry on the occasion, Colonel Gurwood has been permitted to wear, and, although by no means a formidable weapon, it has considerably improved in condition since the memorable day on which it was first captured by its present chivalrous owner." (Anecdote published in 1839.) In consequence of this achievement, an honorary crest was added, by royal authority, to the armorial bearings of the gallant Colonel, viz. Out of a mural coronet a castle ruined in the centre, and therefrom an arm in armour, embowed, holding a scimitar proper; surmounted by the motto,
FOLLOW ME.

camp to Lord Edward Somerset. Afterwards, on exchanging to the 9th Light Dragoons, he was appointed Brigade-Major to the Household Cavalry. After the battle of Vittoria, he was removed to Major-General Lambert's brigade, in the 6th division of infantry (Sir Henry Clinton's), of which particular mention is made in the despatches after the battles of the Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

Capt. Gurwood was next appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton, second in command of the army under the Prince of Orange in the Netherlands, and was afterwards for a short time deputy assistant quartermaster-general at his Royal Highness's head quarters, which situation he resigned to join the 10th Hussars, to which he was removed after the court martial on Colonel Quentin. He was afterwards in service through the campaign of 1815, and was again severely wounded at Waterloo. He was promoted to the brevet of Major in March 1817, to that of Lieut.-Colonel in March 1827, and obtained his rank as full Colonel in Nov. 1841. He was placed on the unattached list in July 1830.

Having subsequently filled the highly honourable post of private secretary to F.M. the Duke of Wellington he was induced to undertake the grateful office of editing the Wellington Despatches, in connection with which his name will be handed down to posterity. The Duke rewarded his fidelity by appointing him Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London. A year or two ago, a picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in which the Duke and Colonel Gurwood were represented together, at full length; and in a previous exhibition was a portrait of the Colonel, at half-length, in the costume of Esquire to the Duke as Knight of the Bath.

"The Wellington Despatches," which have been in the course of publication during many years, have been recently completed.

Colonel Gurwood's health has latterly been observed to fail, and it was stated by his friend, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Webster, at an inquest held upon the body of the deceased, that he had invited the Colonel to stay at his house in Brunswick-square, Brighton, about a month before his decease. He did so for some time, when, being joined by his wife and three daughters, he took a lodging in the King's Road.

Sir H. Webster judged from his general conversation, including politics, that he was in a desponding way; which he had no doubt was caused by relaxation of the nervous system, in consequence of his

great work, "The Wellington Despatches," being concluded. This was confirmed by Dr. George Hall, and the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity, caused by mental relaxation." A letter since published by his brother Mr. Okey states that the wound in his head, received at Ciudad Rodrigo, had subjected him to occasional fainting fits, and that some eminent army surgeons had expressed an opinion that, although he thought little of it, it might one day prove fatal to him.

The remains of the unfortunate gentleman were removed for interment in the vault of the Tower Chapel, Tower-hill. Joseph Charles Hewett, esq., architect (who is married to the Colonel's only surviving sister), was chief mourner; and amongst the private friends of deceased, who surrounded his bier in the chapel, were Lord Frederick Powlett, Colonel Grant, Colonel Hume, Major Hetherington, Major Clarke, Major-General Brewer, Colonel Rowan, Dr. Hume, Mr. Hall, and the Portuguese Minister. A singular fatality has attended some of the previous holders of the appointment, Colonel Smith, who held it under the nomination of the Marquis of Hastings, having committed suicide, as did the late Earl of Munster, who was Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower previously to his being made the Constable of Windsor Castle.

COLONEL JAMES HUGHES, C. B.

Nov. 28. In Tuscany, Colonel James Hughes, C. B. brother to Lord Dinorben.

He was born Nov. 12, 1778, the third and youngest son of the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Kinmel Park, co. Denbigh, by Mary, youngest daughter and coheirress of the Rev. Robert Lewis, of Llysdulas, co. Anglesea.

He entered the army in 1800, and served with the 18th Hussars in Spain and Portugal under Sir John Moore, including the cavalry actions at Mayorga, where he was wounded, and at Benevente, and the retreat to and battle of Corunna, where he commanded the last picket of British cavalry, which remained until the whole embarkation had taken place. He returned to the Peninsula in Jan. 1813; led the squadron of the 18th, which was engaged at Morales; commanded the regiment at the battle of Vittoria, in the actions in the Pyrenees, the battle of the Nivelle, (was present at the passage of the Nive, but the regiment was not engaged), the battle of Orthes and passage of the Garonne, the action of Croix d'Orade, where the 18th Hussars so greatly distinguished themselves; the battle of Toulouse, and a great many minor actions and skirmishes. He was severely wound-

ed in an affair near Hellette, in the south of France. He received a medal and two clasps for Vittoria, Orthes, and Toulouse.

He was placed on half pay in Nov. 1821; and attained the rank of Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837.

Colonel Hughes married, March 16, 1841, Frances, eldest daughter of the Hon. Sir Francis Charles Stanhope, K. C. H. and niece to the Earl of Harrington.

LIEUT.-COL. M. W. BAILEY, C. B.

Nov. 28. In Grosvenor Place, Bath, aged 65, Lieut.-Colonel Morris William Bailey, C. B.

He entered the army in 1795, and embarked with the 10th Foot for India. He obtained his company in 1798, and acted as extra aide-de-camp to the Governor-General Lord Wellesley. In 1801, he accompanied his regiment with the force under Sir David Baird, and crossed the Desert to join the British army in Egypt. He subsequently served as aide-de-camp to Generals Fox and Drummond, at Malta and Gibraltar. In 1809, he raised men in Spain for Meuron's Regiment, and obtained a majority in that corps. In 1811, he was transferred to the 30th Regt. and he served with its 2nd battalion in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815, in Holland and the Netherlands. Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton having been severely wounded at Quatre Bras, Lieut.-Colonel Bailey took the command of his regiment at the battle of Waterloo, and was severely wounded at the termination of that glorious conflict. He was present also at the capture of Paris, and its subsequent occupation by the allies.

Lieut.-Colonel Bailey served afterwards with the 80th and 64th regiments. He retired from the service in 1822; but, having been nominated a Companion of the Bath for his services at Waterloo, he was permitted to retain his military rank until his demise.

Since retiring from the service, Lieut.-Colonel Bailey has resided chiefly in the city of Bath, and as he was a county magistrate, as well as a magistrate for the city, much of his time and attention were devoted to those duties. He was highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends.

MAJOR J. B. THORNHILL.

Nov. 21. At Nice, Major James Badham Thornhill, K. H. late of the 60th Rifles.

He entered the service Sept. 6, 1804, was appointed Adjutant of the 1st battalion

Nov. 25, same year; promoted, by purchase, Nov. 21, retained the Adjutancy until then he resigned it (from Oct. consequence of being appoint-

ed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Bonham at Surinam. He was promoted to a company in the 1st West India regiment, July 4, 1816, and retired on half-pay of the 4th West India Regt. Nov. 19, 1818. He was appointed to the 65th Regt. Sept. 19, 1826. On the embarkation of that corps for the West Indies, he remained with the dépôt companies, and was promoted, by purchase, July 13, 1831, to a Majority in the 2nd battalion 60th Rifles. He exchanged to half-pay unattached, May 10, 1833. Major Thornhill served as Adjutant of the 25th at the capture of the islands of Guadaloupe, St. Eustacia, and St. Martin, in 1810.

REV. DR. WADE.

Nov. 17. At a shop in Regent street, of apoplexy, in his 58th year, the Rev. Arthur Savage Wade, D. D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick.

The family of Wade resided in and near Coventry as far back as the reign of Elizabeth, if not earlier; and one of the descendants was steward of that city in 1704. Dr. Wade was the younger son of Mr. Charles Gregory Wade, of Warwick, formerly an attorney, who was mayor of that town for several years successively, and an active magistrate. His elder brother Charles was a clergyman like himself. They were educated at Warwick free-school, under the late Rev. George Innes, (of whom a brief memoir was given in our vol. VI. p. 678.) Arthur was an active lad, and went one voyage to sea, but did not like it. He became a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1810, as 14th Junior Optime, M.A. 1813. After he had been ordained, the vicarage of St. Nicholas was given him, through his father's interest with the Warwick corporation; for the father was an old Church and King man, and had educated his son to the same opinion. His institution took place in 1811. The advowson has subsequently, in 1839, been sold by the Corporation to the Countess of Warwick.

Dr. Wade had been absent from his clerical duties for many years, and was generally in London. Latterly his residence was in Clarence place, Pentonville. His time and attention had been chiefly occupied in political pursuits, his principles being those of ultra-radicalism. He was a frequent attendant and speaker at public meetings. His ruling principle, as with so many of his kindred patriots, appears to have been a love of notoriety. At one of the Stratford Jubilees, a few years ago, he made a very excellent speech in praise of Shakespeare, introducing many quotations from his plays—this occupied nearly

a column in the Warwick paper. On the conviction of some of the Radicals or Chartists, he personally presented a petition for a remission of their sentence to the Queen at one of her Courts. He was a short thick-set man, and walked rather lame. A portrait of him, holding a scroll, on which is inscribed "Equal rights and equal laws to all, and by all, in all nations," engraved by Meyer, was published by Cleave, of Shoe Lane, London, about twelve years ago.

We are not aware of any recent publication by Dr. Wade; but many years ago, before his opinions had changed, he was the author of a Visitation Sermon printed at Warwick, 1819, 8vo. and of "A Letter addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c. intended as an humble Vindication of the present Ministry, 1827." 8vo.

On the morning of his death, Dr. Wade went into a shop in Regent Street, to order a great-coat, and after having been measured, he was about to leave, when he was seized with a sudden fit of apoplexy, from which he died in the space of six hours.

By a will in his own handwriting, dated Saturday, Aug. 13, 1842, Dr. Wade has bequeathed to Miss Mary Anne Crafer, third daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Crafer, of East Dereham, Norfolk, all his property, effects, and money, and all his shares in Cornish mines, money in annuity offices or banks, also church stipends and fees, and all other effects whatsoever. He left her sole executrix. His personal estate for the payment of probate duty was valued at 1000*l*.

REV. JOHN BROWN.

Dec. 15. At Leicester, in his 53d year, the Rev. John Brown, Vicar of St. Mary's in that town, and late of Aberdeen.

Mr. Brown was a native of Belfast, where his father was a gentleman of property and influence, served the office of Sovereign, and commanded a regiment of volunteers in 1782. His death, which occurred while Mr. Brown was very young, was ever regarded by him as an irreparable loss. The subject of this notice in early life himself served as a volunteer in a cavalry regiment, at the same time keeping his terms as a barrister, his original destination having been the Irish bar, several distinguished members of which were his near relations. Eventually, however, Mr. Brown decided upon studying for the Church, and with that view entered himself as a Fellow Commoner, at Queen's college, Cambridge; where he graduated, and where he formed one of a then small class, who listened to and learnt of the revered Simeon. He was ordained to a curacy in

Belfast on the memorable 15th of June, 1813, and has ever since "fought the good fight of faith" with untiring perseverance. Having laboured in that city for about eight years, he was afterwards, for about eighteen years, the minister of St. Paul's episcopal chapel in Aberdeen. In 1840 he was presented by Lord Cottenham to the vicarage of St. Mary's, Leicester.

Possessed of great and varied talents, and with a heart filled with affection for his fellow-men, Mr. Brown was universally beloved wherever he was known—they esteeming him the most who knew him best. On his departure from Aberdeen to enter upon his duties at Leicester, a public dinner was given at the Royal Hotel, Aberdeen, at which Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Dissenters of every class assembled together, in order to testify their esteem and regard for him. An Aberdeen paper, on that occasion, made the following remarks:—"The zeal and success of Mr. Brown in promoting the public charities of the city, his well-tryed philanthropy and benevolence towards all classes, his very charitable feeling towards all mankind, his highly esteemed social virtues, his eloquence as a preacher, his well-cultivated talents and splendid genius, speedily gained, and have long preserved to him, the sincere respect and attachment of the inhabitants of this city of all denominations; and no gentleman ever left it, followed by more sincere desires for his welfare and continued usefulness, in whatever place or station in the Church his future lot may be cast." Such was the opinion of the Aberdeen folk of Mr. Brown, and a much shorter acquaintance was sufficient to establish his popularity in Leicester. Among all classes was the Vicar of St. Mary's admired for his cordial, frank, and hearty greetings—for his sincere, widely-extended, and untiring benevolence—and for his ability, eloquence, piety, and charity as a Christian minister. Under his own care, the present Infant School of St. Mary's was established. In addition to the usual services, catechetical examinations of the children of his congregation were held every Sunday and Wednesday, while on the latter day a considerable portion of time was devoted to the instruction of the more advanced in years. With the latter he had just concluded a careful and critical examination of "Abercrombie's Elements of Sacred Truth," and had commenced the study of "D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation." The repairs of the Church of St. Mary, though far from being completed, bear proof not only of the energy but of the extensive influence of the late Vicar. Very large sums were

required for the restoration of a building, great part of which had been erected upwards of 700 years, and which had been suffered to fall into ruinous decay. Mr. Brown commenced a voluntary subscription for its restoration, and such was the high esteem that he was held in, that contributions flowed in from all classes—Dissenters as well as Churchmen being ready to give where Mr. Brown was the party soliciting.

During his illness, the utmost sympathy and anxiety were manifested. Prayers were offered for his recovery, not only in the Parish Churches, but in the Dissenting Chapels, and the intelligence of his death cast a gloom over the whole town. His remains were interred in St. Mary's Church, attended by many of the neighbouring clergy, and by about 200 of the congregation and other friends of the deceased, who spontaneously assembled for the purpose. The burial service was read by the Rev. Henry Low, A.M. curate of the parish; and he preached a funeral sermon on the following Sunday evening. The remains of Mr. Brown were deposited in a vault adjoining that of his predecessor, the Rev. Dr. Fancourt.

We still feel bound to add some passages from a very eloquent tribute to the merits of the deceased, which was given in the *Aberdeen Journal* of the 24th Dec.—

"In Mr. Brown were united an open manly bearing, with an active, vigorous constitution of body, as well as of mind. He was a man of genius, his intellect was of great capacity, his singleness of purpose and the simplicity of his mind were child-like. He had great readiness both in speaking and writing; and while here, he was the efficient and pains-taking upholder of all our charities. He found time for everything, especially to think and act for himself. He never relaxed his own hold of any principle that he considered essential, or even important. Still, he was more tolerant, and generous and considerate, as respects the opinions of others, than almost any public character we ever knew. In him, 'the natural bond of brotherhood' was so strong as to draw almost all men favourably towards him; and he was never known needlessly to speak to the prejudice of any one. This in itself would be great praise in any man. Frequently has he been heard to say, that as every man was made in the image of God, there must be much in him to care and hope for, and that there was an avenue to the heart if he could but find it. He acted. His virtues were not cloistered: he was ready to meet his fellow man. As he agreed with him, or per-

suade him to become of his own mind, he would do so; and where a difference of opinion was inevitable, he differed in an attitude of kindness in the prospect of meeting again.

"As a friend, he was warm, steady, sincere, delightfully cheerful; and the delicacy, the tenderness, and sensitiveness of his feelings were such as a noble nature, thoroughly imbued with the heaven-born principles of Christianity, can alone produce.

"As a preacher, Mr. Brown was evangelical, eloquent, and persuasive—his voice and manner naturally excellent. He was profoundly acquainted with the Bible, both as a scholar and a divine (rising early to study the sacred page before most men were accustomed to leave the pillow); and he possessed a knowledge of the intricacies of the human heart, which but few men ever attained to. It was indeed alike his pleasure and the habit of his mind to observe and study the characteristics of the whole condition of his fellow-sinner, that he might the better endeavour to reach it.

"To speak of his good works were out of place—they will follow him; and we would only add the thought, that the lines inscribed on the tomb of his favourite author, whose writings formed in a great measure the ground-work of all his religious teachings, might not unfitly now be inserted on his:—

'Beneath this marble, Butler lies entomb'd,
Who, with a love inflamed by love divine,
His life in presence of his God consumed—
His aspect pleasing, mind with learning fraught,
His eloquence was like a chain of gold
That the strong passions of mankind controlled.
Merit, wherever to be found, he sought;
Desire of transient riches he had none:
These he, with bounteous hand, did well dispense,
Bent to fulfil the ends of Providence,
His heart still fixed on an immortal crown.'"

REV. GEORGE GLENNIE, D.D.

Nov. 16. At his residence, in the vicinity of Aberdeen, the Rev. George Glennie, D.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal college.

He had retired from all public duty for some years. His connection with Marischal college commenced in 1796, when he was appointed assistant and successor to his relative, the celebrated Professor Beattie, author of "The Minstrel." He continued to teach the moral philosophy class for many years with much approbation and success. He was licensed as a preacher of the Church of Scotland at a very early period of life. About thirty years ago he was appointed minister of Greyfriars

Church, where his labours quickly attracted a large congregation. On the retirement of the late Dr. Shirrefs, he was appointed first minister of the West Church. In this situation he continued to discharge his duties with all the zeal and success which had marked his ministrations in the Greyfriars.

Dr. Glennie lived and died in the possession of the esteem and respect of all classes of the community, a distinction which he won by his fidelity to all his duties public and private, the solidity of his professional attainments, the success of his labours, both as a professor and minister of the gospel, and the sterling worth of his general character.

REV. JOHN WEST, A. M.

Dec. 31. At Chettle, aged 67, the Rev. John West, A. M. Rector of Chettle and of the adjoining Parish of Farnham in the county of Dorset, one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Besborough.

The Rev. John West was born in Nov. 1778, and like his eldest brother the late Rev. George West, Rector of Stoke next Guildford, who died in 1831 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. ci. p. 649) graduated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford,—M. A. June 8, 1809. He was collated to the rectory of Chettle in the early part of the year 1820, on the presentation of A. H. Chambers, esq. and to the rectory of Farnham in 1834 on that of the Lord Chancellor, on which occasion he was appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Besborough, then Viscount Duncannon.

Mr. West was for some time Chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company, by the Red River Settlement, North America, and was at the same time employed by the Church Missionary Society, to found the Red River Missionary Station, of the prosperous state of which a very interesting account may be found in the *Journal of the Bishop of Montreal*, and in the Appendix published by the Church Missionary Society in 1845. Mr. West on his return to England published his own *Journal*, which soon reached a second edition. He also published a most interesting *Memoir of his Wife*, who died in 1839, (see *Gent. Mag.* May 1839, p. 554.) of which there has likewise been a second edition. Mr. West was the author of several other smaller publications, and had latterly taken an earnest and persevering interest in the education of the gypsies, and, up to the period of his death, was actively engaged in promoting the establishment of a school as the most likely means of permanently benefiting them, on which subject, *The Dorset County Chronicle*, in recording his death, has introduced the following re-

marks: "This much lamented Clergyman has been for many years using his utmost efforts for the amelioration and Christianisation of that singular tribe of wanderers, known as Gypsies, and his humane zeal in their behalf enabled him, with the co-operation of some other clergymen and gentlemen, to project and commence the establishment of a school at Farnham, to be devoted expressly to the instruction and industrial training of the children of that much neglected race. We were present a few months since at the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of this building,* in which the Rev. John West

* This was performed on the 24th July, by an aged reformed gypsy: it was not only a novel, but a most gratifying proceeding. The piece of ground which has been purchased for the site of the new building (through the munificent liberality of Francis Archibald Stuart, esq. of Blandford), is a very eligible one, situated nearly midway between the parish churches of Chettle and Farnham, which are about a mile distant from each other, and about six miles from Blandford, and sixteen from Salisbury. The ground commands an extensive panoramic view over many miles of finely cultivated and beautifully wooded country. Indeed, a more salubrious spot for bringing up the little wanderers could not have been selected; and from its commanding situation, the building will be a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. The design, by Louis Butcher, esq. is in the Elizabethan style of architecture, and the general arrangement of the plan is as follows: The centre of the principal front is appropriated to the dining hall for the children, having the master and mistress's apartments on either side; the kitchens and offices being in the centre in the rear. The boys and girls' school rooms occupy the wings. The principal elevation facing the west is two stories in height; the gable in the centre being terminated with a bell turret. The long line of roof is broken by gabled dormers, producing a pleasing effect of outline, when seen in perspective. The school rooms occupying the wings are only carried up one story in height. The sleeping apartments for the master and mistress are in the centre; the dormitories for the boys and girls being on either side. There will be accommodation for twenty boys and four girls, or more, at first. The building will be constructed of red brick and flints, with stone quoins and dressings to the doors and windows. The estimated cost is £1000. There will also be land enough for the occasional employment of the children, as they grow up, in the occupations

took a foremost part: he was then in the enjoyment of apparently robust health, and evinced much holy joy at the commencement of this object, the completion of which he hoped to see accomplished; but what man appointeth, God disappointeth, and, in the inscrutable decree of Providence, he has been removed from this world before the erection of the building has been finished. We know from recent communications we have received from him, that his mind has been most deeply engaged upon this subject; and although it may be feared that there are but few to be found who can adequately supply his place, yet we may humbly hope that there will be those raised up, who will effect the full accomplishment of the objects contemplated in the establishment of the Gypsy School."

Mr. West married in October, 1807, Harriett, second daughter of the Rev. Christopher Atkinson, by Catharine his wife, who was the only daughter of Sir Peter Leicester, Bart., of Tabley, and sister to Sir John Fleming Leicester, Bart., afterwards Lord de Tabley: by her he had a family of twelve children, six of whom, viz. four sons and two daughters, survive to lament the loss of their beloved parents. "In the discharge of his sacred duties, the Rev. John West was a faithful Parish Minister, and a good and upright man in all the relations of life: " indeed the *greater portion* of his very active life was spent in seeking to promote the glory of God, and both the temporal and eternal welfare of all with whom he had to do. His death, which was distressingly sudden, was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel on the heart.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Oct. 27. At Holsworth, Devonshire, aged 83, the Rev. *Samuel Hart*, B.D. late Vicar of Altarnun, Cornwall, and a magistrate for that county and Devon. He was the representative of an ancient family, seated at Yarnacombe, in Devonshire, and was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hart, Vicar of Crediton, by Bridget, Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, where he daughter of John Prowse, esq. of South Brent. He was formerly a Fellow and graduated M.A. 1786; B.D. 1798. In 1806, he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter to the vicarage of

of the field garden, until they arrive at an age to leave the establishment. The arrangements for this Gypsy School, as a settled public Institution, are complete, the County Member, Lord Ashley, having consented to be the Patron. George Carr Glynn, esq. is the Treasurer.

Altarnun, which he resigned a few years ago, on account of his increasing infirmities. In the year above-mentioned he married his second cousin Anne, only child and heiress of Henry Cory, esq. of Holsworthy, who was son of the Rev. John Cory, Rector of Marham-church, the maternal uncle of his mother; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue. Mr. Hart was an elegant scholar, an upright magistrate, and a pious but unostentatious Christian. He was formerly an occasional correspondent of this Miscellany.

At Manea, in the Isle of Ely, aged 57, the Rev. *John Fisher*, M.A. Curate of that place. He was formerly a Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1809, as seventh Junior Optime, M.A. 1812. For some years he kept a school at Wisbech, and afterwards removed to the curacy of Long Fulton, in the diocese of Lincoln. He had resided as Curate at Manea for the last two years. Having left his family in difficulties, a public subscription has been opened for the benefit of his widow and four unmarried daughters, of which the Rev. W. C. Hanson, of Doddington, near Chatteris, is treasurer.

Oct. 30. At Upper Easton, near Bristol, aged 42, the Rev. *Alexander Clements*, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude, in that city. His death was occasioned by paralysis, which was attributed to the sudden shock he had received by the death of a person whom he visited the same morning.

At Clifton, aged 33, the Rev. *Richard William Keats Walker*, Rector of Parkham, Devonshire, to which he was instituted in 1842, on the death of the Rev. R. Walter, being then B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford.

Oct. 31. Aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Alsopp*, Vicar of Fressingham, and Rector of Withersdale, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792 as 11th Wrangler; M.A. 1795; B.D. 1802; and was presented to Fressingham with Withersdale by that society in 1809.

Nov. 1. At Toddington, Bedfordshire, aged 56, the Rev. *Edmund Burke Lewis*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1816.

Nov. 3. At Hurworth-on-Tees, Durham, aged 52, the Rev. *John Grenside*, twenty years Curate of that place.

Nov. 5. At Weymouth, aged 58, the Rev. *Willoughby Brassey*, Curate of Melcombe Regis.

Nov. 8. At Hurstbourn Tarrant, Hampshire, the Rev. *William Milton Hurlock*, Vicar of Hurstbourn Tarrant with Vernham. He was of St. John's college,

Cambridge, B.A. 1834; and was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk, in July, 1838.

Nov. 15. At Ropsley, near Grantham, aged 75, the Rev. *William Butcher*, Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794; and was presented to Ropsley in 1804, by the Duke of Rutland.

At Drumcondra-hill, co. Dublin, the Rev. *John S. Wilson*.

Nov. 18. At Hampton Court, aged 71, the Rev. *Edward Levett*, M.A. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1799.

Nov. 19. Aged 26, the Rev. *Richard Ap Jones*, Curate of Youghal Arra, diocese of Killaloe.

The Rev. *James Alton*, Treasurer of the cathedral of Ardfert, and Curate of Kilflyn, co. Kerry.

The Rev. *B. Hall*, Rector of Multifarnham, co. Westmeath.

Nov. 21. At Ormskirk, Lanc. the Rev. *Joshua Thomas Horton*, of Howroyde, Yorkshire, Vicar of the former place, a Deputy Lieutenant and justice of the peace. He was the elder son of Thomas Horton, esq. of Howroyde, who died in 1828, by Lady Mary Gordon, youngest daughter of George third Earl of Aberdeen. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. as a nobleman in 1811; and was presented to the vicarage of Ormskirk in 1818, by the Earl of Derby. He married, in 1832, Harriet, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Dalrymple Hesketh, of Rufford Hall, Berks, and has left issue one son, Joshua Thomas, born in 1836.

Nov. 22. At Sperrall rectory, Warwickshire, aged 35, the Rev. *Henry Marshall*.

Nov. 24. At Dean's Hill Cottage, aged 84, the Rev. *Robert Anzelack*, B.A. Perpetual Curate of Castle Church, and St. Chad's, Stafford. He was formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1809, M.A. 1812. He was presented to Castle Church in 1820 by the Lord Chancellor, and St. Chad's in 1825, by the Prebendary of St. Chad's in the cathedral of Lichfield.

Nov. 27. At Emsworth, Hants, aged 72, the Rev. *Daniel Davies*, D.D. incumbent of Holyhead and Bodedern, Anglesea, Vicar of Moylgrove and Bayvill, and of Martletwy, co. Pembroke. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1800; B.D. 1808; was presented to Bayvill with Moylgrove, in 1809, by the Lord Chancellor; and to Holyhead and Bodedern, within the last ten years.

Nov. 27. The Rev. *John Hughes*, Rector of Nannerch, co. Flint.

Nov. 28. Aged 33, the Rev. *John Graham*, late Curate of St. John's, Hackney; eldest son of John Smith Graham, esq. of Tower Hill.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset, aged 45, the Rev. *William Halfhead*, formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge.

Nov. 29. The Rev. *John Fraunceis Griffith*, Rector of Llansannor, and Perpetual Curate of Talygarn, in the co. of Glamorgan; nephew of John Fraunceis Gwyn, esq. of Ford Abbey, Devonshire; and grandson of the late J. F. Gwyn, esq. of Combefforey, Somerset, and Ford Abbey, Devon. He was instituted to Llansannor in 1816, and to Talygarn in 1819; the former on the patronage of his family, and the latter on that of Jesus College, Oxford.

At the residence of his son, Theodore Mogridge, M.D., Arcot House, near Sidmouth, the Rev. *Mark Henry Mogridge*.

Nov. 30. At New College, Oxford, aged 39, the Rev. *Rice Price*, M.A., Fellow of that Society.

At Knossington, Leicestershire, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Wartnerby*, Rector of that place. He was of Queen's College, Cambridge, LL.B., 1793, and was presented to his living in 1817, by Frewen Turner, esq. His brother, John Wartnerby, gent., died three days before him, at Great Dalby, co. Leic., aged 75; and another brother, George Wartnerby, gent., died six days after him, at Market Harborough, aged 76.

Dec. 2. At Tivetshall, Norfolk, aged 61, the Rev. *J. Neville White*, Rector of that parish and Vicar of Rushall. He was brother to the poet Henry Kirke White. He was presented to Rushall in 1823 by Jos. Sewell, esq. and to Tivetshall in 1832, by the Earl of Oxford.

Dec. 4. At Paisley, the Very Rev. *W. M. Wade*, Dean of the diocese of Glasgow, to which he was appointed on the decease of the Very Rev. William Routledge, and minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Paisley. Mr. Wade, though labouring under much bodily incapacity, arising from an accident, was a most zealous and indefatigable man. When he went to Paisley, his first and only Cure, his congregation consisted only of about fifteen individuals, who met in a room. During his ministry, however, his flock increased to many hundreds, collected together by his exertions; and he was the instrumental cause of obtaining, under many difficulties, the erection of Trinity Chapel. He was ordained by the late Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, in 1817. Though not a member of the University, for some time previous to his ordination he resided in

Oxford, to be under the care of the late Mr. Grosvenor; and published, "Walks through Oxford," a well known work. He was greatly distinguished for humility, and will long be remembered in the place of his long labour, even by those not of his own communion, with feelings of the highest respect.

Dec. 5. At Wadhurst, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *Robert Barlow Gardiner*, Vicar of that parish. He was sometime Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1798; and he was presented to his living by that society in 1818. He was formerly a resident at Yardley Hastings, Northamptonshire.

At Hackthorpe, aged 50, the Rev. *William Thompson*, many years Curate of Lanercost, Cumberland.

Dec. 8. At Munslow, Shropshire, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Powell*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1806, on his own petition.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 22. In Northumberland-court, Strand, aged 67, Capt. *M'Lachlan*, one of the Military Knights of Windsor.

Dec. 13. In Eaton-sq. aged 61, the Lady *Harriett Payne Gallwey*, sister to the Earl of Dunraven. She was the daughter of, Valentine-Richard the 1st Earl by Lady Frances Muriel Fox-Strangways, 6th dau. of Stephen 1st Earl of Ilchester; was married in 1804 to the late Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart. and left his widow in 1831.

Dec. 17. In Baker-st. Charlotte, last surviving dau. of the late Robert Osborne, esq. formerly Recorder of Hull.

In Red Lion-sq. aged 43, the wife of Mr. *James Basire*, engraver.

Dec. 18. In Park-road, Regent's Park, aged 84, Richard John Anderson, esq. Deputy Commissary Gen.

At Surrey-pl. Old Kent-road, aged 81, John Chauncy Jones, esq.

At Camberwell Grove, Emily, fourth dau. of the late William March, esq. of Fleet-st.

Dec. 19. At Clapham Common, aged 75, Peter Blackburn, esq.

In Regent-st. at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Allison, aged 70, Susanna Snell, wife of John Foreman, esq. of Harlow, Essex.

Dec. 20. In Blandford-sq. Halliday Lidderdale, esq. M.D. formerly an eminent physician in London; and on the 31st, Elizabeth his widow. Dr. Lidderdale took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh, in 1800. He was formerly Physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital, to the Finsbury Dispensary, &c.

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At Wyndham-st. Bryanston-sq. Mrs. Elizabeth Molyneux.

At Brixton Hill, aged 10, William-Gammel, son of Charles Macsween, esq. Hon. East India Comp. Civil Service.

Dec. 21. In Russell-sq. John Teesdale, esq. of Fenchurch-st.

Aged 65, George Hunter, esq. of Mornington-pl. Hampstead-road.

At Brompton, Helen-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Richard John Uniacke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the province of Nova Scotia.

Dec. 23. In Chatham-place, aged 58, David Foggo, esq.

At Chelsea, aged 47, Mr. R. Edwards, chief-clerk to the police magistrates at Queen-square, and previously second clerk at Hatton garden, together for a period of 27 years. He has left a widow and eight children.

Dec. 24. Aged 67, Sarah, relict of William Clare, esq. of St. John's-sq.

Aged 56, Samuel Dawson Soanes, esq. eldest son of John Soanes, esq.

Dec. 25. Aged 32, Eliza-Ashton, wife of J. Beardmore Wathen, esq. of Torrington-sq.

In Acre-lane, Clapham, aged 80, J. E. Spicer, esq.

In Brudenell-pl., aged 83, Miss Mary Warwick, formerly of Kew Green.

At Porchester-terr., Bayswater, aged 73, Charlotte, widow of John Bury, esq.

Dec. 26. At Brixton Hill, aged 81, William Crookhall Hooper, esq.

At James Field's, esq., Harleyford-pl., Kennington, Miss Barker, of Lyndon Hall, Rutland.

In Queen-sq., aged 58, Catherine, relict of Rev. John Quarington, Vicar of Shopland, and second dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Wise, of Rochford, Essex.

Dec. 27. At Lewis-pl., Fulham-road, Hammersmith, aged 87, Mary, relict of R. Moate, esq.

In Elizabeth-place, Westminster-road, aged 76, George Medley, esq.

Dec. 28. At Shacklewell, aged 82, Aaron Cohen, esq.

Aged 81, Thomas Watson, esq., of the Long-room, Custom House.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 79, John Searle, esq. of Molesworth, Huntingdonsh.

Dec. 29. At Stockwell Common, aged 74, Thomas Streetfeild, esq.

At Cambridge-terr. Hyde Park, aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Want.

In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 22, Thomas George Street, B.A. of King's College, Fredericton, New Brunswick, student-at-law, and eldest son of J. A. Street, esq. of the same place.

Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Berry, Hackney.

At Hamilton-terr. St. John's Wood, aged 48, Ann Bridget, only dau. of the late Isaac Oliphant, M.D.

At Clapham Common, aged 61, William Henry Holmes, esq. formerly agent to the worshipful Company of Mercers of London, at Kilrea, co. Londonderry, and one of her Majesty's justices of the peace for that county.

Dec. 30. In Russell-sq. aged 75, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Dr. Shepherd.

Dec. 31. At the house of her uncle, Robert Gunter, esq. Earles-court Lodge, Caroline Howis.

Jan. 1. Aged 22, Edmund H. G. Calder, fourth son of Sir Henry Calder.

Aged 80, Marcus Crosbie, esq. of Nelson-sq. Blackfriars, and Peckham, Surrey.

In Old Chapel-row, Kentish Town, aged 64, Thomas Thane, esq.

Jan. 2. Aged 49, Mrs. Cresswell, widow of Mr. John Cresswell, bookseller, of Crawford-st. Portman-sq.

In Sussex-pl. Kent-road, aged 52, Thomas Willey, esq. paymaster and purser, R.N.

In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, aged 73, William Fergusson, esq. M.D. Inspector-Gen. of Military Hospitals, (1813.)

Jan. 3. In Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park, Louisa, youngest dau. of Sir Augustus de Butts, K.C.H. Royal Eng.

At Blackheath, Catharine-Jane, wife of Samuel Brasier, esq. of York-terr. Regent's Park, and third surviving dau. of the late Charles Elliot, esq. of Westfield Lodge, Brighton.

At the house of his father, Giles Loder, esq. Clarendon-pl. Hyde Park-gardens, aged 19, Edmund Loder, esq. late of the 8th (the King's) Reg.

In consequence of sleeping in a damp bed, T. H. Spencer, esq. surveyor, of Everett-st. Russell-sq.

At the Mall, Hammersmith, Mrs. Hamilton, relict of Thomas Hamilton, esq., solicitor, Covent Garden, whom she survived only 11 months (see vol. xxiii. p. 328.)

Jan. 6. Aged 58, C. E. Johnson, esq. of London-st. Fitzroy-sq.

In Welbeck-st. Elizabeth Frances, youngest dau. of Richard Swift, esq. half-pay, 60th Rifles.

Jan. 7. Mrs. Frederick Whitehurst, of Maida Hill, Edgware-road, widow of Lieut. Frederick Whitehurst, R.N.

In London, Charles-Claude-Hamilton, second son of John Hamilton O'Hara, esq. of Crebilly, Ballymena, Antrim.

Jan. 8. In Great Titchfield-st. Foley-pl. Maria, widow of William Langslow, esq. of Bath.

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At Camberwell, aged 58, Sophia, seventh dau. of the late Thomas Baker, esq. of Chalk, near Gravesend.

Jan. 9. Aged 23, Alexander Malcolm, eldest son of David Davies, solicitor, of Henrietta-st. Covent Garden.

In Henrietta-st. Covent Garden, aged 78, Beachcroft Shepard, esq.

At Ivy-cottage, Upper-st. Islington, aged 92, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. James Cross.

In Montpelier-sq. Knightsbridge, aged 48, Anne, wife of George Haldane, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law.

In the Strand, Maria, dau. of the late Wm. Gurr Meymott, esq. of Camberwell. Susannah, wife of Christopher Richardson, Euston-sq.

At the house of his brother, Edward White, esq. Cambridge-sq. Hyde Park, aged 42, Charles White, esq. of Mornington-pl. and Bread-st. Cheapside.

Jan. 10. In Dover-st. Piccadilly, aged 54, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Walter Gee, Rector of Week St. Mary, Cornwall, and of West Buckland, Devon.

At Kew, Anne, dau. of Geo. Twining, esq.

In Park-lane, aged 55, Isaac Cohen, esq. brother of Mrs. Rothschild, long a leading and highly-respectable member of the Stock Exchange. He is supposed to have died worth about half a million sterling, and for many years past, we are credibly informed, he made a rule to distribute 25 per cent. of his current annual expenditure in unostentatious charity. He often rendered himself conspicuous in assisting unfortunate members of the Stock Exchange when their conduct merited such support; and many individuals owe their success in life to the interest he took in their welfare. He sat down to dinner with his family in apparent good health, when he was suddenly seized with an apoplectic fit, and survived only a few hours.

William Hart, esq., of Barrett-grove, Stoke Newington.

At Little Ealing, after a long illness, in her 62d year, Eliza, wife of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. of Parliament-street. She was the eldest daughter of John Baker, esq. of Salisbury-square and Hampstead, and was married to Mr. Nichols in 1805. Firm, but unobtrusive, in the exercise of every domestic duty, she had also cultivated the higher qualities required in the moral and religious culture of a large family of fourteen children, of whom three sons and five daughters survive. Reflection on her virtues, and her prepared state for entering into the rest of the people of God (and so being relieved from an unmitigable burthen of bodily pain), will, it is to be hoped, afford that

fund of consolation to her husband and family, which, without impairing the effect of her merits and her example, will in time render them subjects of grateful and resigned, if not pleasing retrospection. Her remains were deposited, on the 17th of January, in a family vault in Kensall-green cemetery.

Jan. 11. In Gower-st. Bedford-sq., Anthony Scott, esq.

Aged 69, James Wilson, esq. of Balam-hill.

Jan. 12. Robert Stewart, esq. of Great Russell-st.

In Tredegar-sq. Bow-road, aged 61, Henry Jonas, esq.

Jan. 13. Matthew Giuseppi, surgeon, of Milton-st. and of Trinidad.

In Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 57, Amelia, wife of Christopher R. Read, esq.

In Wimpole-st. aged 69, David Rowlands, esq. M.D., F.A.S., and Inspector of Her Majesty's Fleets and Hospitals.

Jan. 14. In Sise-lane, Alice-Mary, youngest dau. of A. B. Brandram, esq.

Beds.—*Dec. 11.* At Hockliffe, Agnes, dau. of the late Wm. Wilkinson, esq. of Morra-hill, Westmoreland.

Dec. 31. At Sandy Place, aged 76, Lt. Col. Buckworth, late of Sandy Place, and Wootton House, and York-st. Portman-sq. who married Lady Payne, relict of Sir John Payne, Bart. of Tempsford Hall, and dau. of the late Sir Philip Moneux, Bart.

Jan. 8. At Beaumont Close, Biggleswade, the residence of her father, John Foster, esq. Mrs. Hall, relict of the Rev. J. K. Hall, of Kettering.

Bucks.—*Jan. 8.* At Sonning, Frances-Jane, wife of Alfred Zouch Palmer, esq.

Bucks.—*Dec. 16.* At Eton, aged 81, Mary, relict of Thomas Sibthorpe, esq. formerly of Guildford.

Dec. 23. Aged 55, John Lloyd, esq. of the Stock Exchange, and of Mount Pleasant, Aylesbury.

Jan. 2. At Olney, aged 78, Hugh Maltby, esq. formerly of Milk-st. Cheapside.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 7.* At Horsheath Lodge, aged 65, Isabella, wife of Stanlake Batson, esq. and only dau. of the late George Poyntz Ricketts, esq. formerly Governor of Barbadoes.

Dec. 26. Aged 27, at Grantchester, Henry John Harding, B.A. of Pembroke coll. Camb. and second son of the Rev. D. Harding, Vicar of Barton.

CUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 28.* At the house of his nieces, the Misses Falcon, Workington, aged 73, Robert Falcon, esq.

DERBY.—*Dec. 22.* At Alfreton, aged 82, John Cressy Hall, esq. barrister-at-law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Derbyshire. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, May 27, 1829.

Dec. 26. At the rectory, South Normanton, in his 84th year, John Bruckfield, esq.

Jan. 1. Charles Wright, esq. of Wirksworth.

DEVON.—*Dec. 12.* Aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. James Upton, and only surviving dau. of the late John Sampson, esq. of the Grove, Colyton, one of the Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy-Lieut. for Devonshire.

Dec. 15. At Exeter, aged 64, Mr. Jas. Allies, of Warminster, eldest son of the late James Allies, esq. of Exeter.

Dec. 21. At Torquay, Phoebe, eldest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M.A.

Dec. 23. At Ilfracombe, R.N. Inledon, esq. of Yeotown House.

At Exeter, aged 12, Field, second son of the late Rev. John Yolland, formerly Curate of Huxham and Poltimore.

Dec. 26. At Plymouth, Mary, widow of Peter Welsford, esq.

Dec. 31. At Tiverton, Mary-Penleaze, eldest dau. of the late Rev. P. Dicken, Vicar of Witheridge, and Rector of Pough-hill.

Jan. 2. Aged 35, Philip Edward Lyne, esq. late Mayor, an Alderman and one of the Magistrates of Plymouth.

Jan. 2. At Cowley House, Exeter, aged 80, Mary-Anne, relict of Joseph Walls, D.D. She was the general patron of merit and of talent, while her large property was considered by her to have been sent for munificent and charitable uses.

Jan. 4. At Exmouth, aged 35, Maria, wife of Gordon Gallic Macdonald, R.N. and only surviving dau. of the Rev. W. Oddie, M.A. of Leamington.

Jan. 9. At Southmolton, aged 69, William Hitchcock, esq.

Jan. 11. Aged 54, Ann, youngest dau. of the late W. Walker, esq. of Exeter.

DORSET.—*Jan. 3.* At Weymouth, Paul Slade Knight, esq. M.D.

Jan. 7. Thomas Manning, esq. of Lyme Regis, and late of the Stock Exchange.

DURHAM.—*Dec. 5.* At Darlington, aged 84, Capt. Thomas Havelock, late Paymaster of the 43d Light Inf.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 14.* At Springfield, Harriet-Ludlow, dau. of the late Thomas Walker, esq. of Redland, Bristol.

Jan. 7. Aged 47, Rebecca, wife of Henry Wolton, esq. mayor of Colchester.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 16.* At Clifton, aged 45, Thomas Ellis Adlington, esq.

Dec. 22. Aged 69, John Brickwell, esq. of Leckhamstead, elder brother of Charles Brickwell, esq. of Overthorpe Lodge.

Dec. 28. Aged 73, Mary, wife of John Tomlinson, esq. of Portland-sq. Bristol,

and dau. of the late Thomas Blakemore, esq. of West Bromwich, Staffordsh.

Dec. 29. At the Rev. Dr. Swete's, Redland, aged 68, Mary, relict of F. De Medina, esq. of London, and mother of Mrs. Swete.

Lately. Philip Boulter Cooke, esq. solicitor, of Gloucester.

At Clifton, aged 81, Mellora-Burges, widow of John Butler Butler, esq. Commissary-Gen. in her Majesty's service.

At Cheltenham, aged 54, Susannah-Mary, wife of Geo. Stokes, esq. of Tyn-dale House, Pittville.

At Cheltenham, aged 15, Henry, youngest son of the late Piers Geele, esq. of Dublin.

At Cheltenham, aged 46, Sarah, relict of H. Sparrow, esq. of Wolverhampton.

At Cheltenham, aged 82, Hannah, relict of James Warren, esq. and sister of the late Sir Wm. Stamer, Bart.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, Archibald Cameron, esq. solicitor, of Worcester.

Jan. 7. At Clifton, Bristol, Susannah-James, wife of the Rev. Richard Tawney, Vicar of Willoughby, Warwicksh.

Aged 77, Mrs. Walters, late of North-st. and mother of Capt. Walters, of Bristol.

Jan. 10. At Bitton Rectory, aged 65, Mary-Anne, widow of Edward Frere, esq.

HANTS.—*Dec. 18.* At Twyford, aged 13, William-Beckley, son of Maj.-Gen. H. Roberts, C.B. of Milford Lodge, near Lympington.

Dec. 22. Aged 46, Mary-Ann, wife of William Strangways, esq. of Weyhill, near Andover.

Lately.—At Yarmouth, I. W., aged 74, Mrs. Dangerfield.

At Portsmouth, near Southampton, aged 75, Sarah, relict of the Rev. John Smith, late Incumbent of Houghton.

At Havant, aged 85, S. Gloyne, esq.

At Southampton, aged 71, the widow of Rear-Adm. Sir Samuel Warren.

At Petersfield, aged 74, John Mundy, esq.

HERTS.—*Jan. 1.* At Cheshunt, aged 86, John Kidgell Sandon, esq.

Jan. 4. At Bishop's Stortford, aged 77, J. W. B. Case, esq.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Leominster, aged 87, Mrs. Frances Doley (of the Moravian Church). She was dau. of the late Rev. Peter Grigg, Rector of Bathwick, Somersetsh. and widow of Simeon Coley, esq. of Bedford.

At Monnington Court, aged 84, Miss James.

KENT.—*Dec. 15.* At Walmer, aged 77, Ann Churside, late of Edinburgh, N.B. spinster.

Dec. 16. At Paul's Cray Hill, aged 79, James Chapman, esq.

Dec. 19. At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 18, Culling, youngest son of the late Edward Sampson Rutter, esq. of Dover.

Dec. 21. At Boughton, aged 79, Frances-Diana, relict of Thomas Squire, esq. of Hernehill.

Dec. 22. At Lee Priory, aged 17, Georgiana-Elizabeth-Katherine, only dau. of Capt. F. D. Swann.

At Ramsgate, aged 31, John-Powell, second surviving son of Wm. Keall, esq. of Bristol.

Dec. 28. At Dover, aged 91, Elizabeth-Marianne, relict of David Ball, esq. of Little Ealing, Middlesex.

Dec. 29. At Margate, aged 80, Sarah, wife of J. Dalgety, esq.

Dec. 30. At Folkestone, John Boxer, esq. aged 93, the oldest inhabitant of that town.

Jan. 2. Aged 28, Amos Swaisland, esq. of Crayford.

Jan. 6. Aged 79, Thomas Harnett, esq. of Thrognall, near Sittingbourne.

Jan. 8. At the West Kent Infirmary, aged 36, Mr. Trevanion Vernon Oates, house surgeon.

Jan. 9. At Sevenoaks, Elizabeth, widow of George Medley, esq.

Jan. 14. At Waterside, Maidstone, aged 74, Thomas Pybus, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the borough, for which he was the Mayor for two consecutive years.

LANCASTER.—*Jan. 6.* At Liverpool, Mary, widow of Andrew Hunter Aiken, esq. formerly Consul at Riga.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 14.* At the house of his father, the Rector of Silk Willoughby, aged 32, John Thomas Jowett, esq. one of the Clerks of Her Majesty's Office of Public Records in Westminster.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 22.* Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Joseph Dart, esq. of Monken Hadley, and late of Tidwell House, Devon.

Dec. 23. At Tottenham, aged 93, Anne, relict of the Rev. William Willan, of Walter Belchamp, Essex.

Dec. 24. Anne-Eliza, dau. of the late Edward Hilliard, esq. of Cowley House.

Dec. 26. At an advanced age, Francis Plaistow Trapaud, esq. late of Potter's Bar, for many years a Magistrate of the county.

Jan. 3. At Fulham, Sarah, dan. of the late Benjamin Paterson, esq. of Wimbledon.

Jan. 5. Edward Winckworth, esq. of Cowley Hall, Hillingdon, late of Hayes.

MONMOUTH.—*Dec. 18.* The wife of I. Frazer, esq. Manager of the Monmouth and Glamorgan Bank, Newport.

Dec. 30. At Belmont House, near Carleon, aged 69, George Hall, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 18.* Elizabeth, relict of John Darby, esq. of Diss.

Dec. 19. At Kirby Cane Hall, aged 83, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Lady Berners. She was the daughter of Thomas Sumpter, esq. was married in 1788 to the Rev. Henry Wilson, who succeeded his brother as Lord Berners in 1838, and has left a numerous family.

Dec. 31. At Alby Hill, near Aylsham, aged 76, Mrs. Ferrier, of Hemsby Cottage, near Great Yarmouth.

Jan. 3. At Mattishall, aged 92, Anne, relict of the Rev. Thomas Bodham, M.A. She was dau. of the Reverend Roger Donne, of Catfield, and first cousin of William Cowper, the poet.

Jan. 6. At Ingoldisthorpe, aged 62, Frances, wife of the Rev. Abraham Hepworth, Rector of that place.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 1.* At Newark, aged 80, Samuel Bristowe, esq.

OXFORD.—*Dec. 21.* Aged 21, John Alington, of Merton college, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. J. Alington, Rector of Little Barford.

Dec. 30. Aged 63, George Warwiner, esq. of Bloxham Grove.

Jan. 5. At Broughton Hall, Henrietta, relict of Edward Francis Colston, esq. of Filkins Hall.

SALOP.—*Dec. 6.* At Totterton, aged 49, Henrietta Louisa, Baroness Du Bois de Ferrieres, of the kingdoms of France and Holland.

Dec. 30. At Delbury Hall, aged 55, Frederick Hamilton Cornwall, esq.

Jan. 7. At an advanced age, Mary, relict of the late Thomas Payne, esq. of Edstaston House.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 12.* At Ilminster, aged 63, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev. James Upton.

Dec. 14. At Norton St. Philip's, aged 49, Thomas Hill, esq.

At Bathford house, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Wiltshire, sister of the late J. Wiltshire, esq. of Shockerwick.

Dec. 19. Madeline, third dau. of R. T. Bateman, esq. of Hill Grove House, near Wells.

Dec. 22. At Bath, aged 42, Thomas Eden Blackwell, esq. late Capt. 91st Reg. eldest son of the late Maj.-Gen. Blackwell, C. B. He was appointed Ensign in 1822, Lieut. 1825, Captain 1830.

Dec. 23. In consequence of the accidental discharge of a gun, aged 11, Windham Trevelyan Browne Collis, third son of Lieut.-Col. C. Collis, of Upcott House, near Taunton.

Dec. 28. At Kelston rectory, near Bath, aged 38, James Peel Cockburn, esq. of Salcombe House. He was son of the Dean of York, by a dau. of the late Sir Robert Peel, and nephew to the Premier.

Dec. 29. At Bath, aged 75, Sarah, relict of Richard Samler, esq. of East Hill, Wandsworth, Surrey.

Lately. At Southfield, Frome, aged 64, Major George Warburton, late Inspector Gen. of the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

At Shepton Mallett, Rosina, wife of John Luff, esq.

Jan. 5. Aged 89, Mary, relict of Cornelius Biss, esq. Farley Bay, Walton-down, near Clevedon.

Jan. 6. At Woodlands, Kilton, Miss Augusta-Jane Drewe. She was found burnt to death in her dressing-room. She was sister-in-law to Col. Luttrell, of Kilve Court.

Jan. 12. At Belle Vue villa, Bathwick Hill, the Hon. Mrs. Southwell, who also died from her clothes having caught fire, having lived for the last ten years without a servant, and in a state of great neglect. (Whether correctly styled "The Hon." we do not perceive by the Peerage.)

Jan. 13. Edward, youngest son of the late Rev. T. A. Salmon, of Wells, and Rector of Rodney Stoke.

STAFFORD.—*Dec. 25.* At Longdon, aged 77, William Houghton, esq. late of the Irish Exchequer Office, London.

SURREY.—*Dec. 31.* Aged 44, Anne-Charlotte, wife of Fred. Wm. Farr, esq. of Beccles.

SURREY.—*Dec. 17.* Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of John Dixon, esq. of Reigate, formerly of Mecklenburghsq.

Dec. 23. At Reigate, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hart, solicitor.

Dec. 28. At Letherhead, aged 84, Mary, widow of Michael Morley, esq.

At Weston Green, Thames Ditton, aged 84, Mary, widow of John Higgin, esq. of London-fields, Hackney, and of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

Jan. 7. At Bysfleet, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of James Sparks, esq.

At Surbiton, near Kingston, aged 92, Grace, relict of Francis Brodie, esq. of Moyvore House, Westmeath.

Jan. 10. At East Moulsey, aged 74, Thomas Flockton, esq.

Jan. 13. At Kingston-upon-Thames, Jane, dau. of William Wadbroke, esq. wife of Alexander G. Pooley, esq.

At Richmond, Margaret-Alice, youngest child of the Rev. G. Trevor.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 10.* Fanny, youngest dau. of the late Jeremiah Scarvell, esq. of Littlehampton.

Dec. 11. At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of T. J. Bellamy, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsall, Yorkshire.

Dec. 14. At Brighton, Dr. Seagram.

Dec. 15. At Brighton, aged 71, Elizabeth-Langley, only dau. and heiress of John Langley Watts, esq. formerly of Norwich.

At Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Frances Martin, late of East Moulsey.

At Brighton, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Outlaws, Rector of Longford, Salop.

Dec. 16. At Twyford, East Grinstead, aged 80, Jane-Sophia, widow of John Trotter, esq.

Dec. 19. At Hastings, aged 68, Jacob Phillips, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar, July 8, 1821, and practised as a conveyancer.

At Hastings, aged 17, Harriett-Emma, eldest dau. of the late Alderman Venables.

Dec. 21. At Warrington, near Arundel, aged 70, Edward-Bowden Puttock, esq.

At Brighton, aged 3, Claude, youngest son of W. Marshall, esq. M.P.

At Brighton, aged 49, Susan, fifth dau. of the late Dr. Davies, of Lewisham, and relict of Thomas Deudney, esq. late of Hastings.

Dec. 27. At East Malling, aged 69, Thomas Andrewes, esq.

Dec. 29. At Chichester, aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Leech, esq.

At Brighton, Hannah, wife of the Rev. Edward H. Brooksbank, Vicar of Tickhill.

Jan. 1. At Brighton, Ann, eldest dau. of Richard Pearce, esq. of London.

Jan. 7. At Lavant House, Chichester, Henrietta-Ann, relict of Gen. Dorrien.

Jan. 8. At Ticehurst, aged 76, Frances, dau. of the late George Alechin, esq. Town Malling, Kent.

Jan. 14. At Fordington, aged 64, John Tribe, esq.

WARWICK.—*Dec. 23.* At Leamington, aged 58, Lady Lucy Standish, aunt to the Earl of Limerick, and widow of Rowland Standish, Esq. of Farley Hill, Berks, and of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. She was the second dau. of Edmond-Henry, first Earl of Limerick, by Mary-Alice, only dau. and heir of Henry Ormsby, esq. of Cloghan, in Mayo; was married in 1816, and left a widow in 1843 (see the memoir of Mr. Standish in our vol. XX. p. 207).

Jan. 1. Aged 81, Thomas Woven Jones, esq. surgeon, of Henley-in-Arden.

Jan. 13. At Leamington, aged 58, Lady Anne Wardlaw Ramsay, relict of Robert Wardlaw Ramsay, esq. of White

Hill, and sister to the Earl of Balcarres. She was the younger dau. of Alexander, the sixth Earl, by Elizabeth, only child of Charles Dalrymple, esq. of North Berwick; was married in 1811, and left a widow in 1837.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan. 4.* Aged 44, James Thompson, esq. of Moresdale Hall, only surviving brother of W. Thompson, esq. M.P. for that county.

WILTS.—*Dec. 14.* At Bratton, aged 68, Edward Frowd Seagram, esq.

Jan. 9. Sarah, wife of William Smith, esq. banker, of Salisbury.

Jan. 10. At Milford, near Salisbury, aged 67, Richard Cooe, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Dec. 13.* Aged 68, at Holdfast, the seat of his sister, Mrs. Knottesford Barnes, Lieut.-Col. William Lewis Herford, C.B. formerly of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He was appointed Ensign 15th Foot in 1797; First-Lieut. 23d Foot 1800; Captain, 1804; Major, 1812; and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel in 1814. He commanded the 23d Fusiliers at Orthes and Toulouse, and received a medal with one clasp, and the Companionship of the Bath.

Dec. 23. At the vicarage, Pershore, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Benjamin Hemming, Mrs. Tibbitts, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Francis Beesley.

Lately. At Bewdley, aged 72, Thomas Prattinton, esq. brother of the late E. Baker Prattinton, esq. of Bath.

Jan. 10. At the residence of his brother, Worcester, Lieut.-Colonel Orlando Stubbs, of the Bengal Army, second son of the late Walter Stubbs, esq. of Beckbury Hall, Shropshire. He received his appointment as cadet in 1804, and was appointed Major of the 44th Bengal Native Infantry in 1833.

YORK.—*Dec. 17.* At Wakefield, aged 80, William Harrison, esq. formerly of Balham, Surrey.

Dec. 19. At Beverley, aged 64, J. Willis, esq. town clerk of that borough.

Dec. 26. At Heworth Moor, aged 50, John Greaves Livesey, esq. late of Leeds.

At Belle-vue House, near Wakefield, the wife of Joseph Holdsworth, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Thomas Holy, esq. of Sheffield.

Lately. At Scarborough, aged 59, Mr. John Kirk, son of the late Rev. John Kirk, Vicar of that place.

Jan. 4. At Carlton, near Pontefract, aged 67, Jane Bridget, wife of Colonel William Gooch.

Jan. 7. John Grimston, esq. of Neswick.

At Hesse Mount, aged 43, Mary, wife of Thomas Bentley Locke, esq.

Jan. 11. At Sheffield, Charles Edward, only son of Charles Timm, esq. M.D. of Bath.

WALES.—*Lately*. At Carnarvon, Thomas Jee, esq. solicitor, of Coventry.

At Duffryn, near Neath, Miss Jane Williams, one of the heiresses of the Duffryn estate.

Jan. 9. Aged 48, Janet, wife of Francis Compton Dare, esq. of Porth Caul, Glamorgansh.

SCOTLAND.—Nov. . . . At Janefield, near Kircudbright, aged 45, James Welsh, esq. advocate, stewart-substitute of Kircudbright. He was the youngest son of the late Robert Welsh, esq. of Collin; came to the bar in 1821, and in the spring of 1840, Alexander Wood, esq. stewart of Kircudbright (now Lord Wood), on the office of stewart-substitute becoming vacant, offered it, unsolicited, to Mr. Welsh. His funeral took place Nov. 19, in the family burying-ground at the abbey of Dundrennan.

Dec. 14. Aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of John Hutchison, esq. of Cairngall, Aberdeensh.

Dec. 16. At Inverness, George Stockwell, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Jan. 1. At Buarthan, Ruthin, aged 66, John Davies, esq. late of New Bond-st. London.

Jan. 2. At Glasgow, Sarah-Beale, relict of John Brook Samson, esq. of Diddin, Hants.

IRELAND.—Dec. 23. At Ballintemple, near Cork, Assistant-Surgeon J. W. Moffatt, R.N. late of her Majesty's steam-ship *Hermes*, on the West India station. He was the eldest son of Lieut. Moffatt, R.N.

Dec. 25. At Dublin, aged 29, the Hon. Catharine-Ann Stuart, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Andrew Stuart, son of the Earl of Castle Stuart, Rector of Cottismore, Rutlandshire, and sister of the late Viscount Powerscourt. She was married on the 21st Dec. 1835, and has left issue three sons and two daughters.

Lately. At Springvale, Mayo, aged 110, Henry Blake, esq.

In Kilkenny, in his 72d year, Major Madden. He was brevet Major of the 44th Foot, from which he retired in 1801. At the time of his decease he was treasurer of the corporation of Kilkenny, and he had twice served as mayor.

At Clonmel, Mr. Alderman Hearn, banker, brewer, and grocer. He drowned himself in one of his vats, having become embarrassed in his concerns, in consequence of railway speculation.

Jan. 3. At Reyninch, near Killaloe, aged 115, Mary Vaughan. She preserved her faculties to within a short time of her demise. She filled the situation of house-

keeper to Michael Henry Head, esq. late of Derry Castle, and held a similar situation under his lamented father and grandfather. It was she who lighted the first fire in the splendid mansion of Derry Castle on its completion. This extraordinary woman could up to twelve months ago see to thread the finest needle.

Jan. 4. Mary, third dau. of George Taaffe, esq. of Smarmore Castle, Louth.

GUERNSEY.—Dec. 22. James William, eldest son of Christopher Daniel Hayes, esq. of Chapel-hill House, Isle of Thanet.

Dec. 23. Aged 84, Miss Elizabeth Le Marchant.

EAST INDIES.—Oct. 4. At Delhi, aged 42, Surgeon William Dollard, F.R.C.S. 7th N.I.

Oct. 18. At Calcutta, aged 100, Mrs. Clara Dent, of Bagdad.

Oct. 19. At Dacca, Bengal, Frances-Mervin, wife of Capt. John Graham, of the Bengal Army, and only dau. of Zachary Hammett Drake, esq. of Springfield.

Oct. 20. At Bhaugulpore, Bengal, Louisa, wife of E. F. Latour, esq. Civil Service, and eldest dau. of the late Robert Davidson, esq. Calcutta.

Oct. 29. At Colombo, William Brown, esq. Civil Eng. eldest son of Samuel Brown, esq. of Murray House, Gravel-lane, Southwark.

At Calcutta, aged 36, William Campbell, esq. second son of Duncan Campbell, esq. late of Alfred-pl. Bedford sq.

Nov. 17. Drowned at Poonah, aged 25, Arthur Webber Smith, Lieut. of 22d Regt. son of Major-Gen. Webber Smith, nobly sacrificing his own life to save that of one of his native servants.

Nov. 19. At Sukkur, Major William Hunter, of 28th Regt. and Younger of Burnside, Forfarshire.

Nov. 20. At Royapooram, near Madras, aged 45, Capt. H. S. Burgess.

Nov. 21. At Jubbulpore, Lieut. Thomas Blayds, 58th N.I. eldest surviving son of Thomas Blayds, esq. Castlehill, Englefield, Surrey.

WEST INDIES.—Oct. 13. At the Island of Mauritius, John Taylor, esq. formerly of Hanover.

Nov. 2. At Belize, Honduras, aged 20, Charles Evans, eldest son of Charles Evans, esq.

Dec. 2. At St. Vincent, a few days after his arrival on that island, Charles Addis, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, late of Lincoln's-inn. He was called to the bar Nov. 27, 1829, and for some years attended the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions, and practised as an Equity draughtsman.

ABROAD.—Aug. 5. Aged 78, John Blaxland, esq. of Newington, Sydney, New

South Wales, for many years a member of the Governor's and Legislative Council of that colony.

Nov. 17. At Quebec, Lieut. Henry Michael Fleming Stirke, of the 14th Foot, second son of the late Col. Stirke, of the 12th Regt.

Dec. 5. At Coblenz, on the Rhine, aged 10, Caroline-Etta, youngest dau. of Sir Alexander Ramsay, of Balmaine, Bart.

Dec. 7. In Switzerland, John Ellis, esq. nephew of the late Lord Seaford.

Dec. 8. At Cairo, while on the overland journey from India, Emma, wife of Capt. Macaulay, of the 21st Regt. Madras army, and dau. of the late Robert Sutton, esq. of Flushing, near Falmouth.

Dec. 9, O. S. At Moscow, aged 77, John Jackson, esq.

Dec. 17. At Paris, aged 86, John Ward, esq.

Dec. 22. At Paris, Elizabeth La Baronne de Prejan, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Calvert, esq.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 21, C. R. W. Davis, esq. eldest son of the late John Davis, esq. of Richmond, Surrey.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 18, Georgiana-Penelope, youngest dau. of the Rev. Charles Leicester, of Whitton Hall, Salop.

Dec. 23. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged

64, William Hallett, esq. of Misterton, Somerset.

Dec. 26. At Antwerp, aged 70, Francois Joseph Matthyssens, esq.

Lately. Aged 26, Henry Benham Marriott, third son of the Rev. G. P. Marriott, of Canterbury. He was Capt. of the *City of Shiraz*, Bombay ship, which was totally lost in the Mindora Sea, off the Island of Negroes, and only three Lascars saved.

Slain in the recent battle at New Zealand, Lieut. George Phillpotts, R.N. (1841) son of the Bishop of Exeter.

At St. Clair, near Vire, aged 75, Count de Percy Monchamps, the last representative in Normandy of the noble house, which, after the Conquest, was the stock from which the Percys, Dukes of Northumberland, sprang.

At Naples, Signor Giubilei, the vocalist, formerly of the Opera-house and Drury-lane Theatre.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 24, Richard, only son of the Rt. Hon. R. L. Sheil.

Jan. 1. At Hamburg, aged 59, Amelia, widow of John Strother, esq. merchant, of Hull.

Jan. 4. At Nantes, aged 78, T. H. Richardson, esq. of Hatfield Peverell, Essex.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from DEC. 27, 1845, to JAN. 17, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	2119	} 4078	Under 15.....	1895	} 4078
Females	1959		15 to 60.....	1284	
			60 and upwards	898	
			Age not specified	1	

Births for the above period..... 5160

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Jan. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
56 8	32 3	22 10	34 4	38 4	40 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23.

Hay, 3*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 19.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2721 Calves 58
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 21,220 Pigs 275
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Jan. 23.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1845, to January 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	50	40	29, 88	cl. fr. sl. rn.	11	40	43	40	, 34	small rain
27	42	45	50	30, 13	do. do. hy. sh.	12	33	35	38	, 02	cloudy
28	50	54	47	29, 50	constant rain	13	40	46	42	29, 62	do. fair
29	36	44	51	, 42	cl. fr. sl. rn.	14	43	46	45	, 55	do. do.
30	50	54	43	, 69	do. do.	15	45	50	46	, 77	do.
31	42	46	50	30, 01	do. do. hy. sh.	16	45	50	47	, 83	do. rain
J. 1	42	45	35	29, 87	cloudy, fair	17	46	50	40	, 71	rain, cloudy
2	38	44	37	30, 28	do. foggy	18	39	47	43	, 65	cloudy
3	38	42	44	, 43	fair, cloudy	19	48	53	50	, 19	heavy rain
4	42	44	37	29, 95	rain, do. fr.	20	45	49	46	, 38	cl. fr. do.
5	34	39	32	30, 08	cl. fr. foggy	21	48	54	53	, 36	rain, cloudy
6	40	46	47	, 10	rain, cloudy	22	43	55	49	, 16	sl. rn. fr. cl.
7	47	50	47	, 22	do. fair	23	49	53	50	, 19	constant rain
8	48	50	47	, 48	do.	24	49	52	48	, 53	cl. slight do.
9	41	45	40	, 62	do.	25	53	55	52	, 33	rn. cl. fair
10	38	40	39	, 50	do. sleet						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	205	95½		97½	10½				33 38 pm.	24 27 pm.
30	204½	95½		97½	10½				38 pm.	25 28 pm.
31	204½	95½		97½	10½					26 28 pm.
1	204	95½		97½	10½					29 27 pm.
2		94½		97½	10½				33 37 pm.	26 28 pm.
3	204	94½		97½	10½					28 pm.
5		95½		97½	10½				38 pm.	26 28 pm.
6	204½	95½	95	97½	10½				38 pm.	28 26 pm.
7	204½	95½	95	97½	10½				34 pm.	28 29 pm.
8	206	95½	95½	98½	10½				35 40 pm.	28 31 pm.
9	206½	96	95½	98½	10½			257		30 32 pm.
10		95½	95½	98½	10½				36 40 pm.	32 28 pm.
12	206	95½	94½	98	10½					30 28 pm.
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16	204½	95	94½	97½	10½			255	30 pm.	15 18 pm.
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19	204½	94½	94½	96½	10½					17 13 pm.
20	204½	94½	94½	97	10½		106½		28 pm.	17 pm.
21	205½	95½	94½	97½	10½		107		23 28 pm.	16 21 pm.
22	207	95½	94½	96½	10½			253	30 pm.	20 22 pm.
23	204	94½	94½	96½	10½					20 22 pm.
24	205	94½	94½	96½	10½				25 pm.	19 21 pm.
26	207	95½	94½	96½	10½			258	28 pm.	19 21 pm.
27	206	95½	94½	97½	10½		106	258	28 pm.	20 22 pm.
28	207	95½	94½	97½	10½				25 pm.	19 27 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

To the inquiry in p. 114 respecting the Authorship of "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," we have received the following reply, as well as that printed in our present Number, p. 245:

MR. URBAN, Feb. 23.

Your correspondent is informed that General Fitzpatrick wrote The Ode XIII. by Lord Viscount Mountmorris.

1. "By Sir Cecil Wray"—by Mr. Tickell.

2. "Lord Mulgrave"—George Ellis.

3. "Sir Joseph Mawbey"—Bate Dudley.

4. "Sir Richard Hill"—Richardson.

"Macpherson"—Ellis.

"The Attorney-General"—is said to have been written by Mr. Brummell, father of the Beau, which could not be: he was an illiterate man, for I heard him talk about Herodōto, and a *Romish* Triumvirate. You may therefore judge of his competency.

8. "Wraxall"—Tickell.

9. "M. Angelo Taylor"—Richardson.

15. "Lord Thurlow"—Dr. Lawrence.

17. "Hervey Morris"—Richardson.

20. Ed. 1795, "Sir G. Howard"—Ellis.

The authors of *The Political Dialogues* were—

"Rose, or the Complaint"—Dr. Lawrence.

"The Lyons"—General Fitzpatrick.

"Margaret Nicholson"—Adair.

"Charles Jenkinson"—Geo. Ellis.

"Jekyll"—Richardson.

"The Statesmen"—Reed.

"The Delavalead"—Dr. Lawrence.

"This is the House that George built"—Richardson.

"New ballad, called 'Billy Eden'"—do.

"Incantation"—Genl. Fitzpatrick.

And now, Mr. Urban, if you can inform me who was the Compiler and Editor of the *Lounger's Common Place Book*, a third edition of which was published by Longman, 3 vols. 8vo. 1805, you will oblige, A CONSTANT READER AND POSSESSOR OF YOUR WHOLE SET.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will thank any of our Correspondents able to give information as to the Family Surname of the wife of Thomas Allen, LL.D. formerly Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent, and Archdeacon of Stafford, and subsequently Dean of Chester. Her christian name was Anne, and she is supposed to have been one of the ancient family of Alsager of Cheshire. Her husband died in 1732.

A Member of the Warwickshire Natural History and Archaeological Society asks for information relative to Dr. Percival

Willughby. He is desirous of ascertaining his *Armorial bearings, Academic or Professional* titles, or any other particulars relating to his *Biography*. He was one of the sons of Sir Percival Willughby, who married Bridget, the eldest daughter of Sir Francis the builder of Wolston Hall, Notts; and was a physician at Derby, and afterwards in London, practising during a considerable portion of the 17th century. Sir Percival Willughby was the grandfather of the naturalist, whose works were edited by Ray. It would be desirable also to ascertain whether there is any portrait of the aforesaid Percival Willughby in existence.

PYLADEN inquires what degree of credit is to be given to the statement (Vol. III. p. 271) in Archdall's *Peerage of Ireland*, that the family of Browne, Earl of Altamont (now Marquess of Sligo), descends from Richard Browne, the younger son of Anthony, first Viscount Montagu. Should this statement be capable of genealogical proof, which our correspondent doubts extremely, it would appear that the present Marquess of Sligo is the heir and representative of the Viscounts Montagu, and that Sir Harris Nicolas is in error when he asserts, at p. 471 of his "Synopsis of the Peerage," that the title is *extinct*. The Sligo family (to whom a far less distinguished origin is assigned in the West of Ireland) do undoubtedly assume the arms, crest, and motto of the ancient Viscounts Montagu, and they have in their possession a splendid illuminated pedigree, drawn up some years since by the directions of the first Peer of the family, containing a multitude of Royal and Noble Quarterings, to which, if really descended from the Viscounts Montagu, the family of Westport have an undoubted right, and which it is to be supposed they would not assume, unless they were capable of proving that right. It was believed at one time that the late Marquess meant to have brought forward his claim to the Viscounty; but that the state of his health for many years, and his early love of retirement, prevented him from ever prosecuting it.

ERRATA.

P. 44, col. 1, *for* horn, *read* horse.

P. 166, col. 1, *for* Binleri, *read* Rnieri.

P. 167, col. 1, *for* ressender, *read* res-sentir.

P. 168, col. 2, *for* Burke, *read* Burk.

P. 169, col. 1, *for* Jodiah, *read* Jonah.

P. 170, col. 2, *for* suavit, *read* sumit.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Biographical and Critical Miscellanies. By William Prescott.

MR. PRESCOTT must be ranked among the very few American writers who have taken a high and permanent station in English literature. His *History of Ferdinand and Isabella* has been so justly popular as to have gone through three editions, and, without any disparagement to the fame of those great writers, it may be placed on the same shelf with the works of Robertson and Gibbon; and, if the *Conquest of Mexico* did not make so much accession to his previous reputation, it was, perhaps, because it had been so highly elevated by his former work; for, admirable as is the general form and outline of Robertson's *History*,* judicious as is his arrangement of materials, graceful and flowing as is his style, it must be conceded that Mr. Prescott has much exceeded him in the general splendour of the historic picture he places before us—in the brilliancy of his colouring, in the picturesque disposition of his groups, in the vividness of his descriptions, in the poetical form of his expressions, and in the animation and life which he bestows on the long series of romantic exploits he describes, and the new form of society and of nature to which he introduces us. Mr. Prescott also possessed an advantage over his predecessor in the greater abundance of documents and manuscripts, which afforded him ampler and more authentic materials; and, indeed, it must be confessed that the defects of Robertson, which have been so strongly remarked on, consisted not in his want of ability in making use of what he possessed but in

* We will bring together a few of the judgments which have been passed on Robertson's *History* by those competent to judge of its merits and defects.—1. "Robertson's *History*, admirable for the sagacity with which it has been compiled, but too much abridged in the part relating to the Toltecks and Astecks." Vid. Humboldt's *Researches in America*, ii. 248. 2. "Robertson, if he had applied to the archives and many other repositories in the Austrian Netherlands, might have procured documents and information which would have rendered the *History* something more than a bare splendid relation of facts, already known to every historical reader." Thicknes's *Journey*, iii. 53. 3. "What Robertson has said of A. Solis may be applied to himself. I know no author in any language whose literary fame has risen so far above his real merits." Vid. Southey's *Omniana*, i. 141. 4. "Hume is chargeable with the want of industry, and Robertson in a far greater degree, beyond any other writer of eminence, not even excepting the Abbé Raynal." Vid. *Annual Review*, iv. 467 (Southey). 5. "Robertson, in what he calls his *History of America*, is guilty of such omissions and consequent misrepresentations as to make it certain, either that he had not read some of the most important documents to which he refers, or that he did not choose to notice the facts which are to be found there, because they were not in conformity with his preconceived opinions. The reputation of this author must rest upon his *History of Scotland*, if that can support it. His other works are miserably deficient." Vid. Southey's *Hist. of Brazil*, vol. i. p. 639. 6. "Robertson, the most inaccurate of all modern historians, with, perhaps, the single exception of Hume." Vid. *Hist. of the Middle Ages* (Lardner's Cycl.) vol. i. p. 278. See also *Life of Mr. Taylor of Norwich*, vol. ii. p. 169—171, for remarks on Robertson, and *Foreign Quarterly*, No. XVII. p. 108, on his *America*. We believe that Burke reviewed the "*America*" in the *Annual Register*: it certainly bears the mark of his philosophical mind. We could cite as many other opinions; but these are sufficient.—REV.

his not having access to those repositories abroad where the original journals and narrative are preserved of those who partook in the perilous expeditions they describe. In the present volume of Mr. Prescott's he has no such lofty or ambitious aims as in his former productions; it consists mainly of reviews which were originally published by him in the *North American Review*, and which the partiality of his friends, or rather the general approbation of the public, has induced him, in imitation of some of our own writers, to collect, and thus to gain a double harvest of profit and fame. The works reviewed in them are various, and none, perhaps, of the highest interest; none requiring anything of the massive stores of ancient literature, or of the profound investigations of modern philosophy. The volume is not distinguished for much originality of observation, or refinement of critical ingenuity, and still less for any acquaintance with literature beyond what is generally obtained by persons of studious habits and cultivated minds; but Mr. Prescott always shews a sufficient acquaintance with his subject; he commands respect by the temperance of his judgments, and he pleases by the beauty of his language and the elegance of his style. As he seldom writes on subjects of temporary importance, or those topics which are connected with the present interests, and which excite the passions, of society, he is not led into the dangerous temptations which beset a reviewer of giving a one-sided view of his subject, of exaggerating the favourable and darkening the adverse, and of so skilfully mixing up truth and falsehood as not only to puzzle the ignorant, but also to perplex and mislead the sagacious and informed.* Mr. Prescott's higher and better taste seems to find its more congenial element rather in the pure regions of literature, unclouded and undisturbed by the agitations of political strife. He has evidently read the best original authors in the modern languages of Europe, and is acquainted also with that learned and useful body of criticism which has been founded on their works; but, like his brother critics, he sometimes appears to derive his acquaintance with the authors he mentions from second hand; and, if any of our readers who are fond of Italian literature, the fruitful mother of our own, will compare the reviews of Italian poetry and romance in this volume with some that a few years ago appeared on the same subject by our lamented friend Ugo Foscolo, they will see the wide difference between the superficial knowledge of the stranger skimming gracefully over the surface, and the deep and powerful researches of one who grasped his subject with a vigorous hold, penetrated its furthest recesses with an eye that nothing could escape, and looked over the whole field of his native literature with a wide compass and even pace of flight that commanded every object however obscure or remote.† We do not say this in any disparagement

* The great art of a skilful party writer is to appear to represent his subject *fully* and fairly, and to give the whole argument, while he keeps the most important features out of sight, *ex. gr.* A few weeks back, the *Times* newspaper, arguing in defence of the abolition of the Corn Laws, asked the agriculturists whether, with all their wealth, mechanical skill, artificial manures, long-established system, &c. they could not compete with the poor squalid serfs of Poland, their miserable implements and imperfect science—which was a fair argument *so far as it went*: but then they omitted entirely the important considerations of soil and *climate*, which are far more instrumental in the growth and quality of corn than superiority of mechanical skill, &c.—*Rzv.*

† The review of Ugo Foscolo on Italian Poetry may be seen in the *Quarterly Review*, No. XVII. Sept. 1819, and elsewhere. Mr. Carey and Mr. S. Rose have deserved well of their country in having transplanted into its literature successfully two of the finest

of Mr. Prescott's criticisms, which we have read with pleasure and improvement, and we are ready to grant that the literature of Italy is so extensive, so delicate, and so refined, that it is almost impossible for a foreigner to obtain such an acquaintance with it as to make his decisions useful or instructive to others. Still, what has been once said well may be said again, and those who have not leisure or learning to study the original works of Tiraboschi or Crescimbeni, or the later writings of Sismondi and Guingene, may find in Mr. Prescott a safe and pleasing companion in that rich and varied landscape over which the genius of modern Italy presides.

But we must now make a few extracts from Mr. Prescott's volume, which is rendered easier by the subjects being unconnected with each other. We have not thought it necessary to add our own observations, as critics do not find their proper food on the bodies of other critics, which would be a kind of civil warfare, and there is, indeed, little to object to as regards the soundness of his opinion in his critical researches; add to which, that the subjects treated of have been so long before the public, have been so diligently examined, and so fully discussed, as to require a very skilful and superior hand to treat them with success or clothe them with novelty. In his review of Mr. Irving's *Conquest of Grenada* Mr. Prescott introduces the following criticism on *Voltaire's* merits as an historian.

"The personage by whom the present laws of historic composition may seem to have been first arranged into a regular system was *Voltaire*. This extraordinary genius, whose works have been productive of so much mingled good and evil, discovers in them many traces of a humane and beneficent disposition. Nowhere is his invective more keenly directed than against acts of cruelty and oppression, above all, of religious oppression. He lived in an age of crying abuses, both in church and government. Unfortunately he employed a weapon against them whose influence is not to be controlled by the most expert hand. The evenommed shaft of irony not only wounds the member at which it is aimed, but diffuses its poison to the healthiest and remotest regions of the body. The free and volatile temper of *Voltaire* forms a singular contrast with his resolute pertinacity of purpose. Bard, philosopher, historian, this literary Proteus animated every shape with the same mischievous spirit of

philosophy. It never deserted him, even in the most sportive sallies of his fancy. It seasons his romances equally with his gravest pieces in the *Encyclopedia*,—his familiar letters and most licentious doggerel no less than his histories. The leading object of this philosophy may be defined by the cant phrase 'the abolition of prejudices.' But in *Voltaire*, prejudices were too often confounded with principles. In his *histories*, he seems ever intent on exhibiting in the most glaring colours the manifold inconsistencies of the human race; in showing the contradiction between profession and practice; in contrasting the magnificence of the apparatus with the impotence of the results. The enormous abuses of Christianity are brought into juxtaposition with the most meritorious features in other religions; and thus all are reduced to nearly the same level. The credulity of one half of mankind is set in opposition to the cunning of the other. The most momentous events are traced to the

poems of Italy; but we still want an analysis of the great epic poems, inferior only to the two greatest, with partial extracts and translations, in the manner of Ellis's *Romances*; but is there a single person at once with capability and leisure to execute such a delightful work? We here take the opportunity of recommending Mr. Lyall's translation of the *Canzone* of Dante. Ugo Foscolo was a man possessing all the genius, all the fiery temperament, all the wild irregularity and capricious humour of the *poet of the south*. He was a most eccentric and abnormal comet in English society; yet those who disliked the strange extravagance of his manner confessed the superiority of his talents. We never pass the cottage in which he died of his lingering and painful disease without casting a look on his chamber window, or go through the churchyard in which he lies without treading aside to the plain rude stone that protects from injury the remains of the exiled poet in a stranger's land; that cottage is on the Hammer-smith road, and that churchyard is Chiswick.—REV.

most insignificant causes; and the ripest schemes of wisdom are shown to have been baffled by the intervention of the most trivial accidents. Thus the conduct of the world seems to be regulated by chance; the springs of human action are resolved into selfishness; and religion, of whatever denomination, is only a different form of superstition. It is true that his satire is directed not so much against any particular system, as the vices of that system. But the result left upon the mind is not a whit less pernicious. His philosophical romance of *Candide* affords a good exemplification of his manner. The thesis of perfect optimism in this world, at which he levels this *jeu d'esprit*, is manifestly indefensible. But then he supports his position with such an array of gross and hyperbolic atrocities, without the intervention of a single palliative circumstance, and withal in such a tone of keen derision, that if any serious impression be left on the mind, it can be no other than that of a baleful, withering scepticism. The historian rarely so far forgets his philosophy as to kindle into high and generous emotion, the glow of patriotism, or moral and religious enthusiasm. And hence too, his style, though always graceful, and often seasoned with the sallies of a piquant wit, never rises into eloquence or sublimity. Voltaire has been frequently reproached for want of historical accuracy. But if we make due allowance for the sweeping tenor of his reflections, and for the infinite variety of his topics, we shall be slow in giving credit to this charge. He was, indeed, oftentimes misled by his inveterate Pyrrhonism; a defect, when carried to the excess in which he indulged it, almost equally fatal to the historian with credulity or superstition. His researches frequently led him into dark, untravelled regions; but the aliment which he imported thence served only too often to minister to his pernicious philosophy. He resembled the allegorical agents of Milton, paving a way across the gulf of Chaos, for the spirits of mischief to enter more easily upon the earth. Voltaire effected a no less sensible revolution in the

structure, than in the spirit, of history. Thus, instead of following the natural consecutive order of events, the work was distributed, on the principle of a catalogue *raisonné*, into sections arranged according to their subjects, and copious dissertations were introduced into the body of the narrative. Thus, in his *Essai sur les Mœurs*, &c. one chapter is devoted to letters, another to religion, a third to manners, and so on. And in the same way, in his *Age of Louis the Fourteenth*, he has thrown his various illustrations of the policy of government and of the social habits of the court into a detached portion at the close of the book. This would seem to be deviating from the natural course of things as they occur in the world; where the multifarious pursuits of pleasure and business, the lights and shadows as it were of life, are daily intermingled in the motley panorama of human existence. But, however artificial this division, it enabled the reader to arrive more expeditiously at the results, for which alone history is valuable, while, at the same time, it put it in the power of the writer to convey with more certainty and facility his own impressions. This system was subsequently so much refined upon, that Montesquieu, in his *Grandeur et Décadence des Romains*, laid no further stress on historical facts, than as they furnished him with illustrations of his particular theorems. Indeed, so little did his work rest upon the *veracity* of such facts, that although the industry of Niebuhr, or rather of Beaufort, has knocked away almost all the foundations of early Rome, Montesquieu's treatise remains as essentially unimpaired in credit as before. Thus the materials which anciently formed the body of history now served only as ingredients from which its spirit was to be extracted. But this was not always the spirit of truth. And the arbitrary selection as well as disposition of incidents which this new method allowed, and the colouring which they were to receive from the author, made it easy to pervert them to the construction of the wildest hypotheses," &c.

We next meet with the following account of Gibbon.

"There is no writer who exhibits more distinctly the full development of the principles of modern history with all its virtues and defects than Gibbon. His learning was fully equal to his vast subject. This, commencing with expiring civilization in ancient Rome, continues on until the period of its final and perfect resurrection in Italy in the 15th century; and

thus may be said to furnish the lights which are to guide us through the long interval of darkness which divides the old from the modern world. The range of his subject was fully equal to its duration. Goths, Huns, Tartars, &c. all the rude tribes of the north are brought upon the stage, together with the more cultivated natives of the south, the Greeks,

Italians, and the intellectual Arab; and, as the scene shifts from one country to another, we behold its population depicted with that peculiarity of physiognomy, and studied propriety of costume, which belong to dramatic exhibition. For Gibbon was a more vivacious draughtsman than most writers of his school. He was moreover deeply versed in geography, chronology, antiquities, and verbal criticism, in short, in all the sciences in any way subsidiary to his art. The extent of his subject permitted him to indulge in those elaborate disquisitions, so congenial to the spirit of modern history, on the most momentous and interesting topics; while his early studies enabled him to embellish the drier details of his narrative with the charms of a liberal and elegant scholarship. What then was wanting to this accomplished writer? *Good faith.* His defects were precisely of a class of which we have before been speaking, and his most elaborate efforts exhibit too often the perversion of learning and ingenuity to the vindication of preconceived hypotheses. He cannot, indeed, be convicted of ignorance, or literal inaccuracy, as he has triumphantly proved in his discomfiture of the unfortunate Davis. But his disingenuous mode of conducting the argument, leads precisely to the same unfair result. Thus, in his celebrated chapters on the "Progress of Christianity," which he tells us were "reduced by three successive revisions from a bulky volume to their present size," he has often slurred over in the text such particulars as might reflect most credit on the character of the religion, or shuffled them into a note at the bottom of the page; while all that admits of a doubtful complexion in its early propagation is ostentatiously blazoned, and set in contrast to the most amiable features of Paganism. At the same time, by a style of innuendo, that conveys "more than meets the ear," he has contrived, with Iago-like duplicity, to breathe a taint of suspicion on the purity which he dares not openly assail. It is a consequence of this scepticism in Gibbon, as with Voltaire, that his writings are nowhere warmed with a generous moral sentiment. The most sublime of all spectacles, that of the martyr, who suffers for conscience' sake, and this equally whether his creed be founded in truth or error, is contemplated by the historian with the smile, or rather sneer, of philosophic indifference. This is not only bad taste, as he is addressing a Christian audience, but he thus voluntarily relinquishes one of the most powerful engines for the movement of human passion, which is never so easily

excited as by deeds of suffering, self-devoted heroism. But, although Gibbon was wholly defective in moral enthusiasm, his style is vivified by a certain exhilarating glow that kindles a corresponding warmth in the bosom of his reader. This may, perhaps, be traced to his egotism, or, to speak more liberally, to an ardent attachment to his professional pursuits,—and to his inextinguishable love of letters. This enthusiasm appears in almost every page of his great work, and enabled him to triumph over all its difficulties. It is particularly conspicuous whenever he touches upon Rome, the Alma Mater of science, whose adopted son he may be said to have been from his earliest boyhood. Whenever he contemplates her fallen fortunes, he mourns over her with the fond solicitude that might become an ancient Roman. And when he depicts her pristine glories, dimly seen through the mist of so many centuries, he does it with such vivid accuracy of conception, that the reader, like the traveller who wanders through the excavations of Pompeii, seems to be gazing on the original forms and brilliant colours of antiquity. To Gibbon's egotism,—in its most literal sense,—to his personal vanity, may be traced some of the peculiar defects for which his style is conspicuous. The "Historian of the Decline and Fall," too rarely forgets his own importance in that of his subject. The consequence which he attaches to his personal labours is shown in a bloated dignity of expression, and an ostentation of ornament, that contrast whimsically enough with the trifling topics and commonplace thoughts on which, in the course of his long work, they are occasionally employed. He nowhere moves along with the easy freedom of nature, but seems to leap, as it were, from *triad* to *triad*, by a succession of strained, convulsive efforts. He affected, as he tells us, the light festive rillery of Voltaire. But his cumbrous imitation of the mercurial Frenchman may remind one, to make use of a homely simile, of the ass in *Æsop's* fable, who frisked upon his master in imitation of the sportive gambols of the spaniel. The first two octavo volumes of Gibbon's History were written in a comparatively modest and unaffected manner, for he was then uncertain of the public favour. And, indeed, his style was exceedingly commended by the most competent critics of that day, as Hume, Joseph Warton, and others, as is abundantly shown in their correspondence. But when he had tasted the sweets of popular applause, and had been crowned as the historian of the day, his increased consequence becomes at once visible in the assumed stateliness and

magnificence of his bearing. But even after this period whenever the subject is suited to this style, and when his phlegmatic temper is warmed by those generous emotions of which, as we have said, it

was sometimes susceptible, he exhibits his ideas in the most splendid and imposing forms of which the English language is capable,"* &c.

The following remarks show at once Mr. Prescott's familiar acquaintance with Spanish literature, and his just feeling and appreciation of the wonderful work that is its crown of glory.

"Cervantes brought forward a personage, therefore, in whom were embodied all those generous virtues which belong to chivalry,—disinterestedness, contempt of danger, unblemished honour, knightly courtesy, and those aspirations after ideal excellence which, if empty dreams, are the dreams of a magnanimous spirit. They are, indeed, represented by Cervantes as too ethereal for this world, and are successively dispelled as they come in contact with the coarse realities of life. It is this view of the subject which has led *Sismondi*, among other critics, to consider that the principal end of the author was 'the ridicule of enthusiasm—the contrast of the heroic with the vulgar;' and he sees something profoundly sad in the conclusions to which it leads. This sort of criticism appears to be over refined. It resembles the efforts of some commentators to allegorize the great epics of Homer and Virgil, throwing a disagreeable mistiness over the story, by converting mere shadows into substances, and substances into shadows. The great purpose of Cervantes was, doubtless, that expressly avowed by himself, namely, to correct the popular taste for romances of chivalry. It is unnecessary to look for any other in so plain a tale, although it is true the con-

duct of the story produces impressions on the reader, to a certain extent, like those suggested by *Sismondi*. The melancholy tendency is, however, in a great degree counteracted by the exquisitely ludicrous character of the incidents. Perhaps, after all, if we are to hunt for a moral as the key of the fiction, we may, with more reason, pronounce it to be the necessity of proportioning our undertakings to our capacities. The mind of the hero, Don Quixote, is an ideal world into which Cervantes has poured all the rich stores of his own imagination, the poet's golden dreams, high romantic exploits, and the sweet visions of pastoral happiness—the gorgeous chimeras of the fancied age of chivalry which had so long entranced the world—splendid illusions, which, floating before us like the airy bubbles which the child throws off from his pipe, reflect, in a thousand variegated tints, the rude objects around, until, brought into collision with these, they are dashed in pieces and melt into air. These splendid images derive tenfold beauty from the rich antique colouring of the author's language, skilfully imitated from the old romances, but which necessarily escapes in the translation into a foreign tongue.† Don Quixote's insanity operates both in mistaking the

* "Burke, once conversing with Sir Joshua Reynolds on Gibbon's History, said he had just been reading it; that he disliked the style of writing; that it was very affected." *Vid. Northcote's Life of Reynolds*, p. 237. See some observations on Gibbon as an historian by the learned Dr. W. Vincent, in *Class. Journal*, No. XIV. p. 393, and consult *Hobhouse's Illustrations of Childe Harold* for many mistakes of Gibbon, pp. 58, 154, 155, 180, 204. "Gibbon could be grave," says Mr. W. S. Landor, "when an emperor like Julian commanded it; but could he, or could any one, when rising from the narrative of a Greek historian who has described how an empress played the royal game of goose?" *Vid. Imag. Convers. i. p. 257*. "Gibbon's *Life of Justinian*," says a well-informed critic, "is the greatest blot in his mighty work. Relying on the secret history of Prosepius, a libeller, self-convicted of falsehood, the English historian has not hesitated to disgrace his pages by an ostentatious display of all the filthy slanders that a disappointed statesman had raked together." See *Foreign Quart. Rev.* XIX. p. 113.—Rev.

† Mr. Prescott, in mentioning the popular translation of Don Quixote, has not noticed the earliest and the best, that is, Shelton's, in 1612. Mr. Godwin very justly says, "The venerableness of Shelton's style, the rich and easy eloquence with which it steals on the soul, are such as no modern language can equal." Jarvis, indeed, speaking of this translation, says it was formed from the Italian of Lorenzo Franciosi Sini; but we do not know on what authority. This was made soon after the original appeared; for it was not till the edition of 1608 that Cervantes made all those corrections and such every subsequent edition has contained, and therefore the edition of

ideal for the real, and the real for the ideal. Whatever he has found in romances he believes to exist in the world; and he converts all he meets with in the world into the visions of his romances. It is difficult to say which of the two produces the most ludicrous results. For

the better exposure of these mad fancies Cervantes has not only put them into action in real life, but *contrasted* them with another character, which may be said to form the reverse side of his heroes. Honest Sancho represents the material principle as perfectly as his master does

1608 may be esteemed as the *first* edition of the standard text. The three first editions of the *first* part of Don Quixote should be possessed by those who delight in this incomparable work. The second is very different from the first, 1605, and great alterations were made by Cervantes in the third. Shelton's translation is, however, well known and esteemed; but we possess another that followed it, which is seldom mentioned, and, we believe, as seldom read. It appeared in 1687; its author was John Philips, the nephew of Milton. It is a very singular book, and ought not to have fallen into the oblivion it has, for it is full of proverbial sayings, the cant words of the time, archaical expressions, which render it a curious repository of the language of the day. The translation, to be sure, is a travesty, for the translator has *Anglicised* all the allusions, and, indeed, given us Don Quixote in England, as he says, "according to the humour of our modern language." Mr. Godwin says, "The translation is certainly a work of great power and spirit, and, in that respect, well entitled to our attention;" but he acknowledges "that the liberties taken by Philips exceed those of any translator he ever saw." Philips introduces Hobbes's Leviathan, and the Protector and his coach horses, and converts Gines of Passamante, the master-thief in the string of galley-slaves, into Dangerfield, one of the witnesses of the Popish plot. Queen Madasina and Master Nicholas the barber, are transformed into "Tom Thumb and the Queen of Trumps;" the beautiful defence of the shepherdess Marcella is filled with ribaldry; and, worst of all, a new clause is introduced into the will of Don Quixote, in which he bequeaths his favourite steed, Rozinante, to the parish scavengers. But, with these defects, Mr. Godwin owns that "when the object of the original writer is plainly burlesque, here John Philips is at home, and flows with a vein not easily to be suppressed. The buffoonery of John Philips is always vigorous and eloquent; it is not the baseness of one condemned by nature and necessity to crawl on the ground, but rather of one who makes vulgarity of style his choice, and voluntarily deserts the more elevated region in which he was qualified to move." Previous to Philips's, for seventy-five years, no translation but Shelton's existed. We may remark here, that in a little French work which we possess, called *Paradin's Devises Heroïques*, and *La Metamorphose d'Ovide*, figurée, à Lyons, 1564, which appeared forty years before Don Quixote, yet in the frontispiece are figures of the half giant, half windmill, of a man in armour on a thin horse, like Don Quixote and Rosinante, and of a fat dwarf on an ass, like his squire, holding a wine flask in his hand. Miss Hawkins praises very highly the translation by *Jarvis*, but we have never read it, nor Stevens's, in 1706. The "*Pleasant Notes upon Don Quixote*, by Edward Gayton, esq. folio, 1654," among much rubbish, contain some curious things.—We do not know whether many of our readers are acquainted with a very scarce and curious little volume (a kind of mock Don Quixote), called "*Don Zara del Fuego*, a mock Romance, written originally in the British tongue, and made English by a person of much humour, Basilus Musophilus; with a marginall Comment, expounding the hard things of the History. Si foret in terris, riderit Democritus, &c. 1656," 12mo. This, as Ritson informed Mr. Park, is the original title; but our copy of the book is called "*Romancio Mastrix*, or a Romance on Romances, in which the prodigious vanities of a great part of them are (as in a mirror) most lively represented, and so naturally personated, that the ingenious reader, observing their deformities, may delightfully be instructed and invited to the pursuing of more honourable and profitable studies. By Samuel Holland, Gent. 1660," 12mo. The copy which we possess belonged to Mr. T. Park, who says it was first printed with the following title:—"Wit and Fancy in a Maze, or the incomparable Champion of Love and Beauty, embellished with many rare and choice pieces of Drollery;" but quere if Mr. Park was not mentioning some other book? In this book is introduced a short masque in verse, called *Venus and Adonis*, extending from p. 153 to 164, which has given the author, S. Holland, a place in the *Biog. Dramatica*. S. Holland has also a poetical encomium prefixed to *Shepherd's Epigrams*, in 1651. 12mo. This work is so exceedingly scarce that we make no apology for extracting an interesting passage on the English poets from Book II. chap. 4, occurring in a kind of battle of the books, which may have given the hint to Swift:—"The British Bards forsooth were also engaged in quarrells for superiority; and who, think you, threw the

the intellectual or ideal. He is of the earth, earthy. Sly, selfish, sensual, *his* dreams are not of glory, but of good feeding. His only concern is for his carcass. His notions of honour appear to be much the same with those of his jovial contemporary Falstaff, as conveyed in his memorable soliloquy. In the sublime night piece which ends with the fulling-mills—truly sublime till we reach the denouement—Sancho asks his master, 'Why need you go about this adventure? It is main dark, and there is never living soul sees us. We have nothing to do but to sheer off and get out of harm's way. Who is there to take notice of our flinching?' Can anything be imagined more exquisitely opposed to the true spirit of chivalry? The whole compass of fiction no where displays the power of contrast so forcibly as in these two characters; perfectly opposed to each other, not only in their minds and general habits, but in the minutest details of personal appearance. It was a great effort of art for Cervantes to maintain the dignity of his hero's character in the midst of the whimsical and ridiculous distresses in which he has perpetually involved him. His infirmity leads us to distinguish between his character and his conduct, and to absolve him from all responsibility for the latter. The author's art is no less shewn in regard to the other principal figure in the piece, Sancho Panza, who, with the most contemptible qualities, contrives to keep a strong hold on our interest by the kindness of his nature, and his shrewd understanding. He is far too shrewd a person, indeed, to have made it natural for him to have followed so crack-brained a master, unless bribed by

the promise of a substantial recompense. He is a personification, as it were, of the popular wisdom, a 'bundle of proverbs,' as his master somewhere styles him, and proverbs are the most compact form in which the wisdom of a people is digested. They have been collected into several distinct works in Spain, where they exceed in number those of any other, if not every other, country in Europe. As many of them are of great antiquity, they are of inestimable price with the Castilian purists, as affording rich samples of obsolete idioms, and the various mutations of the language. The subordinate portraits in the romance, though not wrought with the same care, are admirable studies of national character. In this view the *Don Quixote* may be said to form an epoch in the history of letters, as the original of that kind of composition, the *Novel of Character*; which is one of the distinguishing peculiarities of modern literature. When well executed, this sort of writing rises to the dignity of history itself, and may be said to perform no insignificant part of the functions of the latter. History describes men less as they are than as they appear; as they are playing a part on the great political theatre,—men in masquerade. It rests on state documents, which too often cloak real purposes under an artful veil of policy, or on the accounts of contemporaries, blinded by passion or interest. Even without these deductions, the revolutions of states, their wars and their intrigues, do not present the only aspect, nor, perhaps, the most interesting, under which human nature can be studied. It is man in his domestic relations, around his own fireside, where alone his real character can

apple of discord among them but Ben. Jonson, who had openly vaunted himself the first and best of English poets. This brave was resentfull, with the highest indignation, for Chaucer by most there was esteemed the father of English poesie, whose only unhappiness it was that he was made for the time he lived in, but the time not for him. *Chapman* was wondrously exasperated at Ben's boldness, and scarce refrained to tell (his own *Tale of a Tub*) that his Isabel and Mortimer was now completed by a knighted poet, whose soul remained in flesh. Hereupon *Spenser* (who was very busy in finishing his *Fairy Queen*) thrust himself amidst the throng, and was received with a shout by *Chapman*, *Harrington*, *Owen*, *Constable*, *Daniel*, and *Drayton*, so that some thought the matter already decided; but behold, *Shakspeare* and *Fletcher*, bringing with them a strong party, appeared, as if they meant to water their bayes with blood rather than part with their proper right, which, indeed, Apollo and the Muses had with much justice conferred upon them; so that now there is like to be a trouble in triplex. *Skelton*, *Gower*, and the *Monk of Bury* were at daggers-drawn for Chaucer; *Spenser* waited upon by a numerous troop of the best bookmen in the world; *Shakspeare* and *Fletcher* surrounded with their life-guard, viz. *Goffe*, *Massinger*, *Duke*, *Webster*, *Suckling*, *Cartwright*, *Carew*. Oh! ye Parnassides! what a curse have ye cast upon my Heliconian water-bailiffs! that those whose names, both sur and Christian, are filed on Fame's trumpet, and whom Envy cannot wound, shall perish by intestine discord and home-bred dissension!" &c. A curious mistake occurs at p. 151 of this book, speaking of the masque:—

"A splendid, pompous, and delightful show,
Some say by Jonson, Jones, or Inigo."—REV.

be truly disclosed; in his ordinary occupations in society, whether for purposes of profit or pleasure, in his every-day manner of living; his tastes and opinions as drawn out in social intercourse; it is, in short, under all those forms which

make up the interior of society that man is to be studied, if we would get the true form and pressure of the age,—if, in short, we would obtain clear and correct ideas of the actual progress of civilization."

After some observations on the poetical and picturesque character of the Spaniards, their native humour, the freedom and originality of their conversation and manners, affording rich and various materials for the novelist, the author proceeds—

"There is one other point of view in which the Don Quixote presents itself, that of its didactic import. It is not merely moral in its general tendency, though this was a rare virtue in the age in which it was written, but is replete with admonition and criticism, oftentimes requiring great boldness as well as originality in the author. Such, for instance, are the derision of witchcraft and other superstitions, common to the Spaniards; the ridicule of torture, which, though not used in ordinary courts, was familiar to the Inquisition; the frequent strictures on various departments and productions of literature. The literary criticism scattered throughout the work shews a profound acquaintance with the true principles of taste, far before his time, and which has left his judgments of the writings of his countrymen still of paramount authority. In truth, the great scope of his

work was *didactic*, for it was a satire against the false taste of his age. And never was there a satire so completely successful. The last romance of chivalry before the appearance of the Don Quixote came out in 1602. It was the last that was ever published in Spain. So completely was this kind of writing, which had bade defiance to every serious effort, now extinguished by the breath of ridicule. * * * * It was impossible for any new author to gain an audience. The public had seen how the thunder was fabricated. The spectator had been behind the scenes, and witnessed of what cheap materials kings and queens were made. It was impossible for him by any stretch of imagination to convert the tinsel and painted baubles which he had seen there into diadems and sceptres. The illusion had fled for ever."

Much has been written on Molière, by the critics of his own country, and by foreigners; his merits and defects have been placed in their proper light, and they are fairly summed up by Mr. Prescott in the following remarks:

"With regard to the objection, that his characters are not so much drawn from nature, as from the local manners of the age; if it be meant that they are not acted upon by those deep passions which engross the whole soul, and which, from this intensity, have more of a tragic than a comic import in them, but are rather drawn from the foibles and follies of ordinary life,—it is true. But then these last are likely to be quite as permanent, and, among civilised nations, quite as universal as the former. And who has exposed them with greater freedom, or with a more potent ridicule than Molière? Love, under all its thousand circumstances, its quarrels, and reconciliations; vanity, humbly suing for admiration under the guise of modesty; whimsical contradictions of profession and habitual practice; the industry with which the lower classes ape, not the virtues, but the follies, of their superiors; the affectation of fashion, taste, science, or anything but what the party actually possesses; the *esprit de corps*, which leads us to feel an exalted

respect for our own profession, and a sovereign contempt for every other; the friendly adviser, who has an eye to his own interest; the author, who seeks your candid opinion, and quarrels with you when you have given it; the fair friend, who kindly sacrifices your reputation for a jest; the hypocrite, under every aspect, who deceives the world or himself; these form the various and motley panorama of character which Molière has transferred to his canvass; and which, though mostly drawn from cultivated life, must endure as long as society shall hold together. Indeed, Molière seems to have possessed all the essential requisites for excelling in genteel comedy; a pure taste, an acute perception of the ridiculous, the tone of elegant dialogue, and a wit, brilliant and untiring as Congreve's, but which, instead of wasting itself, like his, in idle flashes of merriment, is uniformly directed with a moral or philosophical aim. This obvious didactic purpose, in truth, has been censured as inconsistent with the spirit of the drama; and as belonging

rather to satire; but it secured to him an influence over the literature and the opinions of his own generation which has

been possessed by no other comic writer of the moderns," &c.

Of the comparison between the two rival monarchs of the French and English stage, the following specimen may suffice, as it is one of those subjects on which coincidence of opinion is scarcely to be hoped.

"From this view of the *didactic* purpose proposed by Molière in his comedies, it is obviously difficult to institute a comparison betwixt them and those of our English dramatists, or rather of *Shakespeare*, who may be taken as their representative. The latter seems to have had no higher end in view than mere amusement; he took a leaf out of the great volume of human nature as he might find it; nor did he accommodate it to the illustration of any moral or literary theorem. The former, on the other hand, manifests such a direct preceptive purpose, as to give to some of his pieces the appearance of satires, rather than of comedies; argument takes place of action, and the *pro* and *con* of the matter are discussed with all the formality of a school exercise. This essentially diminishes the interest of some of his best plays; the *Misanthrope* and the *Femmes Savantes*, for example, which for this reason seem better fitted for the closet than the stage, and have long since ceased to be favourites with the public. This want of interest is, moreover, aggravated by the barrenness of action visible in many of Molière's comedies; where, indeed, he seems only to have sought an apology for bringing together his coteries of gentlemen and ladies, for the purpose of exhibiting their gladiatorial dexterity in conversation. Not so with the English dramatist, whose boundless invention crowds his scene with incidents that hurry us along with breathless interest, but which sadly scandalize the lover of the unities. In conformity with his general plan, too, *Shakespeare* brings before us every variety of situation,—the court, the camp, and the cloister,—the busy hum of populous cities, or the wild solitude of the forest,—presenting us with pictures of rich and romantic beauty, which could not fall within the scope of his rival, and allowing himself to indulge in the unbounded re-

velry of an imagination which Molière did not possess. The latter, on the other hand, an attentive observer of man, as he is found in an over-refined state of society, in courts and crowded capitals, copied his minutest lineaments with a precision that gives to his most general sketches the air almost of personal portraits; seasoning, moreover, his discourses with the shrewd hints and maxims of worldly policy. *Shakespeare's* genius led him rather to deal in bold touches, than in this nice delineation. He describes classes, rather than individuals; he touches the springs of the most intense passions. The daring of ambition, the craving of revenge, the deep tenderness of love, are all materials in his hands for comedy; and this gives to some of his admired pieces, his '*Merchant of Venice*' and his '*Measure for Measure*,' for example, a solemnity of colouring that leaves them only to be distinguished from tragedy by their more fortunate termination. *Molière*, on the contrary, sedulously excludes from his plays whatever can impair their comic interest. And when, as he has done very rarely, he aims directly at vice, instead of folly, as in the *Tartuffe*, for instance, he studies to exhibit it under such ludicrous points of view as shall excite the derision, rather than the indignation of his audience. But, whatever be the comparative merits of these great masters, each must be allowed to have attained complete success in his way. Comedy, in the hands of *Shakespeare*, exhibits to us man, not only as he is moved by the petty vanities of life, but by deep and tumultuous passion; in situations which it requires all the invention of the poet to devise, and the richest colouring of eloquence to depict. But if the object of comedy be, as has been said, to correct the follies of the age, by holding them up to ridicule, who then has equalled Molière?"*

We now turn from the dramatic wit, and the painter of the humours and follies of society, to a genius of a higher order, and of sterner mood; and with increased curiosity we listen to Mr. Prescott's information on the character of *Petrarch*.

* We do not know whether our readers are aware that there is a comedy of Goldoni founded on one or two anecdotes of *Molière's* private life. In this piece are to be found several curious details of the private life of Molière, of Baron the actor, of La Chapelle, &c. See the *Memoirs of Goldoni* on the subject. Du Bos, who is a good authority, says the *Tartuffe* "was originally an Italian comedy." See *De la Peinture*, vol. ii. p. 319.—REV.

"After an interval of nearly five centuries, the dispassionate voice of posterity has awarded to *Petrarch* the exact measure of censure and applause. We have but repeated their judgment. No one of the illustrious triumvirate of the fourteenth century can pretend to have possessed so great an influence over his own age, and over posterity. Dante, sacrificed by a faction, was, as he pathetically complains, a wandering mendicant in a land of strangers; Boccaccio, with the interval of a few years in the meridian of his life, passed from the gaiety of a court to the seclusion of a cloister; but Petrarch, the friend, the minister of princes, devoted, during the whole of his long career, his wealth, his wide authority, and his talents, to the generous cause of philosophy and letters. He was unwearied in his researches after ancient manuscripts, and from the most remote corners of Italy, from the obscure recesses of churches and monasteries, he painfully collected the mouldering treasures of antiquity. Many of them he copied with his own hand; among the rest, all the works of Cicero; and his beautiful transcript of the epistles of the Roman orator is still preserved in the Laurentian library at Florence. In his numerous Latin compositions, he aspired to revive the purity and elegance of the Augustan age; and, if he did not altogether succeed in the attempt, he may claim the merit of having opened the soil for the more successful cultivation of later Italian scholars. His own efforts and the generous impulse which his example communicated to his age, have justly entitled him to be considered the restorer of classical learning. His greatest glory, however, is derived from the spirit of life

which he breathed into modern letters. Dante had fortified the Tuscan idiom with the vigour and severe simplicity of an ancient language. But the graceful genius of Petrarch was wanting to ripen it into that harmony of numbers which has made it the most musical of modern dialects. His knowledge of the Provençal enabled him to enrich his native tongue with many foreign beauties; his exquisite ear disposed him to refuse all but the most melodious combinations; and, at the distance of five hundred years, not a word in him has become obsolete, not a phrase too quaint to be used. Voltaire has passed the same high eulogium upon Pascal, but Pascal lived three centuries later than Petrarch. It would be difficult to point out the writer, who so far fixed the *ἔπεα πτερόεντα*; we certainly could not assign an earlier period than the commencement of the last century. Petrarch's brilliant success in the Italian led to most important consequences all over Europe, by the evidence which it afforded of the capacities of a modern tongue. He relied, however, for his future fame on his elaborate Latin compositions, and, while he dedicated these to men of the highest rank, he gave away his Italian lyrics to ballad-mongers, to be chanted about the streets for their own profit. His contemporaries authorised this judgment, and it was for his Latin eclogues, and his epic on Scipio Africanus, that he received the laurel wreath of poetry in the Capitol. But nature must eventually prevail over the decisions of pedantry or fashion. By one of those fluctuations not very uncommon in the history of letters the author of the *Latin Africa* is now known only as the lover of Laura, and the father of Italian song," &c.

To these observations we venture to add a few extracts from those *Latin* works of Petrarch which are scarcely known, we presume, to the generality of our readers, or, at least, have not been very frequently read by them, and which throw some light on his personal history; and though we have not had time to translate them as we could have wished, yet we think, that even in their foreign dress they will not fail to amuse, and more especially as we believe they have never been much noticed, and certainly not mentioned in any popular work on the subject.*

That Petrarch founded his future reputation on his *Africa*, as Mr. Prescott says, seems evident from passages in his letters, &c.; and he had the example before him of epics in modern Latin verse being widely read and very highly praised, as the poem of Iscanus on the Trojan war, the epic of Gunther, and the *Alexandreis* of Gualther, which were read in schools in lieu of the classics; it also appears that he bestowed that care and labour on the work, which he does who is writing for immortality. In one

* He who knows Petrarch only in his Italian verses may know the *poet*; but it is necessary to read his Latin works to be acquainted with the *man*.—REV.

place he says in a letter to a friend, Barbato Sulmonensi, that his return to Parma has given him leisure and spirit to renew his poetical occupations.

Namque ibi Pierius gelidum me contigit ardor
Africa nostra mihi longum intermissa jacebat
Excivit locus ingenium, lapsumque repente
Restituit calamum ———.

And in another place, he speaks of the affectionate care and finish he bestowed on it. Those who wish to gain an idea of the execution, without the labour of reading the whole, may turn to the death of Sophonisba in the 5th book, or to the song of Ennius to Scipio on their voyage home; or to the abrupt termination of the poem, occasioned by the poet's grief for the death of his friend and protector, Robert, King of Sicily.

O mea non parvo mihi consummata labore
Africa dum crescis, dum te relegensque, comensque
Mulceo, magnanimum mors importuna Robertum
Intempestivè mundo subtraxit egenti.

In the sixth book, where the poet describes Hannibal's return from Italy to Carthage, he makes him steer by the *compass*!

Classis agens curas, et sydera nota magister
Sollicitat nautas, quibus est custodia puppis
Magnetis, ferrique vias spectare sequaces
Et simul insomnem studio traducere noctem.

To the *Africa* are joined two books of epistles to his friends in verse, which will repay the perusal, and which throw light on Petrarch's manner of life, his personal habits, his pursuits, and his acquaintance, and which altogether form an interesting picture of the poet's mind. Among one of the earliest is a little anecdote of King Robert, describing his quitting the tumult of Naples for a particular spot he was fond of, where a large poplar overspread a fountain, and, free from the cares of state, he would repose, and where he was used "exigui laudasse silentia ruris." In the epistle to James Colonna, Episcopo Lombariensi, he gives a minute account of his love of Laura, whom he calls "Mulier charissima," and afterwards of his manner of life at Vacluse.

—————nunc cætera vitæ
Accipe cunctorum breviter distincta dierum.

He mentions his dog, his faithful companion, and the peasant, *Villicus*, his only servant. He mentions that his homely and hard life and scanty fare had frightened away all his neighbours and acquaintance.

—————me dura professum
Destituere pili comites, servique fideles.

Whole days, here, he says, are passed in writing and study.

Sæpe dies totis agimus per devia soli,
Inque manu calamus dextra est, at carta sinistram
Occupat, et variæ complent præcordia curæ.

Sometimes he strolls out into the woods.

Et juvat ingentia haurire silentia sylvæ,
Marmor ex omni nocet, nisi vel dam rivus arenæ
Lucidas impellat, vel levis aura papyrus
Verberat, et faciles dant carmina pulsa susurros.

Here he remains enjoying the silence and solitude of the scene, till the ing shades of evening warn him to return.

Longior admoenit proprii nos corporis umbra,
laturamque referre pedum nox ipsa coegit,

Monstravitque viam et vepres signavit acutos
Hesperus, aut oriens, Phæbo pereunte, Diana.

This poem ends with an affectionate address to his deceased mother. In another to John Colonna, he gives a poetical account of the rains and floods in the valley of Vaucluse and the overflowing of the Sorga, and the consternation of the inhabitants. In a letter to Nicolas Alfinensis, he mentions his reason for disliking Naples, which was the death of the king, anecdotes of whom he mentions, whether at table or reclining on the grass, "viridi ludentem in gramine," or riding through the streets of Naples on his white charger, surrounded with his nobility, and hailed by the acclamations of the populace.

—————Equo residens niveo, procerumque suorum
Larga acie cingente latus, populoque favente.

In a subsequent letter to a friend at Parma, he says, that illness and a sore finger prevented his pursuing his composition, but that, to sooth his mind, he read Cicero de Finibus.

Cura animum, *scabies* dextram importuna vagantem
Huc illuc versabat agens, lux alma quietam
Nulla diu dederat, tacitæ nec tempora noctis
Absque dolore truci, nec somnus amior umbris
Transierat, calamusque piger, squalentque papyrus
Pulvereoque obducta situ, et manus ægra jacebat.
At rari stratis aderant veteresque libelli
Invisi medicina mali, titulumque secutus
Illustrem, Ciceronis opus, *finesque bonorum*
Attigeram, &c.

At p. 1350 of the Basil edition, (the most *incorrect* edition * of any author we ever read,) is a long epistle to his critic (Zoilus). It is very entertaining, and Petrarch shows himself justly proud of his admirers and patrons among the great. Though you, Zoilus, never heard of our poetry, he says,

—————verum legit illa *Robertus*
Concivis meus egregius——
Tuscan et *Æneas* legit, et *Rainaldus* in antris
Altus Apollineis; ingens legit illa Joannes,
Barbatus legit illa meus, &c.

And he then shows that the most illustrious of the ancient poets, as Virgil and Homer, must have their defects, which detract nothing from their high and deserved reputation. There is a very pretty epistle to Count Luchino at Milan in praise of Italy, which, had we had time, we would have translated; in this he apostrophizes his beloved Florence—the city of his birth.

Quid modo te memorem, studiosa *Bononia*, vel quid
Te genitrix mea chara loquar, Florentia, quondam?
Squalida nunc, populique manu lacerata furentis
Ac nunquam jam stare valens.

In a letter to a brother poet at Verona, Petrarch gives him an account of his tour in Italy, as a recreation to him in his sorrow.

Dum libros mens lassa fugit, calamusque recusat,
Per loca nobilibus multum celebrata poetis
Ire vagus statuo; comitum chorus omnia circum
Norat, et ardebat studio mihi quisque placendi.

And, to add to his delight, he on his journey formed an acquaintance with

* We advise those who wish to read the Latin works of Petrarch to procure the Venetian editions, and to eschew the Basil, which swarms with a griesly multitude of typographical errors in every page.—REV.

two brother poets, a day to be marked with a white stone. He then invites his friend to come and visit him, we presume at Mantua, and reminds him that it is all classic ground.

Hæc juga *Virgilius*, *Plinius* tenet illa secundus ;
Tu medius jacuisse times ? Hoc Mantua colle,
Hoc Verona sedat, &c.

Besides, it is only six days' journey from Rome.

Frondifer inde jugis sacer Apenninus apricis
Transvehat, et campo incolumem te reddet Etrusco
Sexta dies, postquam patrio discesseris arvo.
Hinc humiles colles, et amœnas collibus urbes
Transilicna, *Romam* spacio vix quinque dierum
Intrabis, Tybrimque inhians, et sancta videbis
Limina, quæ tali ingenio vidisse decebat
Jampridem, mundique caput spectasse propinquum, &c.

In his next letter he describes a favourite and beautiful wood near Parma, which he used to frequent, and which he praises for its prospects and pleasantness. The description, however, is too long and particular for us to extract ; but it is here, he says, in this quiet abode of the muses, that he wishes to devote his hours to the completion of his *Africa*, of which he is reminded as soon as he has revisited the spot.

———Rediitque vaga vetus Africa mente,
Cætera rejiciens operi mea dextra relicto
Redditur, inde loco locus mihi carior omni.
Hunc revidere velim capti mihi conscius alti,
Extremamque manum longo imposuisse labori.

The third book of these poetical letters commences with one to Cardinal Colonna on his retreat in the valley of the *Vauchuse*, and his disputes and conflicts with the rude inhabitants, and he asks his friend to visit him there. The fare he offers him and the country, he thus mentions.

Nos tibi pampineos colles, gravidosque racemos,
Denique mellifluas ficus, undamque recentem
Gurgite de medio offerimus, cantusque volucrum
Innumeros, montisque sinus, curvosque recessus,
Et nemorum gelidas udis in vallibus umbras.

There is also a description of the valley and of the *Sorga* * in a letter to *Galielmo Veronensi Oratori* ; he calls the fountain "*Mirandum caput Sorgæ*." He thus describes the birds—

———Sed enim ramis viridantibus arte
Littoreas volucres scopulis intexere nidos.
Has musco velare domos, sed frondibus illas
Progeniemque inopem fidis trepidare sub alis
Aspicias, atque oro cibos onptare trementi.
Concava tum querulis complentur vocibus antra.

He then mentions his walks in this favourite tour, and his remembrance of his friend.

Dum latices, dum prata vagor, dumque insita miror
Arbuta, dum *leucos aliâ regione petitas*,
Obvia *Gulelmi* facies, truncisque vadisque
Inque oculis tu solus eras—hoc aggere fessi
Sedimus, has tacito acubitu compressimus herbas,
Lusimus hic puris subter labentibus undis,
Hic longo exilio sparsas revocare camœnas,

* the eighth book of Petrarch's *Epistolæ* is a very pleasing letter "*de fontis amore*" (the third), and on his poetical studies in his silent and sequestered of *Vauchuse*, on his simple habits, and temperate life.—REV.

Hic Graios, Latiosque simul conferre poetas
 Dulce fuit, veterumque sacros memorare labores,
 Nostrorum immemores; hic cœnam in tempore noctis
 Traximus alterno pariter sermone relict.

Then follows a description of his visitors in the valley, and the fashion of the dress of the time is then mentioned,—

Formæ discrimina longæ
 Nulla putes, habitum confudit Gallicus olim
 Luxus, et ambigui texit vestigia sexus.

To his intimate friend the Cardinal he confesses that his chief amusement is fishing.

Retia nunc sunt arma mihi, et labyrinthus error
 Viminea contextus acu, qui pervius undis
 Piscibus est carcer, nulla remeabilis arte;
 Pro gladiis curvos ramos, fallacibus escis
 Implicitos, tremulosque sudes, parvumque tridentem,
 Piscator modo factus ego, &c.

Petrarch, like every other person of good and kind disposition, was attached to animals; those who have been on the Euganian hills have seen his favourite cat, the immortal one of her race; and in this letter he dwells with pleasure on the description of his dog, his sole companion in his solitude.

Mihi scilicet unus
 Est comes assiduus, quotiens lassata diurnis
 Sub noctem curis, thalamo mea membra silenti
 Composui, facilemque oculis dedit hora quietem,
 Excubat ante fores; quotiens me longior æquo
 Somnus habet fessum, queritur, solisque reversi
 Admonet, increpitans, et concutit ostia plantis.
 Ilicet egressum vultu plaudente salutat,
 Meque præit, loca nota petens, et lumina volvens
 Sæpe retro.

He then mentions the faithful animal keeping guard over him while he is lying on the banks of the river or among the rocks, and keeping off strangers; nor is his appearance much liked by the peasant who comes to consult Petrarch on village law points, his daughter's marriage, &c.

Prospicit hunc medio transversum calle tremiscens
 Rusticus, et legum nodos perplexaque jura,
 Consiliumque domus inops connubia natæ
 Me percontari solitus, velut Appius alter
 Aciliusve forem, et musas turbare quietas.

A little poetical address to the trees he planted, and to his orchards, follows.

Sylva precor generosa ferox per sæcula tanti
 Vive memor domini, felices surgite plantæ,
 Tendite pomiferos sub nubila, tendite ramos.

At p. 1367 of the second book is an address to Italy, when he returned from France, beginning—

Salve chara Deo tellus sanctissima, salve
 Tellus tuta bonis, tellus metuenda superbis—

and our only reason for not quoting the whole—for it consists only of sixteen lines—is that we presume it is familiar to our readers. In his epistle to

Bishop Hildebrand, of Padua, he gives an unfavourable account of our living in England compared with Italy, especially in the article of beverage.

—————Pars magna Britanni
Littoris, aut messem bibit, aut liquefacta Lyæi
Poma loco (*beer or cyder*.)

In an epistle to a friend whom he does not name, Petrarch refuses to come and reside in the city where he lives, having long since shaken off the folly and thoughtlessness of his youthful years, when he only thought of dress and gaiety.

Una fuit quondam de pectore cura capillos
Impendere diu speculo, componere vultum,
Multorum placuisse oculis; sed transiit ætas
Illa mihi in tergum, et nunquam reditura volavit,
Jamque animum majora trahunt, &c.

He then gives a picture of his studious and solitary life.

Solus ego populum fugiens, et rura pererrans
Solus, et ad ripam tenerâ resupinus in herba
Ardentes transire dies, rabiemque leonis
Curarum liber video, vacuusque malorum
Dum gravidus redit autumnus, volucrumque catervis
Retia complentur, breve sic comitante chorea
Pieridum in sylvis et labile volvitur ævum.
Hæc mihi vita placet.

We have made what we are afraid are hasty and imperfect extracts from these Epistles, but we believe that they are but little known, and they contain a very interesting personal history of the poet, in whose writings we have long delighted, and whose character we highly respect; indeed the name of Petrarch shines like a bright constellation amid the darkness of the age in which he lived; and brilliant as were his talents, they were not superior to the virtues of his heart. We have said nothing of the Eclogues, twelve in number, for want of time, but the tenth appears the most interesting and important; it is called 'Laurea occidens'. In a dialogue between Socrates and Sylvanus, 'Laurea' is of course the symbol of the mistress of his heart. Sylvanus thus opens his story; and Sylvanus is Petrarch.

—————Fuit alta remotis
Sylva locis, qua se diversis montibus acti
Sorga nitens Rhodano, pallensque Ruentia miscent.
Hic mihi quo fueram Tusco translatus ab Arno,
Sic hominum res fata rotant, fuit aridulum rus
Dum colui indignum, atque operis successit egestas,
Id reputans avertor, enim piguitque laborum
Pertæsumque inopis studii, tandemque relinquens
Arva inarata, vagus sylvis spatiabar apricis;
Verum intra scopulos, nodosaque robora quercus
Creverat ad ripam fluvii pulcherrima *Laurus*,
Huc rapior, dulcisque semel postquam attigit umbra,
Omnis in hanc vertor, &c.

Here we must break off, but not before we add a letter containing an invitation from the poet to his friend Colonna to sup with him; and it will be an authentic specimen of the general simplicity and homeliness of this great man's habits of life. "Ad Cænâ expectatus venies, memorque non hic cupidenarium forum esse, poeticum cum tibi convivium presto est, idque non Juvenalis aut Flacci, sed qualia Virgilio pastorale describitur—

—Mitia poma,
Castaneæ molles et pressi copia lactis,

Cætera duriora, inelaboratum ac rigidum panem, fortuitum leporem, aut peregrinum gruem, idque perraro, et callum fortassis apri rancidioris invenies. quid multa? neque locorum nec victus asperitas ignota est tibi, itaque non pedibus tantum, sed ut facetè Plautinus parasitus ait, '*Calceatis dentibus* ut venias, admoneo. Vale.'

To those who have not the opportunity of reading the original works of this very extraordinary man, we recommend, as the best supplement, the life of him by the Abbé de Sade, which has received the high approbation of Gibbon and of Gray. It might be usefully republished, with notes and corrections from later discoveries. The critical judgment of Tyrwhitt gave the author the title of "inquisitive and judicious;" v. Chaucer, vol. i. p. cc. 12mo.

It will not be amiss to introduce in this place Mr. Prescott's remarks on Italian compositions, as a sequel to the particular mention of one who still claims among them the foremost place.

"There must be so many exceptions, too, to the sweeping range of any general criticism, that it will always carry with it a certain air of injustice. Thus, while we object to the Italians the diluted, redundant style of their compositions, may they not refer us to their versions of Tacitus and Persius, the most condensed writers in the most condensed language in the world, in a form equally compact with that of the originals? May they not object to us Dante and Alfieri, scarcely capable of translation into any modern tongue, in the same compass, without a violence to idiom? And may they not cite the same hardy models, in refutation of an unqualified charge of effeminacy? Where shall we find examples of purer and more exalted sentiment, than in the writings of Petrarch and Tasso? Where of a more chastised composition, than in Casa or Caro? And where more pertinent examples of a didactic aim, than in their numerous poetical treatises on husbandry, manufactures, and other useful arts, which in other countries form the topics of bulky disquisitions in prose? This is all just. But such exceptions, however imposing, in no way contravene the general truth of our positions, founded on the *prevalent* tone and characteristics of Italian literature. Let us not, however, appear insensible to the merits of a literature, pre-eminent above all others for activity of fancy and beautiful variety of form, or to those of a country so fruitful in interesting recollections to the scholar and the artist; in which the human mind has dis-

played its highest energies untired through the longest series of ages; on which the light of science shed its parting ray, and where it first broke again upon the nations; whose history is the link that connects the past with the present, the ancient with the modern, and whose enterprising genius enlarged the boundaries of the Old World by the discovery of a New; whose scholars opened to mankind the intellectual treasures of antiquity; whose schools first expounded those principles of law which have become the basis of jurisprudence in most of the civilized nations of Europe; whose cities gave the earliest example of free institutions, and, when the vision of liberty had passed away, maintained their empire over the mind, by those admirable productions of art that revive the bright period of Grecian glory; and who, even now, that her palaces are made desolate, and her vineyards trodden down under the foot of the stranger, retains within her bosom all the fire of ancient genius. It would show a strange insensibility, indeed, did we not sympathize in the fortunes of a nation that has manifested, in such a variety of ways, the highest intellectual power; of which we may exclaim, in the language which a modern poet has applied to one of the most beautiful of her cities,

'O decus, O lux
Ausoniæ, per quam libera turba sumus,
Per quam barbaries nobis non imperat,
et sol
Exoriens nostro clarius orbe nitet!'"

We now in conclusion return; according to the *circular theory*, from whence we set out, and bid farewell to the historian of Cortez, with an extract from the present work of his description of Mexico, an elegant and picturesque narrative.

"There is no country more difficult to discuss in all its multiform aspects than Mexico, or rather the wide region once comprehended under the name of New Spain. Its various climates, bringing to perfection the vegetable products of the most distant latitudes; its astonishing fruitfulness in its lower regions, and its curse of barrenness over many a broad acre of its plateau; its inexhaustible mines, that have flooded the Old World with an ocean of silver, such as Columbus in his wildest visions never dreamed of,—and unhappily, by a hard mischance, never lived to realize himself; its picturesque landscape, where the volcanic fire gleams amid wastes of eternal snow, and a few hours carry the traveller from the hot regions of the lemon and the cocoa to the wintry solitudes of the mountain fir; its motley population, made up of Indians, old Spaniards, modern Mexicans, mestizos, mulattoes, and zambos; its cities built in the clouds; its lakes of salt water, hundreds of miles from the ocean; its people with their wild and variegated costume, in keeping, as we may say, with its extraordinary scenery; its stately palaces, half furnished, where services of gold and silver plate load the tables in rooms without a carpet, while the red dust of the bricks soils the diamond-sprinkled robes of the dancer; the costly attire of its higher classes, blazing with pearls and jewels; the tawdry mag-

nificence of its equipages, saddles inlaid with gold, bits and stirrups of massy silver, all executed in the clumsiest style of workmanship; its lower classes—the men with their jackets glittering with silver buttons, and rolls of silver tinsel round their caps, the women with petticoats fringed with lace, and white satin shoes on feet unprotected by a stocking; its high-born fair ones crowding to the cockpit, and solacing themselves with the fumes of a cigar; its churches and convents, in which all those sombre rules of monastic life are maintained in their primitive rigour, which have died away before the liberal spirit of the age on the other side of the water; its swarms of *léperos*, the lazzaroni of the land; its hordes of almost legalized banditti, who stalk openly in the streets, and render the presence of an armed escort necessary to secure a safe drive into the environs of the capital; its whole structure of society, in which a republican form is thrown over institutions as aristocratic, and castes as nicely defined, as in any monarchy of Europe; in short, its marvellous inconsistencies and contrasts in climate, character of the people, and face of the land—so marvellous, as, we trust, to excuse the unprecedented length of this sentence,—undoubtedly make modern Mexico one of the most prolific, original, and difficult themes for the study of the traveller."

This just and animated picture of the striking and singular features of the country, is followed by an eulogy well deserved of one, who, with at once a bold and philosophic hand, has unrolled the various pages of Nature more widely perhaps than any of his accomplished contemporaries, and certainly has united in a degree previously unknown, the profound attainments of the philosopher with the adventurous spirit of the traveller.

"This great theme," continues Mr. Prescott, "has found in Humboldt a writer of strength sufficient to grapple with it in nearly all its relations. While yet a young man, or, at least, while his physical as well as mental energies were in their meridian, he came over to this country with an enthusiasm for science, which was only heightened by obstacles, and with stores of it already accumulated that enabled him to detect the nature of every new object that came under his eye, and arrange it in its proper class. With his scientific instruments in his hand, he might be seen scaling the snow-covered peaks of the Cordilleras, or diving into their unfathomable caverns of silver; now wandering through their dark forests in search of new specimens for his herbarium,—now coasting the stormy shores of the gulf, and penetrating its unhealthy streams, jotting down every land-

mark that might serve to guide the future navigator, or surveying the crested Isthmus in search of a practicable communication between the great seas on its borders,—and then again patiently studying the monuments and manuscripts of the Aztecs in the capital, or mingling with the wealth and fashion in its saloons,—frequenting every place, in short, and everywhere at home;

'Grammaticus, rhetor, geometres, . . . omnia novit.'

The whole range of these various topics is brought under review in his pages, and on all he sheds a ray, sometimes a flood, of light. His rational philosophy, content rather to doubt than to decide, points out the track which other adventurous spirits may follow up with advantage. * * * No one, not even the Spaniards, has brought together such an important mass

of information in respect to the resources, natural products, and statistics, generally, of New Spain. His explorations have identified more than one locality, and illustrated more than one curious monument of the people of Anahuac, which had baffled the inquiries of native antiquaries; and his work, while embodying the results of profound scholarship and art, is, at the same time, in many respects, the very best *manuel du voyageur*, and, as such, has been most freely used by subsequent tourists. It is true, his pages are some-

times disfigured by pedantry, ambitious display, learned obscurity, and other affectations of the man of letters. But what human work is without its blemishes? His various writings on the subject of New Spain, taken collectively, are one of those monuments, which may be selected to show the progress of the species. Their author reminds us of one of their ancient athlete, who descended into the arena to hurl the discus with a giant arm, that distanced every cast of his contemporaries!" &c.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 6.

IN the minor correspondence of your Magazine for the present month, a correspondent requests information as to who were the authors of the "Probationary Odes for the Laureateship," &c. published about the year 1784; and if General Fitzpatrick was one of them.

General Fitzpatrick wrote the Ode, No. 15, viz. the Pindaric, facetiously attributed to the late Viscount Mountmorres.

In a copy which I have of the latest edition of the Rolliad and Probationary Odes, &c. originally published by the late Mr. Ridgway, bookseller, in Piccadilly, (and of which publication I have understood that 30,000 copies, in successive editions, have been sold,) the names of most of the authors were inserted in manuscript, by the directions of the publisher, at my request. The list had been made from a copy in the handwriting of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, viz.

Mr. Tickell.	Ld. John Townshend.
Rev. B. Dudley.	Bishop of Ossory.
J. Richardson.	Genl. Fitzpatrick.
J. Ellis.	Burgoyne.
Mr. Brummell.	Dr. Laurence.
Mr. Pearce.	Mr. Reid, and
Mr. Boscawen.	G. Ellis.

The "Preliminaries" to the Odes were all written by Mr. Tickell and Mr. Richardson. There were in all twenty-one Odes, exclusive of the real Poet Laureate's Ode by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Warton, which was printed as the concluding one of the list. About eight of the Odes had no names put down as of the authors; but merely the words inserted, "*unknown to the Club.*"

Should your correspondent wish for any further information on this subject, I have no doubt but that Mr.

Ridgway, the present bookseller, would cheerfully communicate every thing he might happen to know regarding the publication in question.

Yours, &c. J. H.

MR. URBAN, B—ll, Feb. 20.

IN reading the other day the *Elementa Architecturæ Civilis* of H. Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church, as re-edited in 1789, translated by the Rev. Philip Smyth, LL.B. of New College, Oxford, I met with a very singular blunder by the translator, which, as far as I know, has escaped observation. Dr. Aldrich, in lib. ii. cap. iv. p. 49, is describing a proper site for the villa, or domus rustica; he says, "*Situs vero commodissimus est in fundi medio, prope flumen si haberi poterit navigabile; sin minus, prope aquam proflentem; nam a reside et restagnante, præsertim si hirudines alat, velut a peste fugiendum.*" Which is, "Place your house in the middle of your estate, near a navigable river if possible, if not near a running stream, for a still and stagnant water, especially if it breed leeches, is to be avoided like a pest." Now Mr. Smyth has thus interpreted the latter clause—"For a stagnated water should be avoided as a nuisance, if it be frequented by swallows!! mistaking hirudines for hirundines.

There are some ludicrous mistakes of this kind occasionally to be met with. The Reading translator of part of Hentzneri Itinerarium has actually converted the two inns of court, *Gray's Inn* and *Lincoln's Inn*, into two Danish kings!! The passage in Hentzner (p. 197) is as follows. He is visiting the colleges (collegia), and first the Temple.

"I. *Templum*, vulgo *Tempel*, in quâ olim Templarii, dictum, uti videtur e templo antiquissimo cui turris rotunda addita. Sub quâ est sepultura Re-

gum Danorum qui olim in Angliâ regnârunt.

"2. Grezin et

"3. Lyconsin.

"In hisce collegiis aluntur adolescentes," &c.

After visiting the Temple, he went to Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, little thinking that he was making an addition to the genealogy of the royal line of Denmark.

MR. URBAN,

THINKING that the accompanying copy from an ancient document in the possession of Sir John Trevelyan, and an extract from the History of Brechin regarding the same subject, Pews, may interest some of your readers, I have taken the liberty of forwarding them to you.

Yours, &c. W. C. TREVELYAN.

Vicessimo tertio die Maij, 1641.

Receaved by us, Henry Starre and John Pawle, Wardens of the Paryshe Church of Seaton, in the County of Devon, of John Willoughby, Esq^r, the full somme of Three Powndes, lawfull English money, and is in full satisfaction and payment of his fyne of and for towe Seates or Pewes newly erected wthin the saide Paryshe Church of Seaton, to and for the only use and behoofe of the saide John Willoughby and his heyres for ever, according to a graunte formerly made unto him by the Viccar, Minister, Wardens, and Paryshoners of the saide Paryshe, together wth the approbac'on, consent, and appointment of Joseph, Lord Bushopp of Exon. We say R' in full satisfaction as aforesaide. ijij.

HENRY STARR.

JOHN PAULL.

In "The History of Brechin, by David D. Black, Town Clerk, 1839," are the following passages regarding the erection of pews in the parish church there. At page 92, it is stated, that "the setting aside of special seats in the body of the church to individuals is first mentioned, as far as we have noticed, on 18th Feb. 1658." About the year 1658, "numerous acts were made by the Bishop" (Drummond) "and town's session, in favour of individuals for the erection of desks or pews in the cathedral, all of which were specially directed to be wainscot." And p. 125: "So late as 1715, we find applications made for liberty to fix seats in empty places in the church; and in 1710, the session appointed, 'intimation to be made to the people who take their chairs out of the church, that they who do so, shall lose their ground right.'" To these notices of late erections of pews we shall add some memoranda of their early existence.

In the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, vol. iii. p. 134, is printed the computus of the proctors of the

A third equally ludicrous instance comes to my memory. When the firm of White the bookseller existed in Fleet-street, the sign was *Horace's Head*. The foreign publisher of Scopelius' Flora Laponica printed in the title-page, that it was sold Londini, a Benj. White, et *Horatio Head!*

Yours, &c. J. M.

Athenæum, Jan. 12.

church of Yeovil in 36 Hen. VI. 1457-8, and the following remarks are made by its editor: "The first item is remarkable, as affording an instance of seats in churches being made subject to sale at so early a period; though, as the only price paid appears to have been rendered to the benefit of the parish, it may be considered rather a fine on alienation or transfer, than either rent or purchase money. It may be observed that the two sexes must have sat in different parts of the church, as, with only one exception, the seats are let to other persons of the same sex as before. The price of seats varied from 10*d.* to 16*d.*; the former sum being paid for one behind the font, and the latter for one opposite the pulpit."

At Lambeth, in the reign of Philip and Mary, the pews were distinguished by labels, as appears from this item in the churchwardens' accounts, "Payd for a skin of parchment, to wryte men's names upon the pewes, iv*d.*" This practice is now customary in the Protestant churches of Germany.





ANCIENT SEAT IN CLERKENWELL CHURCH.

IN connection with the subject of pews and seats in churches, we have been favoured by Mr. Britton with an early drawing by the celebrated John Carter, from which the accompanying engraving has been copied.

It represents an open seat or bench, measuring 8 feet 6 inc. in length, and bearing this inscription,

HOC OPVS PERACTVN FVIT ANNO DOMINY 1534.

Distrusting somewhat Mr. Carter's copy of the inscription, we have attempted to correct it in the engraving, which we now regret. At the Society of Antiquaries is another drawing made by J. Sanders, jun. in 1786, from which we find that the anomalies belong to the carver. He reversed the s in OPVS. He carved PERACTVM to look like PERFECTVN, which made us think PERFECTVM was meant, but the A in ANNO was also like Æ. The last word according to one copy was DOMINE, and in the other DOMINY.

In the most important matter, the date, the copies also differ. Mr. Carter made it 1334, Mr. Sanders 1534: the former could not be right; the latter may have been, and we think probably was so, though the cut represents it as 1554.

This seat stood in old Clerkenwell church, and as it is not mentioned in Cromwell's History of the Parish, we fear it was sold away with the old materials.*

ANCIENT DOSSEL AT DENBIGH CHURCH.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, Bolton, Feb. 16.

AN interesting relique of antiquity has been preserved with considerable care at the parish church of Denbigh. It is a dossel of tapestry, now divided into two equal parts; one of which is

engraved in the accompanying plate. The original dimensions have been 13 by 4½ feet, and it was probably suspended on the east wall of some church or chapel behind the altar. Indeed there is a local tradition that it was

* Mr. Carter, in his volume of Sketches made in the year 1787, (now in the possession of Mr. Britton,) has also left the following sketches; 1. Ground plan of the Priory Church of Clerkenwell; 2. View of the same from N.E.; 3. S.E. View of the Remains of the Nunnery, with a doorway in the centre of the building, which Mr. Carter calls "Saxon work;" 4. View of the Cloisters, exterior; 5. the same, interior; 6. S. View of the Church; 7. View of the East end of the Church; 8. View of the Chancel, interior; 9 and 10. Views of the Church, interior; 11. A Brass to Anne, Wife of William Bewicke—the Font; 12. Monument of Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, with Effigy, and bird's-eye view of said Effigy, with the Inscription, died 1585; 13. Another Monument, very similar in design to Chaucer's at Westminster, without any name. It was that of Sir William Weston, last Prior of St. John's, and is engraved in Cromwell's History of Clerkenwell.

removed to the parish church from a desecrated chapel, now used as a malt kiln.

The two portions exactly correspond, except that in the first part (not engraved) the scrolls bear the words, *SPES MEA IN*, making the entire inscription,

SPES MEA IN DEO EST; signifying, "My hope is in God:" with the date, 1530. A careless observer might be apt to mistake this for 1330, from the peculiar formation of the second letter, which is accurately copied. There can, however, be no doubt that the former is the true date, not only from the general style of the ornaments, but also from the peculiar forms of the capital letters, which are perfectly Tudor in their character. The upper border has evidently been inserted, but whether originally, or at some subsequent period, it would be difficult to determine.

Were it not for the continuity of the extreme narrow border and fringe, the wide border at the top and bottom might, from the different character of its design, be considered a late addition to the centre. The texture, however, is the same.

The colour of the field is dark blue, the rays golden yellow, the sacred monogram red, the scrolls white, the inscription and date black. The field of the border is dark brown; the foliage, fruit, and ornaments, in tints of yellow and green. All the colours are indicated in the engraving by lines arranged in accordance with heraldic rules.

The year of its manufacture is interesting, as that of the death of Cardinal Wolsey, the decadence of Roman power in England, and the dawn of the Reformation.

Yours, &c. GILBERT J. FRENCH.

MR. URBAN,

THE remarks of your Correspondent E. I. C. in your January number, on the assumed Portrait of Archbishop Kempe, have reminded me of a notion long since formed, that two catalogues were desirable to be made, the one of imaginary, the other of misappropriated portraits. Among the former class would have to be placed the greater part of those which assume to be the portraits of persons living at an early

æra of our history, and a large proportion of the old sets of our regal heads, before they were reformed by the researches of Vertue; also the early series of the kings of Scotland, a set of which adorns the walls of Holyrood palace. Among the latter,—the misappropriated heads, besides plenty of Mary Queen of Scots, Shakspeare,* &c. &c. are several, even in the important works of Houbraken, Lodge,† and others, often the result of accident of carelessness, and sometimes of wilful deception. Though I am not prepared, either as a collector of portraits, or from having made the subject my particular study, to form anything like a

* On the portraits of "Shakspeare," real and fictitious, an interesting treatise, accompanied by engravings of such of the aspirants as passed muster, was published in 1827 by Mr. A. Wivell. Of one of the fictitious Marys I find the following anecdote in the January number of "The Art Union," extracted from a letter written by the late Major Pryse Gordon, a well-known connoisseur:—"When I returned from Italy, in 1800, I had a beautiful copy of the 'Venere Vestita,' after Titian, in the Pitti Palace; it was painted on a gold ground, and highly finished, and the countenance, I thought, somewhat resembled Mary Stuart, our Scottish queen. A few years afterwards, my *verité* was sold by old Christie, at the hammer, and in the catalogue this *morceau* the knowing auctioneer had called 'Mary Stuart,' by Titian, 'the only miniature known to be by that great master's hand!' The bait took, and a person of the name of F—— bought it at 55*l*. The next day I went to the sale-room to settle my account, when a queer-looking fellow addressed me, with the miniature in his hand, saying he was the purchaser. 'What a lucky person,' I replied, 'you are, Sir; why, you will make your fortune by this precious article: I advise you to take a room and exhibit it!' He took the hint, advertised it in St. James's-street forthwith:—"To be viewed, at No. 15, an undoubted miniature of 'Queen Mary,' by Titian, valued at 1000 guineas," &c. &c. The public flocked to this wonder, by which the cunning *Pat* put more than 200*l*. into his pocket, and afterwards sold this '*unique gem*' to Lord Radstock for 750*l*."

† I have been informed there are two or three in Houbraken, and more than one in Lodge, but am not at present able to specify them, except that of "Katharine of Arragon."

perfect catalogue of the kind, I will at least, with your permission, make a beginning, by noting those that occur to my recollection; and the list may, perhaps, be increased by others of your friends. H.

IMAGINARY PORTRAITS.

1. Foremost among imaginary portraits must be placed the current and very frequently repeated head of *King Alfred*. It will be seen on the slightest comparison to be founded on the costume and fashion of King Henry III. This fabrication has originated at Oxford, where Alfred's portrait was required as the proto-founder of the university.

2. *Henry the Third and his Queen*. In Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, from glass at Strawberry Hill, brought from Bexhill church, Sussex. Really the subject of Christ crowning the Church.

3. *Margaret of Anjou, Queen of Henry VI.* Shenker sc. 1792, in Harding's Shakspeare Illustrated. The figure of the Virgin, in the Strawberry-Hill picture of the Marriage of St. Joseph and the Blessed Mary. (as mentioned by E. I. C.)

4. The same *Queen Margaret*. By Faber, in large quarto; and by Harding, 1801, with a view of Queen's college, Cambridge. Fabricated as a foundress,—from the style of the hair, probably in the time of Queen Anne.

5. *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*. By W. N. Gardiner, in Shakspeare Illustrated, 1790. This is from the Strawberry-Hill picture of the Adoration of the Magi, the subject of E. I. C.'s letter in the Magazine for January, and is one of the three kings.

6. *Cardinal Beaufort*. J. Parker sc. 1791, in the same work. Also from the same picture; and really St. Jerome, as shown by his symbols, the book and lion.

7. *Cardinal Kempe*. J. Swaine sc. 1845. From the same picture, and really St. Ambrose, as proved by his symbols, the book and scourge.

8. *Cardinal Bourchier*. From painted glass. By C. J. Smith, 1831. Palpably St. Ambrosius, as the inscription shows.

9. *Wiclif*, in the "History of the Council of Constance," *B. Picart* inv. 1723. "The reason of which [in-
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scription] I was told was, to show that it was not done from any original picture." (Letter of the Rev. J. Lewis, Dibdin's Ames, i. cxxix.)

10. *Caxton the Printer*. The portraits of Caxton are ascertained to have been derived from that of Burchiello, prefixed to a work on Tuscan poetry, printed in 1554. The first of them was made by Faithorne for Sir Hans Sloane. But even Burchiello's head is apocryphal, as it occurs without a name in a book printed at Venice in 1551, as an example of Florentine costume. (Dibdin's Ames, i. cxxviii.)

11. *Elizabeth, heiress of the House of York, and Queen of Henry VII.* By William and Eliz. Ellis, 1792. From painted glass at Islington. This is merely the arms of the Mercers' Company,—the Virgin's head surrounded by clouds.

PORTRAITS MISNAMED.

1. "*Judge Littleton, Author of the Tenures, died 1481.*" In Nash's Worcestershire. This is a judge in a ruff and lace wristbands of the time of James or Charles I.

2. *Katharine of Arragon, Queen of Henry VIII.* In Houbraken's Illustrations Heads, from a miniature then Sir Robert Walpole's, and afterwards at Strawberry Hill. Supposed by Vertue, and by Walpole, to be Catharine Duchess of Bar, sister to Henri IV. of France. (See Gent. Mag. Aug. 1842, p. 148.)

3. *Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his Brother*. From miniatures, in Chamberlain's Holbein Heads. The ages inscribed in the margins of these miniatures, show them both to belong to the same boy, at a short interval of time; both are portraits of the elder brother, the young Duke.

4. *Lady Margaret Douglas, Mother of King Henry Darnley*. From a painting in the possession of Lord Carteret at Hawnes. By Herbert, 1795. The hood and long falling cape resemble Oliver Cromwell's mother.

5. *Henry Lord Darnley*, from a rare print in the collection of Alex. Hendras Sutherland, esq. By John Scott, 1803. Apparently Francis II. (Queen Mary's former husband,) in the royal robes of France, and collar of St. Michael.

6. *The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards*
2 K

Queen. By S. Woodburn, 1810, from a miniature by N. Hilliard. The same, copied in Robinson's *History of Enfield*. This is a portrait of one who was very young when Elizabeth was old, being in the costume of Elizabeth's latter days.

7. "*Sir William Dugdale, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms.*" Engraved by J. Burché, in *Dallaway's Heraldic Inquiries*, 4to. 1793. This is a portrait of Sir John Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms, son of the famous Sir William.

FEMALE BIOGRAPHIES OF ENGLISH HISTORY.—No. VI.

LETTICE, COUNTESS OF LEICESTER.

HAVING in the preceding memoir of this series considered the fate of the first wife of Lord Robert Dudley, we will now proceed to the fortunes of his second wife,† Lettice Knollys, Countess of Leicester and Essex, the wife of one Favourite and the mother of another, but whose history, notwithstanding, is scarcely less obscure than that of her unfortunate predecessor.

The family of Knollys, of which she was a member, was remarkable at once for the lowness of its origin, and for its near relation to the sovereign. Sir Francis Knollys married Katharine Cary, sister of Henry Cary, first Lord Hunsdon, K.G. and cousin-german to Queen Elizabeth, through her aunt Lady Mary Boleyn, and by this marriage he had a gallant family of sons, and the lady Lettice. So closely was her mother related to the Crown, whilst her father was the son of a soldier of fortune.

Dugdale, indeed, chose to derive the Earls of Banbury from Sir Robert Knollys, the distinguished commander in France, who was a Knight of the Garter in the reign of Edward the Third, but who was himself, Dugdale states, "at first a person but of a low fortune"—"from which Robert descended another Robert, who, in 9 H. 8," &c. In all probability any such

descent is quite imaginary; and it is remarkable how appropriate Dugdale's description of the rise of the Knight of the Garter in the fourteenth century is to the actual rise of the second family of the name in the sixteenth. The truth in the latter case is shown by a document (which, as far as I am aware, has not hitherto been noticed) contained in Rymer's *Fœdera*. On the 5th of May, 1513, letters of protection upon going abroad were granted, among others, to—

"Robertus Knollys nuper de Wakefield in comitatu Eborum *Dyer*, alias dictus Robertus Knollys *Poman*, qui in obsequio Regis, in comitiva dilecti Regis Ricardi Tempest Armigeri pro Corpore Regis, in guerris Regis, in partibus transmarinis vel supra mare profecturus est." (*Fœdera*, vol. xiii. p. 372.)

Now this Robert Knollys, late a dyer at Wakefield, and then one of the retinue of Richard Tempest, esquire of the King's body, is clearly the same person with Robert who, four years later, had become one of the gentlemen ushers of the King's chamber.‡ His wife's name was Lettice, which was given to her granddaughter, the subject of this memoir.

His son Francis was also bred a courtier. In 1542 he was one of the King's gentlemen pensioners.§ On the accession of Elizabeth, he was received fully into favour: being placed in the Privy Council; made Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; next, Captain of the Guards; afterwards, Treasurer of the Household; and, lastly, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter.||

The sons of Sir Francis Knollys, who are omitted by Dugdale, and also by Banks in his "*Extinct Peerage*,"

* December Mag. p. 595.

† It must not be forgotten that there was an intermediate lady, Douglas dowager Lady Sheffield, who claimed that title, and supported the claim with some very remarkable evidence (which may be seen in Dugdale's *Baronage*); but the marriage she asserted had never been admitted by the Earl, but he had, on the contrary, in his will, named his issue by her, Sir Robert Dudley (afterwards made a Duke by the Emperor Ferdinand II.), as his "base son."

‡ Dugdale.

§ *Ibid.*

|| Dugdale, from Camden's *Annales*.

are thus enumerated by Fuller, when noticing, in his "Worthies of England," the contemporary eminence, and occasional rivalry, of the two Berkshire families of Knollys and Norris:

"1. Sir Henry, whose daughter and sole heir was married to the Lord Paget.

"2. Sir William, Treasurer of the Household to King James, by whom he was created Baron Knowlls, May 3, 1603; Viscount Wallingford, 1616; and by King Charles I. in the first of his reign, Earl of Banbury.

"3. Sir Robert, father to Sir Robert Knowlls of Greys, now living.

"4. Sir Francis, who was living at, and chosen a member of, the late long Parliament; since dead, aged 99.

"5. Sir Thomas, a Commander in the Low Countries."

Lastly, adds Fuller,

"Lettice, though of the weaker sex, may well be recounted with her brethren, as the strongest pillar of the family. Second wife she was to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and (by a former husband) mother to Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, both prime Favourites in their generations."

The first marriage of Lettice Knollys must have taken place in or before 1566. Her husband, who was born on the 6th Sept. 1541, was at that time Viscount Hereford, having succeeded his grandfather Walter, the first Viscount Hereford, and K.G. on the 27th Sept. 1558. She gave birth to her first-born son, Queen Elizabeth's Favourite, at Netherwood, in Herefordshire, November 10, 1567; and she was also the mother of two other sons and two daughters, whose names will be given at the close of this memoir.

The Viscount Hereford was created Earl of Essex on the 4th of May, 1572. He died at the castle of Dublin on the 22d Sept. 1576. "He doubted that he had bene poisoned, by reason of the violent evacuation which he had, and of that suspicion acquyted this lande, saying, 'No, not Tirrelaghe Larinaghe himselfe would do no villany to his person. But upon the openynge of him, which I could not abyde, the chancellor tolde me that all his inward partes were sounde, sayinge that his hart was somewhat consumed, and the blader of his gall empty.' This

passage of a contemporary letter,* written by Nicholas Whyte, an attendant on the Earl, to Lord Burghley, furnishes a testimony which cannot be discredited, and must be taken as removing the suspicions of poison, which it was still the policy of Leicester's enemies to promulgate, and it will prepare the reader to peruse the following passage of "Leicester's Commonwealth" with some distrust of its veracity.

P. 23. "The like good chance had he in the death of my lord of Essex (as I have said before), and that at a time most fortunate for his purpose; for when he was coming home from Ireland, with intent to revenge himselfe upon my Lord of Leicester, for begetting his wife with childe in his absence (the childe was a daughter, and brought up by the Lady Shandoies, W. Knooles his wife †), my Lord of Leicester hearing thereof, wanted not a friend or two to accompany the deputy,‡ as, among other, a couple of the Earles owne servants, Crompton (if I misse not his name), yeoman of his bottles, and Lloid his secretary, entertained afterward by my Lord of Leicester. And so he dyed in the way of an extreame flux, caused by an Italian recipe, as all his friends are well assured, the maker where of was a chyrurgeon (as is beleevd) that then was newly come to my lord from Italy, a cunning man, and sure in operation, with whom if the good lady had bene sooner acquainted and used his helpe, she should not have needed to have sitten so pensive at home and fearful of her husband's former returne out of the same countrey, but might have spared the yong childe in her belly, which she was enforced to make away (cruelly and unnaturally) for clear-

* MS. Lansd. 21. The letter has been published in Ellis's *Original Letters*, 1st Series, and in Wright's *Queen Elizabeth and her Times*.—Two other letters written on the same occasion have been published, one of Sir Henry Sidney in the *Sidney Papers*, and the other of Sir Edward Waterhouse, in Hearne's preface to Camden's *Annales*.

† Sir William Knollys (afterwards the first Earl of Banbury) married for his first wife Dorothy, widow of Edmund Lord Chandos, sister and coheir to John Lord Bray.

‡ i. e. the Earl of Essex; but, on his second mission to Ireland, he went in the office of Earl Marshal, not as Lord Deputy.

ing the house against the good-man's arrivall."

The libeller here charges the Countess of Essex with a long course of adultery with the Earl of Leicester, previously to the death of her first husband; for he says that not only had she a daughter by him which was brought up by the Lady Chandos, but that she was also again pregnant of a child, which she unnaturally made away. This illicit intercourse he elsewhere states to have taken place at Coleshill, about twelve miles from Kenilworth, the seat of Sir George Digby.* He further asserts that the marriage of Leicester and Lady Essex was celebrated twice, first at Kenilworth, and secondly at Wanstead, on both occasions without the knowledge of the Queen. The second ceremony was witnessed by Leicester's brother the Earl of Warwick, by the Lord North (who had married the widow of Sir Henry Dudley, the Earl of Leicester's kinsman,) and by Sir Francis Knollys, the father of the countess.

(P. 42.) "As well appeared in the late marriage with Dame Essex, which, albeit it was celebrated twice, first at Killingworth, and secondly at Wanstead, (in the presence of the Earle of Warwick, Lord North, Sir Francis Knowles, and others,) and this exactly known to the whole court, with the very day, the place, the witnesses, and the minister that married them together, yet no man durst open his mouth to make her Majesty privy thereunto, until Monsieur Semiers† disclosed the same (and thereby incurred his high displeasure), nor yet in many dayes after, for fear of Leicester; which is a subjection most dishonourable and dangerous to any prince living, to stand at the devotion of his subject what to heare or not to heare of things that passe within his own realme."

The date of Leicester's secret marriage to the Countess of Essex is ascertained by evidences at Penshurst‡ to

* "At Digbies house in Warwickshire dame Lettice lay, and some other such peices of pleasure." (Leicester's Commonwealth, p. 70, side note.) Sir George Digby, the father of the first Earl of Bristol, was knighted by Leicester at Zutphen.

† Simier, ambassador from France.

‡ Cited by Collins, Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 69. The date there stated is the 21st: but the other particulars above

have been on the 20th Sept. 1578. It took place at Wanstead, the Earl's own house, the Queen being at the time in the same neighbourhood on a visit to Mr. Stonard at Loughton in the Forest: the Earl of Pembroke was there as well as the Earl of Warwick, and the ceremony was performed by the Earl's chaplain Mr. Tindal.

Camden, in his Annals of Elizabeth, has adopted so much of the libeller's story already quoted as asserts that the Queen was first informed of Leicester's marriage by the French ambassador:

"M. Simier, on the other side, left no means unassayed to remove Leicester out of his place and favour with the Queen, revealing to her his marriage with Essex's widow; the Queen thereupon grew into such a passion, that she commanded Leicester not to stir out of the Castle of Greenwich, and intended to have committed him to the Tower of London, which his enemies much desired. But Sussex, though his greatest adversary, and one that earnestly endeavoured to promote the marriage [of the Queen to Anjou], dissuaded her, as out of a solid judgment, and the innate generosity of his noble mind, he was of opinion that no man ought to be troubled for his lawful marriage, which hath ever been had in honour and esteem. Yet glad he was that by this marriage he [Leicester] was now put beside all hopes of marriage with the Queen."

At the following Christmas the lady still passed by the name of Countess of Essex, as she had done before. On New Year's day in the previous year she had presented to the Queen "ruffs of lawnde white worke, edged with sede perle, and a yelo here, and another like black," that is, two wigs, one yellow and the other black, which were delivered to the custody of Mrs. Elizabeth Knowlles, and the ruffs to Mrs. Jane Bresells. The Countess received at the same season of the Queen, "a stope of silver and guilte," weighing 2½ ounces.§

In 1579 she presented "a greate cheyne of amber, slightly garnished with golde and small perle," and received a guilt cup with a cover,

quoted are given by Collins in some other place.

§ Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, ii. 68, 83.

of the same weight as in the former year.*

On Sunday the 19th July, 1584, died at Wanstead, "the noble imp Robert of Dudley, Baron of Denbigh," the only son of the Countess's second marriage. There is a monumental effigy of him in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, remarkable for its costume, but leaving his years a matter for conjecture; and the epitaph, from which the above description is quoted, and which further characterises him as "a childe of greate parentage, but of farre greater hope and towardness," says merely that he was taken away "in his tender age." Possibly the customary mention of his exact age was omitted in consequence of the secrecy that had been preserved respecting the marriage. He could not, however, have been more than five years old.

The Queen's jealousy of the Countess of Leicester continued after the marriage had been long avowed. Whilst he was absent in the Netherlands in 1585-6, and had taken upon himself the office of Governor of the United Provinces, "It was told hir Majestie that my Ladie was prepared presently to come over to your Excellencie, with such a trayne of ladies and gentylwomen, and such ryche coches, lytters, and syde-saddles, as her Majestie had none suche, and that ther shoulde be suche a courte of ladies, as should farre passe her Majesties court beare." This information, though most false, tended greatly to increase the irritation which the Queen previously felt at the Earl's proceedings in that country.†

The Earl of Leicester died at his manor of Cornbury, in Oxfordshire, on the 4th Sept. 1588. He had made his will at Middleborough, in the Netherlands, when Governor of the United Provinces, on the 1st of August, 1587;‡

and as it was written by his own hand, its expressions are the more remarkable. He made the Countess his sole executrix, Lord Chancellor Hatton, the Earl of Warwick, and the Lord High Admiral, being overseers.

"I do heere appoint my moste deere and welbeloved wyfe, the Countesse of Leicester, to be my sole executrix of this my laste will and testament, and do require her, of all love betwene us, that she will not only be content to take it upon her, but also to see it faythfullye and carefully performed. . . .

"Next her Majestye I will now returne to my deere wyfe, and sett downe that for her, which cannot be so well as I would wyshe it, but shalbe as well as I am able to make it, having alwaies founde her a faythfull and verie loving and obediente carefull wyfe, and so do I truste this will of myne shall fynde her no lesse myndfull of me beinge gone, than I was alwaies of her beinge alyve. I do gyve and bequeath to my said deere wyfe, over and besides the joynture I have made her, the lease of Drayton Bassett, freely to gyfe and dispose at her will. Item, there be certeine parcells of grounds which I bought of the Earle of Oxenforde, being sometime belonging to the house of Crambroke,§ and I reserved purposely to be joynted to the parke of Wanstead, as also the parcell of grounde called Waterman's, which I bought of the lorde of Buckhurst, which I do also freely gyve and grante to my said wyfe for ever, with the mannor of Wansted already assured unto her. Item, I do give to my said wyfe, duringe her lyfe, all other lands and tenements which I did purchase in the lordship of Wansted, besydes that is past by deede with the howse and mannour to her before. . . .

"I do give also to my deere wyfe my stuffe appertayninge to Wanstead, as also the moyetye of the stuff at Leicester house, the other moyetye to remayne to the howse.

"All other plate and jewells I gyve to my deare wyfe, such parcells excepted, &c.

"And for my overseers, I doe hereby appoint and hartelye desyre them, that they will, for the longe good-will betwene us, take it upon them, and to helpe, assiste, and comforte my deere and poore disconsolate wyfe,—Sir Christopher Hatton, lorde chauncelor of England, my lovinge brother the Earle of Warwick, and my verie good lorde and frende the Lorde Howarde, highe admirall of Englande; trusting that, as they will not denye my request, so they will be care-

§ Cranbrook, in the parish of Barking.

* *Prog. of Q. Eliz.* pp. 252, 266.

† *Leycester Correspondence*, edited by John Bruce, esq. for the Camden Society, pp. 112, 144.

‡ It is printed in *Sidney Papers*, vol. i. p. 70 (with a misprint of 1578 for 1587.) The extracts here given are from a manuscript copy accompanying the inventory of his effects, in the British Museum, Roll D 35.

fall to helpe my poore wyfe for the accomplisshment and performance of this my laste will and testament; who I knowe shall neede the good favours and assistance of my good frends, and whome I make my sole executrix, not doubting but they shall fynde her willinge everye waye to the uttermoste of her power to do all I have comytted to her charge; not thinkinge good to trouble any other of my frendes but herselfe with my harde and broken estate, being I knowe not how many thowsandes above twentye in debte, and at this present not having in the worlde five hundreth poundes towards it."

And lastly, after leaving a George as a token of remembrance to his brother the Earl of Warwick, he says, "But my laste and best token to him shall be, to presente a faythfull sister and handmayde to him, whylest you both lyve, which I praye God maye be many yeares together."

These are undeniable evidences of the Earl's esteem and attachment to his last wife, who proved his will, and was admitted to administer on the 6th Sept. 1588. It will have been remarked that Wanstead had been fixed upon for her dowager-house. The will also informs us that the manors of Balsall and Long Itchington in Warwickshire, and those of Cleobury and Eurnewood, (in Shropshire?) had been settled on his wife, and were afterwards bequeathed to his "base son Robert Dudley."

She erected a monument for him in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, with her effigy in the robes of a countess lying by his, and the conclusion of the inscription is

—"optimo et charissimo marito moeritissima uxor Leticia, Francisci Knolles ordinis S. Georgii equitis aurati et Regie Thesaurarii filia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergo posuit."

The Countess of Leicester lost no time in proving the Earl's will: though his death occurred in Oxfordshire, this important business was effected only two days after. In the fulfilment of this will she evidently encountered many serious difficulties; for the Queen seized on some of the property, and forced it to a sale, in satisfaction of the Earl's debt to her.* The Countess's most

valuable jewels followed,† after her remarriage to Sir Christopher Blount, which is said to have taken place in the following year.‡ This person was gentleman of the horse to the Queen; and had been knighted in 1589 by Lord Willoughby of Eresby, in Flanders. In 1596 he accompanied his step-son the Earl of Essex in the expedition to Cadiz. In the following year he was M.P. for Staffordshire. In 1600 he was wounded in the Earl of Essex's insurrection, taken prisoner, tried, condemned, and beheaded.

The next notice we meet with of the Countess of Leicester is on a matter of very private business. On the 16th Nov. 1595, Rowland Whyte, writing to Sir Robert Sydney (the nephew and heir of the late Earl) respecting the purchase of some hangings, relates that "my lady Lester said that if it be above 10s. the stiche, it is to deere. I answered that it seemed hangings were good-cheap, when she bought any."§

It is now more than eight years after her husband's death, and we find fresh indications of the Queen's personal dislike of her. On the 14th Jan. 1597, Rowland Whyte writes to his master, "My lady Lester is now come to town, and many went to meet her."|| On the 15th of the following month she was present at a supper and two plays, given by Sir Gelly Meyrick at Essex House,¶ together with her daughters the Countess of Northumberland and Lady Rich, her daughter-in-law the Countess of Essex, and the celebrated Lucy Countess of Bedford.**

Under the date of the 25th of the same month, we have the following remarkable passage from the pen of the same writer:—

"I acquainted you with the care had

† See documents in Q. Eliz. Prog. ii. 621.

‡ Birch's Elizabeth, i. 56.

§ Sidney Papers, i. 360.

|| Ibid. vol. ii. p. 81.

¶ Ibid. p. 91.

** Lucy Harrington was connected with the Dudleys, thus: she was the daughter of John Lord Harrington by Anne Kellway, whose half-brother Sir Edward Unton, K.B. married Anne countess dowager of Warwick, widow of the Earl of Leicester's eldest brother. (See the Unton Inventories, 1841, p. xxxiii.)

* Sir R. Baker's Chronicle.

to bring my Lady Lester to the Queen's presence. Yt was often graunted, and she brought to the privy galleries, but the Queen fownd some occasion not to come. Upon Shrove-munday the Queen was persuaded to goe to Mr. Controller's,* at the Tilt End, and there was my Lady Lester with a faire jewell of 300*l*. A great dinner was prepared by my Lady Shandos;† the Queen's coach ready, and all the world expecting her Majesties coming; when, upon a suddain, she resolved not to goe, and soe sent word; my Lord of Essex, that had kept his chamber the day before, in his night-gown went up to the Queen the privy way, but all would not prevaile, and as yet my Lady Lester hath not seen the Queen. Yt had been better not been moved, for my Lord of Essex, by importuning the Queen in these unpleasant matters, looses the opportunity he might take to doe good unto his ancient friends."‡

If such was the repugnance of the Queen towards Lady Leicester when her son, the Earl of Essex, was high in the royal favour, we cannot wonder if we find her access at Court entirely closed when that favourite had fallen into disgrace. Elizabeth accepted her presents, or at least did not return them; but she still refused the favour of an audience. In Jan. 1599-1600 her son was already a prisoner in the house of Lord Keeper Egerton, when "the Lady Lester sent the Queen a rich new-year's gift, which was very well taken."§ When he had remained about seventeen weeks in restraint, she came up to London "of purpose to bea petitioner for her sonnes liberty,"|| and forthwith proceeded "towards the court, to urge her suit to the Queen."

She still had confidence in Elizabeth's love of presents, and especially of dress. On the 25th February (a month after she had repaired in vain to the court,) our useful friend Mr. Whyte informs us, "My Lady Lester hath now in hand a gown she will send to the Queen, which will cost her 100*l*. at least:"¶ and on the third of March he thus relates its presentation:—

* Sir William Knollys, her brother.

† Sir William's wife: see a previous note, in p. 251.

‡ Sidney Papers, ii. 92.

§ Ibid. p. 159.

|| Ibid. p. 164.

¶ Ibid. p. 172.

"Yesterday the Countess of Leicester sent the Queen a most curious fine gown, which was presented by my Lady Skudmore. Her Majestic liked yt well, but did not accept it, nor refuse yt, only answered that, things standing as they did, yt was not fitt for her to desire what she did; which was to come to her Majesties presence, to kiss her hands, upon her now going to her poor home. The Earle of Essex is troubled with a looseness, and her Majesties displeasure nothing lessened towards him, nor any hope of his liberty."*

On the 8th of March "the great ladies," Leicester, Southampton (the wife of Essex's confederate), Northumberland, and Rich, assembled at Essex House, hoping to welcome its master home, but were disappointed.† On the 15th they were all obliged to remove away from Essex House, preparatory to the Earl's being brought home, to be kept by two keepers, Sir Drue Drury and Sir Richard Berkeley.‡ On the 29th we learn that "the Earl of Essex is very private at his own house: my Lady Lester obtained leave to see him this weeke."§

It was almost a twelvemonth after this period, viz. on the 8th Feb. 1600-1, that Essex, after having languished the whole year for the restoration of the favour of his royal mistress, was provoked to make that rash and fatal outbreak, which disturbed the peace of the metropolis, and afforded a perfect triumph to his political enemies. He was beheaded on Tower-hill on the 25th of the same month.

What were the feelings of his mother on this occasion may be readily imagined, in the absence of any direct testimony. As already mentioned, her husband Sir Christopher Blount shared in her son's fate. Though she long survived the calamity, we have few remaining records of her.

In the new reign, of King James, she was called upon to fight her battle in the Star-chamber against Sir Robert Dudley, the Earl of Leicester's son by "the lady Douglas Sheffield," who then came forward to claim the rights of a son born in wedlock; and she was so far triumphant, that Sir

* Sidney Papers, ii. 174.

† Ibid. p. 176.

‡ Ibid. p. 179.

§ Ibid. p. 182.

Robert and his abettors were visited with heavy fines for certain proceedings they had taken in a provincial ecclesiastical court.*

The education of the young Earl of Essex (afterwards the Parliamentary commander-in-chief) had been conducted, we are told,† under the care of his grandmother, who sent him to Eton school; and she is reported‡ to have expressed "great contentment" on the conclusion, in 1605-6, of his politic but ill-fated marriage with the Lady Frances Howard, daughter of the Lord Treasurer Suffolk.

After the Earl's divorce in 1613 from that notorious lady, he is stated to have occasionally visited his grandmother the Countess of Leicester, who then resided at Drayton Bassett, near Tamworth, in Staffordshire,§ for Wanstead had been sold by her last husband Sir Christopher Blount.||

She had lived through the reign of James the First, and some years into that of Charles, when she was thus mentioned in a letter of Mr. John Pory to Sir Thomas Puckering, dated Feb. 23, 1631: "The Earle of Banbury, aged four-skore and six, is sayd now to lye upon his death-bed; but I hear that his sister, my lady of Leicester, being six years elder, can yet walke a mile in a morning."¶

At length she died on the morning of Christmas day, in the year 1634, and her body was taken for interment to the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick, where the following poetical epitaph, painted on a wooden tablet, still hangs near her husband's monument:

"Upon the death of the excellent and pious lady Lettice Countesse of Leicester, who dyed upon Christmass day, in the morning, 1634.

1.

Look on this vault, and search it well,
Much treasure in it lately fell.

* See the particulars in Dugdale's Baronage and the Biographia Britannica.

† Life of the Earl of Essex, by Robert Codrington, M.A.

‡ Miss Costello's Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen, i. 249.

§ Arthur Wilson's Account of his own life, in Peck's Desiderata Curiosa, cap. iv.

|| Queen Eliz. Progresses, 2d edit. ii. 622.

¶ Ellis's Orig. Letters, 2d ser. iii. 268.

We are all rob'd, and all do say
Our wealth was carried this away;
And, that the theft might ne'er be found,
'Tis buried closely under ground:
Yet if you gently stir the mould,
There all our losse you may behold.
There you may see that face, that hand,
Which once was fairest in the land.
She that in her younger yeares
Match'd with two great English peers;
She that did supplye the warrs
With thunder, and the court with starrs;
She that in her youth had bene
Darling to the Maiden Queene,
Till she was content to quitt
Her favour for her Favouritt.

2.

Whose gould thread when she saw spunn,
And the death of her brave sonne,
Thought it safest to retyre
From all care and vaine desire,
To a private countrie cell,
Where she spent her days so well,
That to her the better sort
Came, as to an holy Court;
And the poor y^e lived neare,
Dearth nor famine could not feare.
Whilst she liv'd, she lived thus;
Till that God, displeas'd with us,
Suffrid her at last to fall,
Not from him, but from us all:
And because she tooke delight
Christ's poore members to invite,
He fully now requites her love,
And sends his Angels from above,
That did to Heaven her soule convey
To solemnize his owne birth-day.

GERVAS CLIFTON."

These verses, it may be supposed, were written by Sir Gervase Clifton, K.B. the first Baronet of the name, or (more probably) by his son, afterwards the second Baronet, who was one of the Countess's great-grandchildren, his mother having been Lady Penelope Rich, daughter of Penelope Lady Rich. Whether the picture they drew was too flattering it may be difficult to determine, as it is also difficult to say how far Queen Elizabeth's dislike of the Countess was justified. It is more charitable to disbelieve much of what is advanced, even against the Earl, in "Leicester's Commonwealth," not only because its venomous rancour is undisguised, but also because many of its statements have been convicted of error. Still it must be admitted that the early fame of "the excellent and pious" Countess of Leicester is not entirely free from sharing that sus-

picion which, from various quarters, involves the Earl in most forbidding mystery.

The children of the Countess Lettice by her first husband the Earl of Essex, were three sons and two daughters :

1. Robert Earl of Essex, K.G.
2. Walter, who accompanied his brother to the siege of Rouen in 1591, and was there slain, unmarried.
3. Francis, who died young.

1. Penelope, married first to Robert lord Rich, afterwards Earl of Warwick, by whom she had seven children ; but afterwards deserted him for Charles Blount, Earl of Devonshire. There is a memoir of her in Miss Costello's "Lives of Eminent Englishwomen."

2. Dorothy, married first, in July 1583, to Sir Thomas Perrot, Knt. and secondly to Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland ; and died Aug. 3,

1619, leaving issue, which continued that family.

Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, has noticed the longevity of the Countess of Leicester, that she "had the happiness to see living the grandchildren of her grandchildren, as is declared in her stem [i. e. pedigree] at the manor of Drayton." These remote descendants were probably the great-grandchildren of her daughter Lady Rich, whose eldest daughter was named Lettice after her grandmother, and was married first to Sir George Carey, of Cockington, co. Devon, and secondly to Sir Arthur Lake. The posterity of Lady Rich were numerous. The Countess of Leicester's granddaughters by the Earl of Essex were married to the Earl of Hertford, (afterwards Duke of Somerset), and Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. J. G. N.

SOME REMARKS ON A NEGLECTED FACT IN BRITISH HISTORY.

(Continued from Vol. XXIV. p. 364.)

THE remarkable burthens, collectively called the *trinoda necessitas*, next claim the attention, and I think that any one of the obligations to which that denomination refers will be found, on examination, pregnant with the great fact of the persistence of the Belgic population, though under a new name, and with an altered condition.

The leading ingredient in the *trinoda necessitas*, it is well known, was the fyrd or militia, and, like the other impositions with which it was conjoined, it was an obligation upon land. This section will form the subject of the present paper.

The constitution of the fyrd in the best known times of Anglo-Saxon history may be thus briefly explained. Though indirectly the services of all freemen were requirable, the landholder alone was directly liable to the state for the performance of the fyrd, and his liability was proportioned by the extent of land which he possessed.

The allodial proprietor was compelled to raise to the utfare or expedition a certain quota of men, according to the number of hides of which his estate was composed. These men were not landlords, for in that character they would have been liable directly, but they completed the full

measure of another's liability, which was regulated by a different principle. The service itself, whether by land or sea, was circumscribed in time and extent, and when one department of the fyrd returned home at the appointed period, another went out.*

This was the actual arrangement of the military economy of the Anglo-Saxons, and it now remains to discuss under what conditions it took its rise, and to what formula it is referrible ; but to enable us to pursue the enquiry with any prospect of success, we

* Chron. Sax. A.D. 921. "Tha se fyrd stemme for ham, tha for other ut." In 1052 (C. S.) on the occasion of the equipments raised under the Norman eorls Raulf and Eodes (Odda) for the purpose of crushing the great Godwin, when some time had elapsed, and still the adverse parties had offered no opportunities of an engagement, "the shipfyrd all left, and they all went to their home" (seo scip fyrd ealle belaf and gewendon ealle heom ham). A restriction, however, was put upon the use of this privilege by the presence of the king, in which case it became necessary to obtain his consent before the levy could presume to take its leave. See Ethelred's Laws, Concil. Ænham. "Gif hwa of fyrdre butan leafe gewende the cyning sylf on sy plihte his are."

must remount to a very remote fact of our history, viz. the Anglo-Saxon subjugation of Britain.

For a generation or two after the occupation of our country the Anglo-Saxons were in the position of an army encamped in an enemy's country. They were soldiers, liable to be called upon by their heretoga, at all times and in one mass, to protect themselves and their acquisitions against unconquered or insurgent natives. At length an internal calm succeeded; the Anglo-Saxons were in peaceable possession of their estates, and the subject natives became their obedient tenants and labourers. This state of comparative quiet, combined with the altered circumstances of the conquerors, developed a new form of an old Germanic principle. In Germany vassalage had always arisen from spontaneous adoption, and there was nothing in the nature of society there by which that obligation could be imposed through compulsion, for all Germans were equal in the eye of their law, and that congenital freedom could only be relinquished by the active wish of the individual.

But in Britain a new order of men had been produced by the work of conquest,—men left personally free, but dispossessed of property, and degraded from political power,—in fact, a subject population had been formed, who became in the country the tenants and farmers of the conquerors.

In this circumstance the latter saw an opportunity or a necessity for extending to the natives compulsorily the obligation which himself and his forefathers had voluntarily accepted. In addition to the temporary or specific contracts which the Romans had introduced, they imposed the more binding and general obligation of their own barbaric vassalage.*

* The Anglo-Saxon system demanded that all men should have a lord. (L. L. Athelstan, c. b. *hlaforð leasum mannum*.) Hallam says (View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, ch. 2. p. 1. "Feudal System,") "There is reason to infer from the capitularies of Charles the Bald that every man was bound to attach himself to some lord, though it was the privilege of a freeman to choose his own superior. And this is strongly supported

The submission of the native to become his tenant, in the construction of the conqueror, attached the former in mind and body to the peculiar service of the proprietor. The imposition of this constructive and compulsory vassalage was a new era in Britain. If it derogated from the freedom of his Romano-Britannic forefathers during their interval of independence, that freedom had been forfeited by defeat, and this new privilege conferred a benefit, and, by legally attaching him to his masters, identified the interests of both. If the German at times shewed himself a tyrant to his own vassals, he in turn protected them against the violence of others of his own class, for an injury inflicted upon the former was an injury to himself.†

by the analogy of our Anglo-Saxon laws, where it is frequently repeated that no man shall continue without a lord."

† Of this there can hardly be a better proof than the remarkable expressions in the Suppl. Legg. Eadgar. "*Gif geneat manna hwyte forgyrne leasath his hlaforðes gafol, and hit him to them riht andagan ne gehest, wen is gif se hlaforð mildheort bið that he tha gymelæste to forgyfenesse lete, and to his gafole butan witnunge so. Gif he thanne gelomlice thurh his bydelas his gafolas myngath and he thonne aheardath and hit thenoth to ætstrengenne, even is that ðas hlaforðes grama to ðam swithe weaxe that he him ne wunne nather ne aha ne lifes.*" For the word "*bedel*," as an underbailiff of a manor, see Ellis's Introduction to Domesday, p. 135. Protection was a component part of the lordship, and to administer justice, in the German acceptation, was to afford to the offender a protection (or *mund*) against the *frehth* or corporal retaliation of the injured person or his family. This was first pointed out by Montesquieu (*Esprit des Lois*, tome 5, liv. 3, ch. 19). A price was paid to the lord by the offender or his kindred for thus provisionally enforcing peace between the two parties. As the lord had this right, it followed naturally that his mansion or castle should be a sanctuary to the criminal who sought his protection. (*Liber Constit. L. L. Inc*, c. 63.) This was the privilege denominated "*sac and soc*," in which we have the origin of our English *ham* or manor, and of the French *justice*, in fact of an institution which appears in every country subjugated and occupied by Germanic tribes. Montesquieu, (*Esprit des*

But to become the vassal of another was, *ex vi termini*, to be made amenable not only to the civil but also to the military guidance of the latter; for according to the Germanic formula each authority implied the other, as a necessary adjunct; thus the Belgic natives were admitted to the Germanic *comitatus*, and became the warlike assistants or attendants of the conqueror. But when matters had arrived at this stage that such a course could be taken or permitted with policy or safety, a new order of things had been evolved. How this had happened may be explained in the following manner:—The descendants of the Germans, after the work of the conquest was completed, occupied themselves with concerns of domestic or immediate interest: property, and the manifold cares of a settled life, engrossed their attention and time. It therefore became unreasonable, and out of the question, that they should be called upon, as their predecessors had been, at all times, and without intermission or proportion of task, to perform the labours of the warfare. In the early period of the occupation of Britain that course was necessary and inevitable, but, under altered circumstances, and, the establishment of internal peace, neither necessity required nor policy dictated the retention of such a custom. No army of pure Germans was needed; there was peace at home, and the foreign and native populations had resolved themselves into an aristocracy and subjects, and we have seen how the latter had become identified with their rulers, through the happy application of the great Germanic institute of vassalage. In the wars therefore of each heptarchic kingdom against its neighbours, the Belgic population, at the period I now refer to, could be safely employed by their political masters, and they were employed accordingly, under the influence of reasons such as I am about to detail. The old Germanic plan suggested itself to the minds of the Ger-

mans in Britain. They now had leisure to turn to it, and, through the coalition which had grown up between the nations, it became as applicable there as in old Germany. In the latter country a portion only of the people militated in its foreign wars, whilst the remainder occupied itself with the equally necessary duties and employments of home. The labours of war were thus apportioned and intermitted.* Such was the plan which the Germans in Britain now called for, and it was, as we shall see, adopted here, though the discrepant state of the new country required and effected a modification of the ancient principle. The rateable militia of Germany could have furnished but a corps or two, or such a force only as an external enemy would not fail to deride. If, therefore, the former institute was to be reinstated, it became imperative that recourse should be had to a more liberal policy than had been previously shown on the part of the dominant caste in Britain; and, as it was now secure, so also was it politically wise and expedient to join the original natives with the aristocracy in the wars which the latter should plan or sustain.

But nevertheless pride, and perhaps prudence, would not permit that the levy of the subject and pauperized population should be made on terms of independence, or equality with the aristocratic proprietor of a foreign birth. How, then, should the knot be untied, or the difficulty be reconciled? The natives having subsided into a quiet order in the state, and their warlike services being required by the ambition, or for the defence, of their rulers, a plan must be devised which should secure to the one the co-operation of the other, without shaking or infringing the relations established between them as an aristocracy and an unprivileged *demos*.

In Germany, land belonged to no one in particular, but to all in general, and the individual was free from any adventitious attribute arising out of its possession.† In Britain, after its conquest, the German was never disconnected from land, nor the idea of the

Lois, tome 5, liv. 30, ch. 22,) says of the French *justices*, "*Les justices ne doivent point leur origine aux usurpations.*" They were a natural growth out of the application of vassalage to a subject population, in the manner I have stated above.

* Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, lib. 4, c. 1.

† Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, lib. vi. c. 22.

latter from him. All the lands of Britain were seized by the conquerors. The villas and cultivated estates fell to the lot of individual soldiers, while the larger mass of waste and forest territory sank into the barbarian *fiscus*.

The German warrior who had followed Hengest or Cerdic to our shores seized, in the scramble of conquest, the *latifundium* of the Roman Briton, and there he established his home, which, in after times, continued to be the *ham* of his successor; and we then find it endowed with the manorial privileges of *sac* and *soc*, with a civil jurisdiction and a military command over the inhabitants of the precinct.* To this estate the invader gave his own name, and the appellation so given endured to later ages. The thegn Beodric preceded the saint in the designation of that town which was originally called Beodrices-weorth, and afterwards Saint Edmund's Bury.†

In the Norman conquest of Neustria the same circumstance occurred. In that country the mansus occupied by the Scandinavian pirate Ansgod became Angoville, and other places, such as Grimonville and Herouville, received their names from the Danish chieftains Grim and Harald.‡

The historian Michelet has said, in allusion to the state of polity I am about to describe, "The land takes the place of man; to it belongs the real personality."§ We find ample corroboration of this assertion in the vestiges of our Anglo-Saxon times. With ourselves, as with the Germanized nations of the continent, land became

not merely a distinction of man, but appurtenant to the notion of a class of humanity; and to the present day our constitution refers to land as its fundamental principle. To demonstrate its paramount character, and its tenacious influence on the German mind, we require no further proof than is afforded by the precise and technical phraseology of Anglo-Saxon law—not the flights of metaphoric diction, or the forced analogies of the poet. An union of twelve thegns to testify the innocence of an accused was known to the tribunal as an oath of sixty hides. Everywhere is found the same language, or the same idea betrays itself.||

Each German conqueror, in taking his share of the conquest, became a landholder, the law ever afterwards, for its own purposes, regarding him as such. Land, therefore, became his badge as well as his privilege. A German, a thegn, and a large landholder would be convertible terms. In this the conquest struck out a principle unknown to the Germanic continent. Here was the great departure from Germanic formulae,¶ and what followed

|| Ine's Laws, "be cyninges geneate." A king's geneat whose were is 1,200 shillings may swear "for sixtig hyda," i. e. for twelve ordinary thegns. Ibid., "be wærfæhthe tyhtlan." A man accused of wærfæhth, or the homicide of an enemy, purges himself by an oath "be thrittig hyda swa be gesithcundum men swa be ceorliscum swa hwæther swa hit sy." Alfred's Laws, "be forlegerum." The wife of a ceorl accused by the paramour of consenting to adultery purges herself "be sixtigum hida."

¶ Property in land continued in after times to form the demarcation between the thegn and the ceorl. Nor does this position clash with the fact that in the historic times the ceorls did possess land (Judic. Civit. London). There was no restriction known to the Anglo-Saxon law upon the proprietor of allodium parting with it by sale during his lifetime, or by devise after his death. As time rolled on, land which had been the portion of the conqueror would gradually pass from the hands of the unthrifty thegn into those of the industrious or mercantile ceorl. But here the law again intervened, and pronounced that on the ceorl becoming possessed of an estate of the magnitude of five hides he should be ranked as a thegn (Judic. Civit. London).

* Ellis's Introduction, p. 151.

† Vide the excellent and characteristic version of Jocelin of Brakelonde, the old monk of Bury's history, which some time since issued from the pen of T. E. Tomlins, Esq. The popular favour with which this publication has been received is a cogent proof that archaeology, in the hands of a talented writer, will have attractions for those whom previous study has not qualified for personal and independent research.

‡ See Thierry's "Conquête de l'Angleterre," and the memoir of M. de Gerville, on the names of places in Normandy quoted in it, from tom. vii. of the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France.

§ Hist. de France, lib. 4, ch. 2.

was but an easy and natural consequence of that departure. Of old, all freemen were directly liable to the fyrd, in their personality of freemen. Subsequently, no freemen who were not landholders were so liable directly, for the law did not name or explicitly acknowledge them; but, to enable the state to avail itself of the valuable services of these men, the developed form of vassalage to which I have alluded stepped in, and, coupled with the new principle, by which land in becoming the property of individuals who formed an aristocracy played a part in the organisation of society, lent a helping hand to remove the difficulty. The king, as *communis magistratus*, in citing the thegn,* called upon him no longer in the character of a German freeman and warrior, but in the adventitious qualification of a landed proprietor,† assessing his liability by the number of his acres, for in proportion to their extent would be the number of the inferior vassals employed in their cultivation, whose services he could compel for general feudal purposes.

Armies could now be raised out of the two elements which entered into the composition of the nation, the German and the Belge, the ruler and the subject, without clashing with the authority of the one, or tampering with the dependence of the other.

Though the ceorls, or Belgic natives, were reinvested with a warlike character and charge, they militated under their lord, composing the useful but

ignoble mass of the army. Distinction and power were the attributes of the other class.

The ceorl was of course unnamed in the royal proclamation of the fyrd, for, in naming his lord, who legally represented him, it engaged by implication the services of the vassal also. As such, he had merged his name, and even the glory of his achievements, into the honour and advancement of his master.‡

It cannot be doubted, I think, that the policy of the Anglo-Saxon states in transferring the general obligation of the fyrd from the person to the land was wise and far-sighted; for, whilst it retained the military authority in the hands of the ruling caste, it was enabled at the same time, without jealousy or danger, to avail itself of the labours of the subjects.

I trust that in the foregoing remarks I have shown that the fyrd, in its organization, contains the fact of the existence of a subject people, militating under the descendants of its conquerors, the landed proprietors. The former, from other sources, we know to be the persistent Belgic population, and the latter to be the Anglo-Saxon invaders of southern Britain.

Yours, &c. H. C. C.

Doctors' Commons.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

I PERCEIVE that the author of the "Royal Descents" has answered my letter on the subject of his work. There are still, however, a few points on which I differ most materially from him—not least, the case of the Beauforts; and I therefore crave your permission for a little more space in the pages of your valuable Magazine.

Were Hume the most reputable authority in the world (which your correspondent F. R. S. wholly denies in your last November number), it would be questionable how far the alleged notion of Mr. Long could be supported in the fourteenth century. According to C. E. L.'s version of the case, Edward the Third's issue pre-

* Kemble's *Diplomata*, vol. i. p. 119. Ethelbald of Mercia uses the phrase, "edictum regis."

† The Frankish, or rather Franco-Gallic law, as declared by Charlemagne, was founded on the same principle. He who possessed four mansi of allodium was compelled to go to war by the obligation of possessing that quota of land. He who possessed three mansi was conjoined with another to whom one mansus alone belonged, and the same fellowship affected the proprietors of two of such divisions of land. The practical operation of this arrangement, by which two or three men were made into one, and lost their individuality in the eye of the law, was this: the man who stayed at home defrayed in his proportion the expenses of the other who went out. Montesquieu, (*Esprit des Lois*, tom. 5, b. 30, ch. 13.)

‡ Cnut's Laws, c. De servo deserente dominum.

tending a title to the French throne was in point with King Stephen's claim two centuries and a half before to that of England. Stephen claimed the English crown as son of a daughter of William the First, and therefore as of better title than the empress Matilda, who was the daughter of a son. Still I never heard it contended that Stephen's "title" was viewed otherwise than as a usurper's, or that Matilda's was not the rightful claim. I always fancied that the decision on this point was as old at least as Henry the Second's reign.

With regard to the house of Escrick, C. E. L. will find that the error is not mine, but that of the Baronages. They state distinctly that *Edward* was the infamous Lord Howard of Escrick. It is true, they make him die before the date of the event in question; but in Baronages, I should rather have distrusted the date than the biographical fact. Dates run so many risks of error before they meet the public, that it is of common occurrence to find them incorrectly printed. One single letter, turned upside down even, will throw a date many years wrong; but it is not so easy to misplace a sentence of four or five lines. Had I observed that the Baronages made Edward Lord Howard die in 1675, I confess I should have discredited the date rather than his memoir, but for the enlightenment I have received from C. E. L. As I know by rote the leading points in most printed pedigrees, I dare say that, when writing my original communication on this subject, I trusted to my recollection of what I had read in Burke's *Extinct Peerage* (the best book Burke has edited), without actually referring to that, or to any other work involving the question, at the time I was writing my letter.

The exclusion of the Beauforts from Mr. Long's "Royal Descents" I still consider a grievous injustice to that family, and a direct insult to Parliament.

As Mr. Long does not allow Parliament the power of bastardizing and legitimizing, I shall leave him to settle the question with Parliament itself. I can only forewarn him, that I believe Sir Edward Coke's statement to be quite correct, viz. that the "power of Parliament is transcendent;" that it

can make, unmake, and make exceptions to any laws it pleases.

But has Mr. Long yet to learn that the Roman, Civil, Canon, and Scotch laws would all have made the Beauforts legitimate, solely in consequence of the *ex post facto* marriage? Mr. Long must remember that this too would have been the law of England (as it has been for the last seven centuries of the greater part of Europe), but for the resources of King Stephen, to secure his usurped throne. When the civil law was extending its influence over the whole of the civilized world—the whole of Europe—and would have swayed England with the rest, Stephen sacrificed the educated aristocracy, the clergy, and all the civilized, to the illiterate barbarian people (just to keep the latter in his interest), by preserving them their senseless, traditional "common law," against the "encroachments" (as they were called) of learning, and the civil code; it was solely this fiction, the exigencies and contemptible submissions of an usurper, that excepted England from a law, remarkable for its wisdom, equity, and morality, and almost universal; yet which C. E. L. pronounces not only to be "most vicious," but incorrect in principle and equity; telling us in fact that England is right, and Europe wrong! What is the common law but the traditional law of a tribe of savages? Read what Sir Matthew Hale says on this subject. The civil law, on the contrary, is admittedly the result of men's wisdom and experience in all civilized kingdoms, and in all ages of the world. Blackstone, with all his twaddling abuse of everything "Romish," (which he pursues so eagerly that he resembles an old woman-disciple of Lord George Gordon,) could not conceal his respect for the civil law.

To revert to the particular point of the Beauforts, and other cases of the sort. I place myself under the banner of the ever-illustrious Earls Berkeley, whose contempt for the common law, whose magnanimity and nobility in not taking advantage of its unnatural decrees, at the sacrifice of one another, will render their name greater with future ages than it has ever yet been. Let the all-wise English law consider Earl Fitzhardinge a bastard, and tell him

his younger brother by both the same parents is his parents' heir-at-law; but if it ever should fall to my lot to edit a genealogical work, I shall show very distinctly how I view such cases; for I shall never permit bastardy where the parents were faithful to each other, and were married before death; though I shall always create a doubt where the mother was faithless. And I shall stand my ground by placing myself under the jurisdiction of the civil law, in this as in everything else; for I am quite ready to abide by its evils and its advantages on every subject.

"A man whose father is unknown" (a genuine *filius nullius*) is oftener the son of a married woman than of one who is single; and thus in this, as in everything else, the far-famed laws of England are like the "whitewashed sepulchre." They tell man there is no crime in any wickedness except in the detection; that an unmarried woman's child must remain illegitimate, even though she marry its father; and that she may have a dozen children, by as many men, and all shall be legitimate, provided she be married to anybody beforehand. This is the equity and morality of the English law.

C. E. L. is intensely in error: he argues in a circle. He intimates that the principle of the civil law is wrong, because it is not the law of England: and that it is not the law of England because it is vicious. His ideas and his reasoning are, to my mind, alike. There is no vice in the civil law, but, on the contrary, great virtue; for the civil law holds out to the parents of children born before marriage, the reward of their legitimacy upon repenting and marrying. The common law is vicious enough, for it first tempts the parents to murder such children, (by assuring them of the inevitable disgrace of their birth alive,) and then that neither constancy nor marriage can repair such disgrace, nor enable them to confer legitimacy on their innocent child. The principle of the civil law is universal, highly moral, just, and sensible; and I hope the time is not far distant when old English prejudices will sink and vanish before its advances, in this and in many other matters: and with respect to the present point, I should rejoice, indeed, to see the Honourable T. M. F. Berkeley

take advantage of the gratuitous decision in his favour, only to use his power as a peer in bringing about such a change in the law as would reinstate his elder brother, by inheritance, in those honours of which he has been so unjustly deprived.

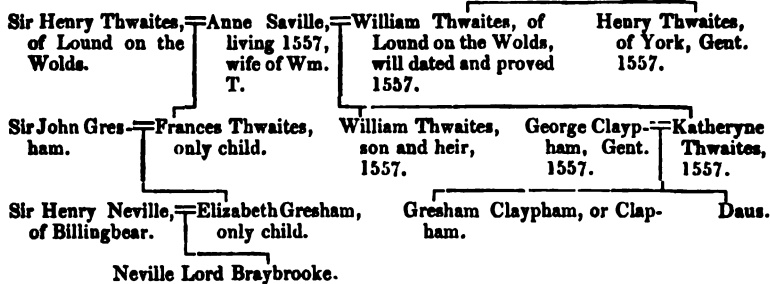
Mr. Long may suppose that things must be true and just because we have them drummed into our ears from the very cradle; but I differ from him very materially here also. And having now said as much on this department of his work as you can allow space for, I will conclude by repeating that I consider Mr. Long's omission of the Beauforts, on the pretence of their "bastardy," equally contrary to the law of Europe and to the decision of Parliament in their favour; and that his view is altogether most unwarrantable, as unprecedented in all the Beaufort pedigrees I have ever seen—from the earliest down to that printed by Mr. Greenfield with the Tyndale genealogy.

Mr. Long must think but meanly of my understanding to suppose I could consider the alteration by Parliament of the succession to the Crown, and "Parliament's legitimization of the Beauforts," to be *parallel cases*. So far from being parallel, the legitimising the Beauforts was exercising a much smaller power than altering the succession to the crown. The two proceedings were wholly distinct and different. One was a private, the other a public case. One affected the whole nation most materially; the other nobody save the Beaufort family. But I think few will question that if Parliament had power to alter the very succession to the Crown, it had power to pass a bill to benefit the Beaufort family. I confess I cannot bring my mind on these subjects to be parallel with Mr. Long's. His dogmas are to me a tissue of inconsistencies. If Mr. Long will not allow Parliament the power of legitimising, I hope he will give me his opinion on its powers to dissolve marriages, and therefore to bastardise. Coke intimates it can do either, and I would humbly suggest that Coke is right.

As to the Saville descent, I am now able to throw further light on the subject, such as must make us all *right*, and all *wrong*, viz. by showing that

the lady in question not only married two Thwaytes's, and had all the issue supposed by every party, but that she had more, viz. a son, which fact (unless his decease s. p. be proved) destroys

the claim of both Clapham and Neville to quarter, through her, the royal arms. Coupling Mr. Long's data with the further information I am able to give, the pedigree, I believe, stands thus :



I have now only to observe that, in speaking of both this and the Paver descent, I made no positive statement on the subject, as Mr. Long will perceive on referring to my original communication. Indeed, my experience in genealogical research has been such as to make me extremely cautious in all statements respecting

pedigrees; notwithstanding which I find it impossible to attain the perfection of correctness.

Having been informed, Mr. Urban, that my initials confuse me with my friend Mr. W. D. Bruce, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c. D'O'VLY DE BARRY
DE RYNCORRAN.

LINES ON HEARING OF THE RECOVERY OF THE REV. DR. WORDSWORTH, MASTER
OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, FROM AN ALARMING ILLNESS. .

I knew thee in the morning of thy day,
Wordsworth; when, while thy fellows on the shore
Play'd idly, thou wert list'ning to the roar
Of Life's rough sea, as yet an unplough'd way,
Calm and sedate.—Still was thy pensive smile
Fitful and frequent, showing that, the while,
Love of thy native vale, the Muses' bower,*
Slept at thy heart; but with resolved power
Thy part was chosen, and thou didst prepare
To use the weightier talents of thy care,
Teacher of truth and wisdom, richly fraught
With precious gifts from classic treasures brought.—
Late be the hour, however sooth'd, and blest
By Granta's pray'rs, when thou shalt sink to rest.

C. V. LE GRICE.

Trerise, Cornwall.

Feb. 14th, 1841.

* When Dr. Wordsworth was an undergraduate, he evidently restrained the indulgence of strong poetic feelings for graver pursuits.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Poetical Works of Goldsmith. By Bolton Corney, Esq.

THE present volume is an additional instance of Mr. Bolton Corney's taste, knowledge, and accuracy as an editor, and the publishers are deserving of great praise for the very elegant manner in which the pencil of the artist has illustrated the beautiful compositions of the poet. In the advertisement Mr. Corney informs us, that he has given us an *improved* text of the *Deserted Village*, the *Threnodia*, and other poems; and the *Captivity* is printed from the MS. belonging to Mr. Murray. He has collated the various editions of each article, and has given the text of that edition which exhibits the last revision of it. The designs which illustrate the text have been furnished by five members of the Etching Club, and, lastly, Mr. Bolton Corney offers his acknowledgments for assistance received from various friends, so that this may be considered as the most critical and correct of all editions of this pleasing and popular poet.

It is curious that so much obscurity should rest, notwithstanding all the inquiries and investigation of various biographers and critics, on the events of Goldsmith's life, and on facts connected with his productions. Mr. Corney says,

"On various events of his life we have discordant versions, the line of separation between truth and fiction being involved in *hopeless obscurity*; and, as to the history of his works, on which exactness of information would seem to be more attainable, the most embarrassing discrepancies prevail. We have five reports on his birth-place, and about the same number on the composition and disposal of *The Vicar of Wakefield*."

Of this novel Mr. Corney says that the manuscript had been disposed of two years before the novel appeared, and its delay is a problem which defies solution. The drama of "*She Stoops to Conquer*" was, as Mr. Corney mentions, dedicated to Johnson:

"It may do me some honour to inform
GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

the public that I have lived many years in intimacy with you. It may serve the interests of mankind also to inform them that the greatest wit may be found in a character without impairing the most unaffected piety."

Now as "wit" is used here in the sense it generally bore at that time in our language, of *talent, knowledge*, it seems to mark the free-thinking and unsteady character of the age in which Goldsmith lived, that he should have thought it necessary to observe that talent and ability were not inconsistent with religious principle. What would be thought of such an address in the present day? or would the Rev. Mr. Dyce think it necessary to make such an antithesis the basis of a compliment, if, like Goldsmith, he dedicated a dramatic performance, as his excellent edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, to one of the Bishops, in the same manner as Goldsmith also chose Dr. Johnson, a person of profound religious principle, as the patron of his amusing and humorous play?

Mr. Bolton Corney ends his memoir with the inscription on the monument of his friend which Johnson wrote; but this epitaph was, we think, dictated rather by the warmth of friendship, than by cool and impartial judgment, and, to say the truth, we never liked the substance of it, nor the form. We never thought the topics selected for praise were judiciously chosen, or the language in which they were conveyed elegant or classical. We once asked Dr. S. Parr whether Johnson wrote good Latin; he answered, "No; he was a good judge of Latin style, but he could not himself compose classically." Nor are the Greek lines without their faults; and Mr. Seward's translation is very poor and feeble indeed, with the barbarous expression of "*letter'd dust*." Let us try it more literally, thus:

Stranger, the tomb inscribed with Goldsmith's name,

Forbids with careless feet his dust to tread;
Who nature love, the muse, or deeds of fame,
Will weep their poet and historian dead.

2 M

We now give a copy of verses which the editor of the miscellaneous works received from Sir Henry Bunbury, which were not printed before, and but little known.

AN ANSWER TO AN INVITATION TO
DINNER, 1769.

"This is a poem,—this is a copy of verses."

Your mandate I got ;
You may all go to pot.
Had your senses been right,
You'd have sent before night.
As I hope to be sav'd,
I put off being sav'd,—
For I could not make bold,
While the matter was cold,
To meddle in suds,
Or to put on my duds.
So tell Horneck and Nesbitt,
And Baker and his bitt, .
And Kauffman beside,
And the jessamy bride,
With the rest of the crew,—
The Reynoldses, too,
Little Comedy's face,
And the Captain in lace—
By-the-bye you may tell him
I have something to sell him,
Of use, I insist,
When he comes to enlist.
Your worshipps must know,
That, a few days ago,
An order went out
For the foot-guards so stout,
To wear tails in high taste,
Twelve inches at least :
Now, I've got him a scale
To measure each tail,—
To lengthen a short tail,
And a long one to curtail.—
Yet how can I when vex'd
Thus stray from my text !
Tell each other to rue
Your Devonshire crew,
For sending so late
To one of my state ;
But 'tis Reynold's way
From wisdom to stray,
And Angelica's whim
To be frolic like him.

But, alas! your good worships, how could
they be wiser, [Advertiser?
When both have been spoil'd in to-day's
OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

We give another that has lately been added to Goldsmith's poems, from the "Correspondence of Sir Thomas Hanmer," 1838. These lines were written about 1772, in answer to a versified invitation from Mr. Bunbury to pass the Christmas at Boston, and to take

the advice of himself and sister in playing loo.

**ANSWER TO AN INVITATION TO BOSTON,
THE RESIDENCE OF H. BUNBURY, ESQ.**

First, let me suppose what may shortly be true,
The company set, and the word to be—Joo;
All smiling and pleasant, and big with adventure,
[centre.
And ogling the stake, which is fixed in the
Round and round go the cards, while I inwardly damn

At never once finding a visit from Pam.
I lay down my stake, apparently cool,
While the harpies about me all pocket the pool.
I fret in my gizzard, yet, cautious and sly,
I wish all my friends may be bolder than I.
Yet still they sit snug, not a creature will aim,
By losing their money, to venture at fame.
'Tis in vain that at niggardly caution I scold;
'Tis in vain that I flatter the vain and the bold;
All play their own way, and they think me an ass." (pass.)

What does Mrs. Bunbury? "I, Sir? I Pray what does Miss Horneck? Take courage, come—do! [pass too!"]

"Who, I? Let me see, Sir? Why, I must
Mr. Bunbury frets, and I fret like the devil,
To see them so cowardly, lucky, and civil.
Yet still I sit snug, and continue to sigh on,
Till made by my losses as bold as a lion.
I venture at all, while my avarice regards
The whole pool as my own. Come, give me
five cards. [that's good;
"Well done!" cry the ladies; "Ah! Doctor,
The pool's very rich. Ah! the Doctor is doctored."
Thus fold'd in my courage, on all sides per-
plex'd,

I ask for advice from the lady that's next.
Pray, Ma'am, be so good as to give your
advice; [twice?]
Do not you think the best way is to venture it
"I advise," cries the lady, "to try it, I own—
Ah! the Doctor is too'd! Come, Doctor, put
down." [caper,
Thus playing and playing, I still grow more
And so bold, and so bold, I'm at last a bold
beggar. [skilful in—

Now, ladies, I ask—if law matters you're
Whether crimes such as yours should not come
before Fielding?

For giving advice that is not worth a straw
May well be called picking of pockets in law;
And picking of pockets, with which I now
charge ye.

Is, by quinto Elizabeth, death without clergy.
What justice, when both to the Old Bailey
brought ! [thought.

By the gods! I'll enjoy it, though 'tis but in
Both are placed at the bar, with all proper de-
corum, ['em.

With bunches of fennel and nosegays before
Both cover their faces with mobs and all that,
But the judge bids them, angrily, take off their
hat. [round.—

When uncovered, a buzz of inquiry runs
Pray, what are their crimes?—They've been
pilfering found.—

But pray, who have they pilfered?—A Doctor,
I hear.— [that stands near?—

What! yon solemn-faced, odd-looking man,
The same.—What a pity!—How does it sur-
prise one—

Two landsomer culprits I never set eyes on.
Then their friends all come round me with
cringing and leering,

To melt me with pity, and soften my swearing.
First, Sir Charles advances, with phrases well
strung; [young,"

"Consider, dear Doctor, the girls are but
The younger the worse—I return him again—
It shows that their habits are all dyed in grain.

"But then they're so handsome! one's bosom
it grieves." [thieves!

What signifies handsome when people are
"But where is your justice? their cases are
hard."

What signifies justice? I want the reward.

There's the parish of Edmonton offers forty
pounds; there's the parish of St. Leonard's,
Shoreditch, offers forty pounds; there's the
parish of Tyburn, from the Hog-in-the-Pound
to St. Giles's workhouse, offers forty pounds.
I shall have all that if I convict them.

"But consider their case, it may yet be your
own; [of stone?"

And see how they kneel! Is your heart made
This moves,—so at last I agree to relent,
For ten pounds in hand, and ten pounds to be
spent.

I challenge you all to answer this. I tell
you you cannot; it cuts deep. But now for
the rest of the letter,—and next—but I want
room. So I believe I shall battle the rest out
at Boston some day next week.

I don't value you at all!

O. G.

The Aldine edition of Goldsmith we like much the best of all the preceding, though Mr. Corney has given the editor of that a slight reprimand, "for the benefit of his soul" as Sir Herbert Jenner would say; but Mr. Pickering, the very learned, judicious, and excellent publisher, has placed an adamant chain against all improvements in successive editions by *stereotyping* them; so that if an editor of them, by small pay, and spare diet, and a straw mattress, should happen to be able to improve his first thoughts, he is prevented. Still we think all these matters should be looked upon in an equal light, and with impartiality. It is possible that an unprincipled or unpurged editor might purposely in his first edition withhold some communication, which he might *charge* for in his second; and it would of course be the interest of the publisher to make him *disgorge* as much as he possibly could, at the first reach which the experimental squadron took, after the Aldine anchor

was weighed. However, we think that the biography of Goldsmith has not yet been written; and that his poems may be more successfully edited than they yet have been. We can give only a few most unconnected and scattered hints. Has it been observed that the *Traveller* was reviewed by Dr. Johnson in the *Critical Review*, 1764, vol. xviii.? Has it been observed that there are two manuscript letters of Goldsmith printed in *Elegant Extracts*, by Whittingham, Chiswick, 18mo. 6 vols.? That Miss Hawkins, in her *Anecdotes*, (p. 7,) says, "I little thought what I should have to boast, when Goldsmith taught me to play Jack and Gill by two bits of paper on his fingers;" that in Colman's *Memoirs*, vol. i. p. 274, is a letter from Goldsmith to him on his play of the "Good-natured Man?" We have filled our copies of Goldsmith's works with references to anecdotes and valuable criticisms, which have not been brought forward hitherto in illustration of the subject, but which it is our intention carefully to preserve to ourselves, because no encouragement is offered for their communication. Mr. Dyce is a solitary exception to the poverty of editors; he can afford to keep his carriage on his editorial labours; but who else can be mentioned? But, quitting this melancholy part of the subject, we observe that Mr. Corney thinks Goldsmith "admitted some deformities" in his *Beauties of English Poetry*. To what does he allude? Surely not to Prior. Is not Johnson called the great English moralist? and does not he say, "No, no; Prior is a lady's book; no lady is ashamed to have it standing in her library." We quite agree with him: if ladies are allowed to roam at will over sculpture galleries at home and abroad, in the morning; in the evening to go to the theatres to see *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, and other such divertimenti; to criticise Etty's pictures at the Royal Academy; and to end the night by dancing waltzes and polkas, they will take no harm from Goldsmith's *Selections of English Poetry*; indeed, Goldsmith himself conceived that he showed very great judgment in the selection. There is great bigotry, we are sure, great misapprehension, and great sectarian prejudice, exhibited on these subjects. Is it to be supposed that such grave

and reverend clergymen as Messrs. Seward, Whaley, Stephen Weston, Dr. S. Henley, in former days; or Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. Harness, and Mr. Dyce, in the present, would spend their valuable hours in explaining the recondite passages of our dramatic writers, unless they considered that their learned labours would be advantageous to the public interest, and that their valuable editions of their respective authors would be of general use? For ourselves, we should say, in any point of morality, we are quite satisfied with the approbation of Johnson. As regards Goldsmith's two chief poems, *The Traveller*, and *The Deserted Village*, there is a great deal of beautiful poetry, of graceful, simple, elegant expression, of bad reasoning, and of careless expression. Very little is directly borrowed; but he evidently, in *The Traveller*, had Addison's "Letters from Italy" in his mind, and we think also Barclay's *Icon Animorum*, as we have before pointed out. Of course, like all lovers of poetry, some favourite passages, or expressions of other poets, were occasionally and undesignedly present to him; as in the *Traveller*, "And drags at each remove a lengthening chain."

Perhaps he thought of Dryden's—

"If you pursue him,
My life on't, he still drags a chain along,
That needs must cloy his flight."

Vid. *Ant. and Cleopatra*.

In the passage,

"Blest be those feasts, with simple plenty crowned,"

we recognize

"Yet at her board, with decent plenty blest,
The journeying stranger sate a welcome guest,"

in *Savage's Poems*.

Again, in

"Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,
These little things augment to little man."

we are reminded of a passage in that most pleasing of all biographies, *Cibber's Apology*, p. 259: "Let the great and the grave condemn these low conceits, but let me be happy in the enjoyment of them."

Again,

"The canvas glowed beyond all nature warm."

Compare Addison—

"So warm with life the blended colours glow."

Again,

"The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed."

Compare J. Warton's poems—

— "Nor the shepherd drive
His flock at eve, beneath the ruins hoar,
To shelter," &c.

Again,

"And as a child, whom scaring sounds molest,
Clings close and closer to her mother's breast."

Compare Dryden—

"And like a bird, when prying boys molest,
Stays not to brood, when she hath built her nest."

Once more,

"Where the broad ocean leans against the land."

See Casimir, *Lyr. lib.* 2. c. xxi.

— Jam video procul
Ad litus adclinata lenè
Æquora, decubuisse somno !

We could go through all the poems of this charming writer, pointing out the closest allusions, which his editors have never noticed; but we go on the principle of one of Mrs. Trollope's heroines, "*in justice to ourselves*, of doing nothing that we are not paid for." It is for this principle that the great conflict is now going on in our country, and we do not see why it should not extend to the editor of *Goldsmith*.* We will, however, give one anecdote *gratis* relating to Goldsmith, which neither Dr. Percy, nor Mr. Prior, nor Mr. Corney, nor any one else, to our knowledge, has brought forward. "In the year 1775, November 17th, a libel was given into Doctors' Commons, which was the trial of Mrs. Sarah Horneck, wife of Charles Horneck, esq. (the same persons alluded to in the poem we transcribed) for adultery with John Seawen, esq. This mistress

* It is very curious that no editor has observed on that popular couplet,

"Princes and lords may flourish and may fade,
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;"

that it is taken from the following,

— "C'est une verre qui luit
Qu'un souffle peut détruire, et qu'un souffle
a produit."

Or on the following,

"And fools that came to scoff remained to pray."

See Henry Smith's *Sermons*, 1592. "They which came to gaze or scoff, have changed their minds before they went home," &c.

Sarah Horneck was previously Miss Sarah Keppell, natural daughter of Lord Albemarle. Mr. Horneck was brother-in-law to William Henry Bunbury, esq. This lady was married in May 1773, and committed adultery in January 1774, about seven months after. 'She eloped with Mr. Scawen, and went the grand tour;' so says the evidence. On the trial the servants were called as witnesses; and Jane Stewart deposed, among other matters, that she asked Mrs. Horneck why she had locked her chamber door: and she replied, that Mr. Horneck had been at home, and said to her that Mr. Scawen and Dr. Goldsmith were to come and spend the evening in her bed chamber. To this the evidence answered, that Mr. Horneck had not been at home from the time he went out to dinner, and that Dr. Goldsmith had not been there at all. Mrs. Horneck then told her that she must have been in liquor." We have nothing more to add, but that we, in cursorily turning over the leaves, observe that Mr. Corney has not given the various readings we possess to the *Haunch of Venison*, in addition to those given in the Aldine edition; nor has he observed that the image in the second line of the following couplet

When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,

He shifted his trumpet and only took snuff.

bears a very strong resemblance to a passage in the *Life* of the author of *Gil Blas*: "Il faisait l'usage d'un *cornet* (trumpet) qu'il appellait son bien-faiteur. 'Quand je trouve,' disait il, 'des visages nouveaux, et que j'espere rencontrer des gens d'esprit, je tire mon cornet: quand ce sont des sots, je le resserre, et je les defie de m'en-nuyer.'"

The Autobiography and Correspondence of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Bart. during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., Hon. M.R.I.A., Hon. M.R.S.L., &c. 2 vols.

SIR Simonds D'Ewes's imperfect autobiography, which is here printed, and the original of which is Harl. MS. 646, is to be distinguished from his *Diary* during the Long Parliament, comprised in the Harl. MSS. 162 to 166. The former, the book now before us, is comparatively of little worth;

the latter is one of the most valuable records of the ever-memorable parliament of November 1640. The enormous bulk of the *Diary* has alone prevented its publication. A great deal of it is most unreadable stuff, not at all the kind of book that any bookseller could undertake; but with all its follies it contains much important matter which ought to see the light, and we are glad to hear that an endeavour is about to be made to interest one of our publishing societies in its behalf.

The history of the book before us seems to be, that Sir Charles Young, the excellent Garter King of Arms, having in his possession transcripts of D'Ewes's *Autobiography*, and of some of the letters to and from D'Ewes, which are preserved in the British Museum, most liberally presented them to Mr. Halliwell. With characteristic eagerness to rush into print, that gentleman has huddled them up together with two other papers of little value, (one reprinted from Hearne's *History of Ric. II.* by a monk of Evesham, Oxon, 1729,) and has sent them forth in these two volumes, with most insufficient annotation, without index, and full of obvious blunders of all kinds. We have seldom seen a book more inefficiently edited.

Sir Simonds D'Ewes was descended, as he took great pains to satisfy his friends and the world, from a family of distinction which emigrated from Germany in the reign of Henry VIII.; but although Sir Simonds wrote a long Latin letter upon the subject to Sir Muys de Holy, a *Redlander*, (as he is here termed, p. 22, but no doubt in the original a *Zealander*;) and made other inquiries through his constant friend Sir Albertus Trachimi, pp. 22, 23, (which should be *Joachim*;) the States' ambassador in England, he was never able to make out the matter very clearly. His Christian name was derived from the family of his mother, who was the only daughter and heir of Richard Simonds, of Coxden, in the parish of Chardstock, in the county of Dorset. His father was Paul D'Ewes, of Stow Hall, in the county of Suffolk, and one of the six clerks of the Court of Chancery. Sir Simonds was born at Coxden in the year 1602, and after passing in infancy through some marvellous accidents in *posse* and *esse*, (one 'in possibility,' with what is here

printed 'one of the store horses,' p. 28, which no doubt ought to be stone horses,) was entered as a fellow commoner of St. John's, Cambridge, in the year 1619. In the year following he removed to the Middle Temple, and in due time was called to the bar. But the law was not the source of his greatness, such as it was. He was married on the 24th October, 1626, to Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir William Clopton, knight, of Kentwell in Suffolk; and that match, and the subsequent death of his father on the 14th March, 1631, placed him in the condition of a prosperous gentleman, and enabled him to gratify his inclination, which led him to antiquarian and historical studies, and his ambition, which allured him towards public honours. In 1640 he served the office of Sheriff for Suffolk, and, after a vain endeavour to get into Parliament for some Dorsetshire borough,* through the influence of the Marquis of Worcester, returned himself, with doubtful legality, to the Long Parliament, for Sudbury, in the county for which he was then serving as sheriff. In Parliament he took part with those who were in opposition to the court, and, when the war broke out, still kept his place at Westminster, until the year 1648, when he was ejected by Colonel Pride. This personal insult, and many troubles connected with the public distresses, preyed heavily upon the mind of the sensitive antiquary, and in all probability hastened his death, which took place on the 18th April, 1650, in the 48th year of his age. His premature decease cut short many schemes of public usefulness and literary labour. Histories of a kind which the world can well spare, and theological treatises of infinite subtilty and abstruseness, were in contemplation; diaries were kept; collections of MSS. were purchased; and their possessor looked forward to a life of honourable exertion in reference to them. His projects were all frustrated, except that one of his historical works, "the Journals of the

Parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth," was published by his nephew, Paul Bowes, in 1682.† His voluminous collections have found their way into that great common receptacle, the British Museum, where other students may now reap what advantage they can from the labours of Sir Simonds D'Ewes. Many of his papers are altogether fragmentary, but there are scarcely any of them which may not be turned to some account. They form part of the Harleian collection, and most of them may be found by a reference to the fourth volume of the Catalogue, p. 27.

The present volumes contain a narrative of Sir Simonds's life only down to 1636. The active portion of it, indeed the only portion of it really worthy of consideration, was that which he intended to have written in continuation of the present commencement of his autobiography. Very ample materials for such continuation exist amongst his MSS., and it is a great pity that Mr. Halliwell, instead of publishing with haste and inaccuracy this mere fragment of D'Ewes, without even telling his readers how much remains behind, had not set himself with scholarlike patience to the consideration of the whole of his author's personal MSS., and thus compiled something like a complete narrative of his life. Had he done so, he would not have found it necessary to eke out the prescribed publisher's *quantum* of two volumes octavo, with one hundred and forty pages of matter which has no earthly connection with D'Ewes, and the book would have been one of unquestionable historical value. As it is, the present work is really of little interest, and imposes an obstacle in the way of a more complete publication.

The book before us does not present us with materials for the consideration of D'Ewes's character. It is, indeed, the history of Jack the Giant Killer, before he began to kill the giants, and contains little more than his birth, parentage, education, and matrimony.

* See D'Ewes's letter of self-recommendation, ii. 245. The editor, after stating that D'Ewes was "elected" sheriff in 1639, says the borough alluded to in this letter, one in the "western parts" in which D'Ewes was "born," was probably bury in Suffolk!

† Some of D'Ewes's speeches in Parliament, and a work entitled "The Primitive Practice of preserving Truth," (which we have not seen) were published in D'Ewes's *Life*. The latter was published, Lond. 1645, 4to.

His subsequent Diaries present many striking peculiarities, and portray a man who played no inconsiderable part in the history of his own times; but the main interest of the present work consists in passing notices of men with whom he occasionally came into contact, and even in these he is very often not to be trusted, for D'Ewes was a narrow-minded man, who looked with strong prejudice upon every one whose faith did not exactly square with his own, and in reference to such persons was uncharitably willing to believe all kinds of nonsense. Hence his slanders against Lord Bacon (i. 192), and Sir Robert Cotton (ii. 39), and his depreciation of Selden (i. 256), and many other persons. Sometimes, however, he gives us a brief touch, which recalls the past in a way so vivid as to bring the very scene before us. Thus he goes to visit old Andrew Downes, the Grecian, and

"found him sitting in a chair, with his legs upon a table that stood by him. He neither stirred his hat nor body, but only took me by the hand, and instantly fell into discourse, (after a word or two of course passed between us,) touching matters of learning and criticisms. He was of personage big and tall, long-faced and ruddy coloured, and his eyes very lively, although I took him to be at that time [March 22nd, 1619-20] at least seventy years old." (i. 139.)

In the same way we catch occasional glimpses of the antiquaries of that day. Thus,

"On Monday, the 7th day of this month, [November 1625] I went in the afternoon to a town some three miles distant from thence, called Brissingham, [it should be Bressingham] where dwelt one Mr. Harrison, a great collector and storer of ancient Greek and Roman coins. His store of them, both in gold, and silver, and copper, was very great, and I had then speech with him about buying some of them, although it took not effect till after his decease, in the year 1631." (i. 282.)

The following is his account of a man whose transcripts are well known to the frequenters of the British Museum. It occurs in October 1628:

"There died this month one Ralph Starkey, a gentleman that lived in Bloomsbury, near Holborn. He had gathered together many old deeds, and some old manuscripts and coins. But he had great

plenty of new written collections, and divers original letters of great moment, and other autographs of later time, besides divers old parchments and other particulars; which Mr. Starkey himself had been an ignorant, mercenary, indigent man; and so many materials were there to be brought together, for the increasing of my library, as I might not perhaps light on again in many years, if I missed this."

And so, after a good deal of haggling, he agreed to buy them all for 140*l.* to be paid in five years. (i. 391-2.)

Of Sir Henry Spelman we learn that in July 1630 he was "very aged, and almost blind," (i. 435,) but still full of zeal for all antiquarian subjects, and, three years afterwards, visited D'Ewes at his lodging "near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet-street," and spent "a great part of the day in solid and fruitful discourse." (ii. 97.)

Of Lisle the Saxonist, "of the isle of Ely," we learn that he intended to print a Saxon dictionary. He had the reputation of being extraordinarily skilled in the old English Saxon tongue. (ii. 4, 229.) The latter passage contains some strange blundering about Sir Thomas Cotton and *Jocelinus*, Secretary to Archbishop Parker.

Sir Nicholas Hyde, we are told, in a spiteful passage, was made by poverty very worldly minded and griping; and that he was "of a yellowish complexion, like tallow, and of a mean aspect, altogether unbecoming" his office of Chief Justice; and that he "rode in his circuits many times on horseback in a whitish blue cloak, more like unto a clothier or to a woolman than a Lord Chief Justice." (ii. 51.)

The following is curious with reference to some recent discoveries in the same place:

"Saturday, November the 14th, in the morning, I obtained ten rare British coins in silver, that had, with divers others, been taken up in the Coven, or Common Garden in London, as the earth was digged deep to make a cellar." (ii. 80.)

Archbishop Laud is pictured to us as "a little, low, red-faced man, of mean parentage." (ii. 100.) Richard James, who arranged the Cotton Library, nephew of Dr. Thomas James, the keeper of the Bodleian, is described as "a short, red-bearded, high coloured fellow" (ii. 39); and of Sir Robert Cotton we are told, that when excluded

from his library during his shameful prosecution in the Star Chamber, he said to D'Ewes, that "they had broken his heart who had locked up his library from him;" and that "he was so outworn within a few months with anguish and grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and well coloured, . . . was wholly changed into a grim, blackish paleness, near to the resemblance and hue of a dead visage." (ii. 41, 42.)

The notices of public events are occasionally worthy of observation, but are miserably mangled in the printing. Thus at vol. i. p. 152, we have the Elector Palatine and his wife "fled into *Siberia*," instead of *Silesia*. In the same vol. p. 93, James I. is made to restore back to the Dutch their "*cantenary* towns," meaning of course the "cautionary towns," given up to Elizabeth as security for her advances. And in the next page (i. 93) we have a speculation as to its being in the power of "*Attic* Hispaniolized instruments to raise a war between England and Holland;" no doubt it ought to be "*any* Hispaniolized instruments." In another place the same word is converted into *army*, and we are told that upon the dissolution of a parliament "merchants generally refused to buy army cloths," which should be "any cloth." (i. 407.) So in the letters we have Lord Digby satisfying "the hour," instead of "the house" (ii. 184); and the king fancying that Sir John Eliot intended him for "*Siberius*," because he compared the duke to "*Seguinus*!" (ii. 186.) We had thought that *Tiberius* and *Sejanus* were better known. Many parts of the book have indeed the appearance of having been worked off from uncorrected proofs; how else can we account for such blunders as the following? "Sebastian Cartellio" (i. 82); of course it is *Castellio*. "Loath to enforce me *how* to depart" (i. 33), should be "*now* to depart." "First *taught* his eye and heart" (i. 90), clearly "*caught* his eye," &c. "Prince Charles went to Spain with only certain persons in his *campaign*" (i. 224); no doubt *company*. "*Coloma*" in several places, for "*Coloma*." "Serjeant Brampton," for "Bramston." (i. 235.) Can an editor have passed such a sentence as the following? "Yet I thinke a little after the book was delivered, His Majestie

and the Peeres being *receaved*, *ther* first came into Westminster Hall, a high stage and throne being ther erected for that end." (ii. 174.) This should be printed, we are told, "Yet I thinke a little after, the book was delivered. His Majestie and the Peeres being *roabed*, *hee* first came into Westminster Hall; a high stage and throne being ther erected for that end." The next sentence is even still more incorrect; and in the same page we read—"the Duke, upon his bringing to the king, *here* delivered them [the regalia] to several noblemen; the first *sworne* to Marquess Hambleton;" which ought to be, "the Duke, upon his *knee* bringing to the king, *hee* delivered them to several noblemen; the first *sword* to Marquess Hambleton." In the same letter we have afterwards "*secesse*" for *success*, and "*anointed glories*" instead of *gloves*. Even in the notes we have strange blunders. "Eldon" is vouched for a law case, instead of "Weldon." (i. 85); "Bramzil" stands for "Bramshill," (i. 201); and a note clearly intended to be placed at i. 107, is inserted at p. 34.

The letters in the second volume are probably the most inaccurate portion of the book; but indeed the whole publication, and every separate part of it, is unworthy of so practised an editor as Mr. Halliwell.

Five Generations of a Loyal House: Part I. containing the Lives of Richard Bertie and his son Peregrine, Lord Willoughby. By Lady Georgina Bertie. 4to. pp. 544.

THERE is something very pleasing in the design and intention of this work. Lady Georgina Kerr, having married the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie, here takes upon herself to perpetuate some of the memorable persons of her husband's lineage, and is assisted in her commendable labour by various friends and relatives. One friend has sent a poetical contribution; the Countess of Antrim has furnished a copy, made by herself, of a Holbein portrait of Richard Bertie; and the Hon. Charles Bertie Percy has been very industrious in making transcripts. The result is the book before us, which is handsomely printed upon splendid paper, and with a noble margin. It contains also various pretty illustra-

tions engraved on wood (some of them by Jowitt), and altogether presents the appearance of a *recherché* and aristocratically publication.

The first title of the book, derived from a passage in a very inaccurate article in the *Retrospective Review*, which stated that the family of Bertie had deserved well of the country for five successive generations, leads one to expect something more than was realised in the person of Richard Bertie. He was no doubt an excellent man in his generation, but does not seem to have deserved more of his country than the ordinary run of English country gentlemen. Born in 1518, and educated at Corpus in Oxford, he was fortunate enough to marry Katharine, the heiress of the Willoughbys de Eresby, and widow of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk, and by that alliance acquired a prominence which, in any other way, he would in all probability never have attained. The great event of his life was the escape of his Duchess-wife from England to avoid the Marian persecution. Foxe has inserted in his *Martyrology* a most admirable narrative of her adventures, which Lady Bertie would have done well to have reprinted without alteration. She would thus have avoided several blunders which have crept into her version of the story,* and would have retained many life-like touches which have slipped from under her pen. Upon the accession of Elizabeth, Bertie and the Duchess returned to

England, where he passed a quiet useful life, serving his country as a member of Parliament, and shunning all other public employment. He died in 1582.

His Duchess-wife, who had preceded him to the tomb in 1580, at the age of sixty, was a person of a far higher character. With deep serious Protestant views of Divine truth, she was moreover an active, lively, energetic woman, fit to be the mother of heroes. We wish that Lady Bertie had given us more information about her, and more of her many letters which exist in MS. They are all worthy of publication. The two unpublished ones which Lady Bertie has printed, one upon the death of her two sons, the Dukes of Suffolk, and the other to Queen Elizabeth upon her accession, are both admirable.

"The brave Lord Willoughby" was the only son of this noble lady and Richard Bertie. He was born at Wessel on the 12th October, 1555, and was named Peregrine, because God had given him to his parents for their comfort during their exile "*in terrâ peregrinâ*," in a foreign land. His education was guided by the advice of Lord Burghley; and in the year 1582, under the patronage of that nobleman, he made his entry upon public life, as joint ambassador to Denmark with Garter King at Arms. This embassy, which was one of mere ceremony, was succeeded in 1585 by another mission to the same king upon a more serious and important question. But such business was not at all to Lord Willoughby's taste. The blood of the old Willoughbys stirred within him, and he pined to follow the trumpet into the field of battle rather than to unravel the mysteries of diplomatic craft. An opportunity of gratifying his inclination soon offered itself in the Netherlands, where the Earl of Leicester was in command of the English auxiliary forces. Willoughby joined them early in 1586, and was made governor of Bergen-op-Zoom. In the June of that year he volunteered to accompany Sir Philip Sidney and Prince Maurice on the surprise of Axel, (one of the most gallant achievements of the campaign), and in the September following shared with Sydney the honours of the affair of Zutphen, in which that

* Ex. gr. *band* for *bond*, a bond, p. 19, l. 7; *to the queen*, omitted after suit, p. 20, l. 17. Instead of "a kind of cook" in p. 21, l. 10, it should be "a fool, one of the kitchen;" "all her luggage and provisions," p. 22, l. 23, should be "a male with necessaries for her young daughter, and a milk-pot with milk." Why endeavour to conceal the fact that even the dignity of a little Bertie can condescend to *pay*? Or why shroud the simple homely truth of such a sentence as the following under the disguise of a paraphrase of modern fine writing?—"The child for cold and sustenance cried pitifully, the mother wept as fast; the heavens rained as fast as the clouds could pour." So wrote old Foxe, or his informant—probably Bertie himself. Lady Bertie's version of this, and other similar picture-like passages, is not at all so much to our taste as the original.

interesting hero received his mortal wound. During the following campaign Willoughby distinguished himself as an active daring officer, and at its close was appointed to the command of the English forces upon the retirement of the Earl of Leicester. (p. 141.) He held that office until March 1588-9, performing achievements of great importance, and especially in the estimation of one of the popular poets of the day, by whom they were commemorated in the well-known ballad of "The Brave Lord Willoughby." Lady Bertie inserts the ballad (p. 255), but without a guess as to its authorship, and without making any endeavour to identify or verify the circumstances which it details. Her silence, indeed, throws a slur upon its historical character; but we have not the slightest doubt that it chronicles true events, and that a thorough search through the letters of the period would bring the facts to light. Of course it was written with the accustomed poetical licence; but "Brave Lord Willoughby" a mere fiction!—we will never believe it.

Willoughby's next service was in France, whither he went in command of a body of troops sent to the assistance of Henry IV. Here, he and his gallant band of English chivalry sustained the national military reputation, but their unpopularity as Protestants almost counterbalanced the advantage which the French king derived from their sturdy valour.

After Willoughby's return from France, there ensued several years of ill health and inactivity; the latter being ended by his appointment, early in 1598, to the governorship of Berwick, with the wardenship of the Eastern marches between England and Scotland. Here, in the midst of border squabbles, about the great thief Armstrong, and Kerr of Fairnihiirst, and the kidnapping of Ashfield, and many other similar causes of trouble, all aggravated by ill health, the usual imperiousness of the queen, and the cabals of those about her, Willoughby lingered out until the month of June 1601, when the addition of a cold to his other ailments carried him suddenly and rapidly to the "house for all living," in the 46th year of his age.

Lady Bertie has collected the illus-

trations of this brief but heroic life which exist in Willoughby's own letters in the State Paper Office, and has set them before us with obvious pains and diligence; sometimes in extracts, and occasionally in a complete form. She has thus gathered together many valuable historical materials, and has put it in the power of any one who has the biographical gift to delineate her loyal hero to the life. She has confined herself to the bringing together the facts; we hope correctly. That Willoughby's greatness is to be sought for in action rather than in letter writing, will be easily understood. In the field he was all boldness and rapidity; labour and difficulty he anticipated, struggled against, and generally overcame. When an object was to be obtained, his mode of arriving at it was the direct, the sudden, the energetic. He flew, and never crawled, towards his aim. Such a man had only one ingredient of a courtier, that habit of entire submission to authority which his profession taught him. He yielded to the queen the same unreasoning obedience which he expected from his own subordinates; her favour was a heaven to him, "nay, heaven itself." (p. 413.) In all other respects the court was an element in which he could not exist; and in his intercourse with it by letters, he often becomes awkward and ungainly in his endeavour to ape the diplomatist, and put on something of an appearance of statecraft. He writes as if always in fear of "the curious knot of exceptions which may be taken against him" (p. 328); and doubles, and winds, and explains, and re-explains, and mystifies, and confounds himself, in the endeavour to assume a lofty tone and a courtly style. Still, in the midst of this involution, and in spite of Artaxerxes, Socrates, Alexander, and the rest, there occurs, every now and then, some downright simple sentence which looks as if it came fresh from his heart, and were brimful of the force and energy of his nature. Out of these a biography might be framed, which would vindicate the traditional honour which (thanks to the ballad maker) has settled round the name of "The Brave Lord Willoughby."

Willoughby, like his father, aggran-

dized his family by marriage. "Before the death of his mother" he married the Lady Mary de Vere, daughter of John de Vere, sixteenth Earl of Oxford. That lady ultimately brought into the family of the Berties the office of Lord Great Chamberlain.

We hope Lady Bertie will pursue and complete her task. The publication of such historical papers is honourable to her as well as valuable to literature, provided only they are printed accurately. We lay the more stress upon this point, because in several instances we have stumbled upon considerable errors. We especially warn her respecting the copies furnished to her from the papers of the late Lady Willoughby. Even those from printed books are very far from accurate. Let her look (for instance) at the papers printed from Haynes, p. 43 to p. 46.

Lays of Faith and Loyalty. By E. Churton, A.M.

THE author says he has found reason to complain, that in many historical selections or tales put together for the young, there is an absence of all moral purpose, a want of unity in the component parts, and of judgment in the choice of materials, so as to produce no effect beyond the amusement of the lower faculties of the mind with things that scarcely deserve a more lasting remembrance. The author adds, that in his selection of historical scenes, he has confined himself to those which bear on the two best things that bind men to God and each other,—faith and loyalty. We can only afford room for one story, and we select the following:—

MARGARET BISSET.

Margaret Bisset was one of the maids of honour who waited on Eleanor of Provence, queen consort of Henry III. The incident on which the following lines are founded, is recorded by Matthew Paris as having occurred in the autumn of A.D. 1238.

Broad was the forest's ancient space,
When England's kings, in Woodstock chase,
Oft wearied many a gallant horse,
Hunting the peaceful hart of force,
With cry of hounds, and blasts between,
That woke the jocund woodland scene.

Returning slow at evening hour,
King Henry sought fair Woodstock's bower;

Alighting at the accustomed gate,
Where oft, retired from toils of state,
He shared with comrades, choice and few,
Such mirth as merry England knew.

Strange sight! emerging from the wood,
There came, in fierce distracted mood,
An outlaw'd knight, with darksome frown:
He cried, "False King, resign thy crown,—
Restore my rights, usurped too long,—
Or heaven, that sees, shall judge the wrong!"

The loyal yeomen waved their staves,
And marvell'd much what king of knaves
Was he who dared to rail so high
In ears of England's majesty;
But the good king their anger stay'd,—
"Let go the poor distraught," he said.

Forgotten was that madman's freak;
It was a merry jest to speak
Of what had pass'd, when at the door
His youthful Queen, fair Eleanor,
Came down, her lord's return to grace,
And hear each passage of the chase.

But then the jocund feast was spread;
And, when the weary guests were fed,
The gleemen came with harp and song,
And other tales the time prolong,
Till lord and lady, host and guest,
Are gone to quiet bed of rest.

One lonely lamp, at midnight hour,
Stream'd from the gateway's lofty tower,
What time beneath the pale moon's ray,
So still the forest mazes lay,
That scarce a breath of roving air
Gave night a voice to murmur there.

But where that lonely lamp was bright,
A maiden fair kept watch by night,—
A maiden gentle, fair, and young,
Who sweetly sang her compline-song;
Before her, on a polish'd stand,
Her Psalter-book,—her harp in hand.

She was a Baron's daughter,—one
Whom prudent fortune smil'd upon;
And none of lovelier face or mien
Waited on England's youthful queen.
But suitors vainly came to move
A heart that owned a higher love.

Oft when the feast was rang'd in hall,
She sought the way-side hospital,
Left the gay masque, where dancers meet,
To wash the way-worn pilgrim's feet,—
Or watch'd, when life's last hour was
nigh,
By age's bed, to learn to die.

O, sight that angels from the skies
Might gaze on with rejoicing eyes!
When gentle youth and beauty bright,
Dead to the vain world's false delight,
Live but to thoughts that saints may share,
And wake by night to songs of prayer.

Her chaunt's last tones had died away:—
One moment, by the moon's pale ray,

* The lady whose presence of mind was the means of rescuing her sovereign from this great danger died at an early age, about four years afterwards, when she had founded a nunnery in the neighbourhood, the precise situation of which is not mentioned by the historian Matthew Paris, in A.D. 1242.

perusal of these pages made us proud to think what a noble contrast was presented between the character of those whom England sent forth to fight her battles and exalt her name, men of honour, integrity, principle, and patriotism, when compared with the cowardice of the Italians, the treachery and selfishness of the Germans, and the profligacy of the French. There is a spirit in Nelson's Letters, which must warm every honest heart; as a talent which must show how admirably his mind and disposition were framed for the high situation in which he was placed. Of the excellent manner in which these Letters are edited, it is unnecessary for us here to speak; we could only repeat our former praise, and echo the universal voice of an approving public; but, as a particular instance of the editor's legal knowledge, acuteness, and temperance of judgment, we must refer to his observations on the trial and condemnation of Carraccioli. On such a subject it is quite impossible for any one, even possessing the tongues of men or of angels, to procure an unanimous concurrence in his judgment. But to discuss the question with ability and fairness, to disentangle what is perplexed, and to rectify what is misrepresented, is what should be aimed at by the judicious advocate; and this Sir H. Nicolas has performed in a manner to confer credit on himself and secure our confidence. We agree fully, on the best consideration of the case, with the editor, that in this very painful and unfortunate affair Nelson "acted only from the spontaneous and genuine dictates of his own judgment, and in obedience to a scrupulous sense of duty." There are many very curious and interesting passages in this volume which might be separately quoted and brought forward, but they would occupy more room than we have to spare; and, in truth, the work ought to be so popular, the authentic life, almost the autobiography of England's greatest naval hero, that extracts would neither fairly represent the subject nor satisfy the curiosity of the public; but we cannot help pointing out, with the highest admiration and sympathy, one of the noble qualities of Nelson's mind, as evinced in many passages in this volume; viz. his mag-

nanimity, his freedom from jealousy of rivals, his warmth of heart, and his glowing, honest zeal in the service of his friends. What can be a finer example than the following, in a letter to Lord Spencer, on the distribution of honours after the battle of the Nile: "No person has a right to know that the Culloden was not as warmly engaged as any ship in the squadron. Captain Trowbridge on shore is superior to captains afloat." Such a passage as this at once stamps the noble character of the man, and is an honour to humanity. It is the eloquence of the heart; nothing low or mean could belong to one who could feel and utter such sentiments as these. It has the nobility of a Roman mind, expressed in the energy of a Spartan tongue. As for his liberality in worldly matters, the best test of a truly great character, we refer our readers to his letter to Lady Nelson, July 14, 1790, p. 411, where he gives to his relatives the grant made him by the East India Company; and a subsequent letter, Aug. 11, 1799, p. 441, where he taxes his Bronté estate with 500*l.* a year to his father: "My honoured father, Receive this small tribute as a mark of gratitude to the best of parents, from his dutiful son." We consider Nelson's whole conduct, in a difficult and delicate situation with regard to Sir Sidney Smith, as showing a high sense of personal honour and self-respect, and yet marked with great discretion, good feeling, and willing acknowledgment of the merits of an able and gallant officer, even while justly jealous of any interference with his own rightful claims to superiority of command.

Before we take our pen off the subject, we take the liberty of pointing out to Sir Harris a slight mistake, which, though of no consequence, as it relates merely to a point incidentally mentioned, may as well be corrected in another edition. When Nelson assumed by royal license his armorial ensigns, the motto was, *Palmarum qui meruit ferat*. On that Sir Harris has the following observation:

"It is said that the motto was suggested by the king; but Mr. Southey asserts that it was selected by Lord Grenville from an ode by Dr. Jortin, in which it is proposed, to prevent bloodshed, that

two ships of equal size, instead of whole fleets, should engage and decide the national dispute.

Concurrent paribus cum ratibus rates,
Spectent numina ponti et
Palmam qui meruit ferat."

Now Sir Harris will probably be surprised to hear that there is not a single word in the ode of Jortin relating to what he has mentioned about *two ships representing whole squadrons*, &c. or anything appertaining to such a subject. The ode of Jortin's is entitled "Ad Ventos," ante A.D. 1727, and as it is short, we will give it with a literal translation. It is the eighth poem in the *Lusus Poetici*:—

Vatis Threicii nunc Citharam velim
Vocisque illecebras blanda farentibus
Dantis jura procellis
Mulientis Pelagi Minas.

Venti tum rapido turbine conciti
Quavos cumque vagus detulerit furor
Classis vela Britannæ
Transite innocui, precor.

Ultiores Scelerum classis habet deos
Et pubem hand timidam pro patria mori
En, ut lineæ circum
Virtus excubias agit.

Et nobis faciles parcite, et hostibus
Concurrant pariter cum ratibus rates
Spectent numina ponti et
Palmam qui meruit ferat.

1. I wish I had the harp of the Thracian bard, and those spells and fascinations of voice, which would give laws to the raging storms, and sooth the fury of the ocean.

2. Oh! ye winds, roused with such boisterous storms, where'er your wandering fury may carry you, pass harmless, I beseech you, the sails of the British fleet.

3. The fleet has with it the Gods, the avengers of crimes, and the youth of England, not afraid to die for their country. Behold how valour keeps watch around the sails!

4. In your mercy spare both us and our foes; let ship, on equal terms, meet with ship; let the ocean deities be present, and let him bear off the palm who deserves it.

In the last stanza the prayer of the poet is, in his address to the winds, that they would not interfere, but let there be a fair and equal battle, on a smooth and tranquil sea: how any interpretation was given to the we are at a loss to imagine.

Windsor; a Poem. By T.
Chamberlain.

WERE we inclined to apply a critical knife to the dissection of this poem, we might find something for the taste of the learned to condemn, and something for the malignity of the envious to enjoy; but we shall do no such thing. To the little work is prefixed a few introductory lines, which must propitiate any reader of feeling, and which inform us that the poem is published, not for fame or personal profit, but "to purchase comfort for the declining age of my father, who, through the misfortune of *grasping lawyers* and landlords, has been reduced from the envied freeholder to the neglected labourer."

The poem is dedicated to Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, "the poetical lawyer of his day," who, unlike Blackstone, has not dismissed the Muses from the society of the Bar, and who has given some friendly advice to the author. We have little room to spare for quotation. The poem is divided into four cantos, and the versification is in the Spenserian stanza. The plan is historical, coming down to the death of Charles the First. We extract two stanzas of description from the third canto.

The sun now rises from his noonday flight,
The light cloud melteth in the azure sky;
The earth is deluged with a flood of light,
Poured from high heaven to cheer and beautify.

The swallow wheeleth low his swift career,
The cawing rook with heated languor flies;
The herd, the patient sheep, the timid deer
Deep in the shade repose with half-shut
eyes, [dies.
And in excess of joy the song-birds' music

A thousand trees are waving to and fro;
Their dark green leaves drink in the solar rays;

Ten thousand flow'rs their petals open throw,
And upward cast a long enamoured gaze.
The grass and herbs with which fair Nature weaves

Her emerald carpet sparkle to the view,
And upward point their blades and spread their leaves,

Now all disburdened of the load of dew
Which cooling eventide with such profusion threw.

There are a few lyrical pieces interspersed, which give variety, as, for instance—p. 29:—

THE DYING.

Sleep on, dear maid—thy sun is set;
The shades of evening o'er thee close:

We'll lay thee where the violet,
 And every fragrant flow'r that blows,
 Shall throw its perfume o'er thy long
 repose,
 With fond regret.
 Pacing slow, with solemn tread,
 Bear her to her leafy bed.
 Hark! Nature hums her lullaby
 With rivulets' low murmuring sound;
 With gentle zephyrs' melting sigh,
 And echoes faint around.
 The budding flow'r is nipped by frost;
 The blossom canker-bitten;
 The fragile bark by tempest tossed;
 The maiden fair by death is smitten,
 And all her beauty lost, &c.

Discourses on the principal points of the Socinian Controversy. By R. Wardlaw, D.D. Fifth edition. 8vo. pp. xxvii. 562.

THIS compendious work has now reached to the fifth edition. Like many other important treatises, it grew out of circumstances of a temporary nature. The opening of an Unitarian chapel in Glasgow, and the delivery of a sermon on that occasion by Mr. Yates, induced Dr. Wardlaw, whose thoughts had been already directed to the principal points of the controversy, to choose this subject for a series of Sabbath-evening discourses. They were "favoured . . . with a measure of public countenance, as gratifying as it was unexpected; and the same reasons which suggested the idea of preaching them afterwards induced me (says the author) to consent to their publication." (p. xi.) And now, in the fifth edition, he expresses his thanks "for such instances of spiritual benefit derived from these discourses as have come to his knowledge." (p. xxxii.) We have reason to know, that they have been more extensively useful than he is likely to be aware of, and that the peculiar mode of argument which he has adopted has prevailed where ordinary ones have proved less successful.

With regard to a common objection against controversy, he remarks in the original preface:

"Satisfied that we pay no compliment to our own sentiments when we are startled by any apprehension of discussion possibly making proselytes to those of our opponents,—I could not acquiesce in the opinion, that the best way on such oc-

casions is to suffer error to pass in silence, and to fall of itself. I thought, and still think, that this procedure is giving to such error an undue advantage; it is putting it in the power of its advocates to say, that we dread investigation, and find it our wisdom to be quiet: it is leaving the weak, the wavering, and the ill-informed, to be the dupes of misrepresentation or a prey to the wiles of sophistry, and the imposing influence of high pretensions to candour . . . and to the far greater multitude of persons, who do not think on these matters at all, it is furnishing a plausible excuse for continued carelessness." (p. x.)

Of course, there can be no general rule for controversial policy, as circumstances are not always the same. Sometimes Hezekiah's direction, *answer him not* (2 Kings, xviii. 36), will suggest the proper course, while at others it is necessary that the vaunting Goliath should be met with the courage and confidence of David.

In respect of the mode of argument adopted in these discourses, the author remarks, that some writers have lessened the effect of their works *by attempting more than enough*. He has therefore narrowed the field of controversy, by confining himself to those passages of Scripture in which the doctrine is prominent and palpable, omitting those of which the application is dubious or unimpressive. Thus, while his opponents challenge the expurgated text of Griesbach, as the only one by which they will agree to be bound, Dr. Wardlaw consents to encounter them on this ground of their own choosing, secure of being able to shew that his cause will still remain triumphant. Nor does he even shrink from admitting that a difficulty may exist, rather than pass it over adroitly, as the reader will perceive, (p. 539, note O,) where, in discussing disputed passages, he candidly remarks, "It is foolish to talk . . . as if they contained no difficulty." Perhaps we cannot give a writer higher praise, than by saying, that to wield this mode of argument successfully is the greatest proof of ability—not to add of the goodness of the cause. Admission in the hand of an inexperienced and presumptuous author would speedily bring any cause to ruin; the combatant who allows his opponent the choice of ground and

of weapons must be well qualified for the encounter to have any hope of success; or, to use another comparison, the commander who surrenders outworks as untenable, and makes his attack from the citadel, must be well assured of its strength, or else he is only inviting defeat. Dr. Wardlaw has ably conducted his argument on this very principle; and the student who has been perplexed with various readings and questions of genuineness will find in this volume the very kind of treatise he wants, as well as a comprehensive view of the subject, or rather of the several subjects, which is another consideration of great importance.

The successive editions have undergone alterations, as well in form as in matter, many of which were made in the second, where several notes were added, and others enlarged, and part of the second discourse was transferred to the third. The text, however, may now be considered in the main as settled, since that of this edition (the fifth) is substantially the same as the fourth. There the discourse "On the Test of Truth in matters of Religion" is placed first instead of fourth in order, considerable enlargements are made, and new notes are added in the room of others, which were rather of a temporary nature. The table of contents is enlarged, and an index of texts subjoined. But in reprinting the preface some material omissions have been made, as sacrifices to the amenities of controversy, if we may invent a term, for which, unhappily, there is no very frequent use. As the author has formerly expressed his intention of not reprinting his "Reply to Mr. Yates," we must be careful to mention, that portions of that volume have been transfused into the text and notes of the discourses. That work is therefore likely to become scarce; but on its own merits it deserves a place in this department of the theological library, as embracing a variety of topics which could not have been grafted upon the text of this, and which are too numerous for the Appendix.

The established character of the book may dispense with particular remarks. We think, however, that the

author might have strengthened his dissertation on 1 Tim. iii. 16 (note E) by the aid now afforded in Dr. Henderson's "Great Mystery of Godliness Incontrovertible," which has placed the received reading on the firmest basis. Although he has confined himself to Scriptural arguments, still, as illustrations are admitted from the classics, they may as justly be so from other Jewish sources; and the student who enquires the meaning of *πρωτοτοκος* (p. 128) will be glad to learn, that "in the language of the Rabbins God is called the first-born of the world," and therefore it does not imply a non-eternity. (See Ewing's Lexicon, and the references to Bishop Middleton and Dr. Pyc Smith.) Lastly, when the Unitarian version translates Acts ix. 14 "who are called by thy name," to evade the invocation of our Lord, it involves an anachronism, since they were not called by his name till a later period, at Antioch. (Acts xi. 26.)

As we have referred to Dr. Henderson's pamphlet on a passage connected with this question, we will take the opportunity of citing his opinion of Dr. Wardlaw's work, to the third edition of which he has occasion to refer. "These discourses . . . exhibit a series of the most luminous and conclusive arguments on the great subjects in dispute" (p. 95),—an opinion which it would have been sufficient to republish, if we had not wished to describe them more particularly for the benefit of readers who are yet unacquainted with their contents, and who may wish to know of a compendious volume of the kind.

Eight Dissertations on passages of Scripture bearing on the Promise of a Deliverer. By G. S. Faber, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo.

WE might briefly describe this work, by giving Mr. Orme's opinion of the author's treatise on the *Mysteries of the Cabiri*,—that it shows a profound acquaintance with antiquity, and contains "many things learned and curious, and also fanciful." (*Bibliotheca Biblica*, p. 179.) The same discerning critic says of Mr. Faber's work on the *Three Dispensations*, that

it exhibits "a hearty love of hypothesis," a character strongly impressed upon these volumes. The dissertations were written about thirty years ago; and after having remained unpublished for more than the Horatian period, have now received additions, in the shape of an appendix, from various works which have appeared in the mean while, the date of its composition being affixed to each subsidiary article. The object of this work is to collect and examine the principal prophecies concerning the Messiah, a topic which, in the hands of a zealous mythological theorist like Mr. Faber, attracts a mass of illustration from pagan sources. Among the dissertations, the second, On the Prediction of Noah and the Curse denounced against Canaan, is distinguished for originality and research; its intention partly being to exculpate Ham from any intentional disrespect to his parent. The third, which is on Judah's sceptre, will also engage attention. With regard to particular opinions, we may state, that Mr. Faber considers Dr. Grant, the author of *The Nestorians*, to have identified the Ten Tribes (vol. i. p. 173;) and the text of Micah, vi. 6—9, to be a dialogue between Balak and Balaam (p. 337); on both which points Dr. Henderson thinks differently, in his recent translation of the Minor Prophets. (See our present vol. p. 169—170.) On the third precept of the Decalogue, Mr. Faber adopts Tertullian's interpretation, that it is directed against idolatry. "In prima parte legis, *nou nunes*, inquit, *nomen domini tui in vano*, id est, *idolo*: cecidit igitur in idolatriam, qui idolum nomine dei honoraverit." Tertull. De Idol. Oper. p. 740. The conflicting explanations of this text in the Fathers, which form a curious exception to the celebrated rule of Vincentius Lirinensis, may be seen in the *Pentateuchus* of Jansenius. Mr. Faber thinks this interpretation to be of Jewish origin, but Josephus does not appear to sanction it. In vol. ii. the Pelasgi make a conspicuous figure, as Mr. Faber wishes to identify them with the shepherd-kings of Egypt; this naturally leads him to the Etrurians, under which head Sir William Betham's Hiberno-Etruscan explanations are severely handled, as is also the author of *Nimrod* in another article.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

The name of the Etrurians, *Rasena*, is derived from the Hebrew, *Resen*, which means a *bridle*, and this etymology becomes the seed of history:

"The title of *Raseni*, or *Men of the Bridle*, is nearly equivalent to that of *Knights*, or *Cavaliers*, or *Ritters*, which gave distinction in the middle ages, even to the highest born of the military nobility: a Greek *Hippodamus* and a Roman *Eques* may be classed in pretty much the same category; and the Persians are said to have received their name from their skill and delight in horsemanship." (p. 283.)*

The Appendix consists of essays on the following subjects, Chedorlaomer, the Phœnicians, the Tursemi, Central America, and Etruria Celtica, the Pelasgi, the Negroes, Cain, Lamech the Cainite, Ham, and Nimrod. As the subject of Lamech will make some of our readers anxious to know Mr. Faber's opinion, we shall give it as concisely as possible. It is, that a younger brother of Lamech had violently assaulted him and prevailed in the contest, but that Lamech, watching his opportunity, assassinated him out of revenge. (Vol. ii. p. 360.) Having stated this, as we cannot now enter upon the discussion of it, we commend these volumes to the reader's perusal, not indeed as guides whom he is implicitly to follow, but as companions, from whom he may learn much on the way.

The Fall of the Jesuits. By Count Alexis de Saint-Priest. (*Murray's Home and Colonial Library*, No. XV.) Post 8vo. pp. 159.

The Jesuits, their Principles and Acts. By Edward Dalton. 18mo. pp. 290.

The Jesuits as they were and are. By Edward Duller. Fcp. 8vo. pp. xiv. 200.

Notes of the Wandering Jew, on the Jesuits and their opponents. Edited by John Fairplay, Esq. 18mo. pp. vi. 104.

WE have classed these works together as they all relate to the same subject; but the field which is thus opened is so wide, that we can do little more than enter on it, and so take a hasty survey and pass on. We shall

* This last point is doubtful. See Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon, פָּרַס and פָּרַשׁ.

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"In the year 1753, a treaty between the kings of Spain and Portugal effected a mutual exchange of provinces; a stipulation was made that the inhabitants of the respective districts should quit the territories ceded, and change their country, in order to remain under their former sovereign. These unhappy people resisted this arrangement, and the Jesuits seconded their resistance. They have since obstinately denied the part which they took, but . . . the Jesuits are wrong to apply to this fact the system of denial which their writers so constantly employ . . . The system of apology which they have adopted has uniformly led them to deny everything, even courageous and honourable acts, to serve a temporary purpose." (p. 5.)

This is the remark of a writer by no means unfriendly to their American missions.

As a curious circumstance connected with the suppression of the order, we may mention, that Bernardina Reruzzi, a peasant of the village of Valentano, in Italy, declared herself a prophetess, when the suppression of the society was in agitation, and proclaimed the vacancy of the Papedom

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"Concerning that the discredit and disgrace of the Jesuits ought to precede and justify their fall, he employed that influence which the pontifical court exercises over the tribunals. Private individuals were permitted to prosecute actions which had long before been instituted against the Society, and suspended until this time by their authority. The Romans heard with astonishment that the Jesuits were thus rendered amenable to the law; until then, they had never lost an action at law in Rome, as the Pope himself told the Cardinal de Bernis.* Their debts, the bad administration of their schools, which had hitherto been veiled with religious care, were now unmasked to the public view." (p. 87.)

M. de Saint-Priest repeats the anecdote of Clement's saying, as he signed the brief of suppression, "I do not repent of what I have done: I did not resolve upon the measure until I had well weighed it: I would do it again, but this act will be my death-blow," (p. 88.) He does not, however,

* Bernis to D'Aiguillon, Jan. 21st 1773.

quote any authority for this statement; but he appeals to the correspondence of Bernis for suspicions respecting the Pope's death. "September 28, (1774.) The nature of the Pope's malady, and, above all, the circumstances attending his death, give rise to a common belief that it has not been from natural causes."

On October 26th he says that the Pontiff *scarcely* suffered the cruel suspicions which preyed upon his mind to escape him. But his language three years later is still stronger. When writing in 1777 (Oct. 28), he says:

"I know better than any one how far the affection of Pius VI. for the ex-Jesuits extends, but he keeps on terms with them rather than loves them, because fear has greater influence on his mind and heart than friendship. . . . I shall never forget three or four effusions of his heart which he betrayed when with me, by which I can judge that he was well aware of the unhappy end of his predecessor, and that he was anxious not to run the same risks." (p. 94.)

2. Mr. Dalton's little volume gives a concise yet copious view of the general subject, viz. the "principles and acts" of the Society, and will equally suit such readers as wish to begin with a brief compendium, and such as wish to limit their reading to a single work. Although the size is one that does not call for a display of research, still the references are so numerous as to put it in the most inquisitive student's power to pursue the subject with facility; nor, indeed, can we call to mind a work of so small a compass with so large an assemblage of authorities. And, as the subject is carried down to the present time, it may serve as a supplement to older volumes in that respect. The narrative of the ex-Jesuit of Turin, p. 18—21, is one of the most extraordinary we have read. The author has aptly introduced the substance of Mr. Ellis' dissertation on the *Ezour-Vedam* from the Asiatic Researches, vol. XIV. where it is proved to be a forgery, promulgated as a genuine Hindoo Sacred Book, by the Jesuits of Madura.* The reader who

wishes for a still smaller space may peruse a pamphlet entitled "The Jesuits Exposed," originally published in the first series of the "Episcopal Magazine and Church of England Warbler," and which has already reached a third edition.

3. The third of these volumes is a translation from the German; it is a rapid and animated narrative, combining much information with a style which often precludes it. We shall make one extract, to show that the causes which led to the fall of the society began to operate even in the life-time of Loyola.

"A no less certain consequence, however, of such unbounded power, was, that individuals would abuse it; and thus it happened in Spain, but still more in Portugal, where Jesuits occupied the confessional of the king, and superintended the education of the prince royal. Spoiled by this high position, and the command of immense treasures, they became haughty, neglectful of duty and good morals, devised intrigues, and became causes of indignation and disgust to all ranks. On learning these disgraceful proceedings, Loyola became highly incensed with Simon Rodriguez, to whose over-indulgence he attributed the extent of this degeneracy, and commanded his withdrawal from the Portuguese court." (p. 38.)

Loyola, however, found his own society too strong for him; but the circumstance shows that the celebrated sermon preached by Archbishop Browne of Dublin, in 1551, was an accurate likeness of the Jesuits at their commencement, even as it contained a still more striking and equally graphic prediction of their fall.

It is a misnomer, we must observe, to call Madame de Maintenon the *mistress* of Louis XIV. (p. 97), and a few misprints of names occur. The book itself is introduced by a preface from the pen of Sir C. E. Smith, advocating that union which has since obtained the name of the "Evangelical Alliance," but under unfavourable auspices from the proceedings of the *congregational* (Independent) section of that association.

4. The fourth volume is an apology for the Jesuits, against M. Sue's fiction entitled "The Wandering Jew;" and that personage is represented as "turning the medal," by giving a view of the Jesuits' history the reverse of that presented by the lively French ro-

* The delinquencies of the Madura mission were early exposed by Father Simon of the Oratoire, in a letter to Therenot. (*Lettres Choisies*, 1704, vol. ii. let. 32.)—Rev.

mission. As we do not attribute much real importance to charges made in such a shape (and the mission), we are at once at the less concerned with their refutation. Still, indeed, the question is as much as important as an editorial one. For some of the fiercest enemies of the Jesuits are zealous Romanists. Pascal, whose charge the writer is alluding to, would not want to be regarded as a promoter of unwarrantable attacks more strongly against them in his *Théologie* than even in his *Provinciales*, where he says, "la distinction de la vérité et de la fausseté n'est pas la vérité" (Part II. art. xviii. *Pensées* diverses sur la religion, 77). A sentiment which will be sought in vain in the early editions for obvious reasons. *Boileau* (*Satire* xxi.) describes their system of ethics as—

"La plus dangereuse et terrible morale.
Que Lucifer, assis sur sa chaire infernale,
Voussant contre Dieu ses monstrueuses
serpentes."

All jamais enseigné aux hommes de nous."

For, though he does not name the Jesuits, he points them out, by adding that he shall draw on himself the charge of Jansenism, and be called a copyist of Pascal and Wendrock (Nicole).^{*} In our own days, the ex-archbishop of Malines, M. de Pradt, and M. Montlosier have signalised themselves against them. When the apologist insists on the triviality of the reasons which led to their fall, this seems to injure rather than serve them, for it shows that the Romanist powers were glad of any pretext to get rid of them. A building which could so easily be overthrown must have been rotten; or, to use a medical phrase, where the exciting causes were small, the predisposing ones must have been powerful. When he brings forward their character for learning, we recur to a paper in the *Edinburgh Review* (No. 164), which estimates them much lower in their results. If their missions in Paraguay are appealed to, it shows that they mistook their sphere in insinuating themselves into courts; and *Multra* still rings in our ears. But suppression has rendered the task of apologists all the easier, since Urban Cerrí, Secretary to the Congregation *De Propaganda Fide*, shows that the

pope ordered the culpabilities of the mission to Sam to be kept back:—
"Votre Sainteté a ordonné, qu'elles demeurassent sous le secret." (See his *Etat* present de l'Eglise Romaine, p. 199, &c. quoted in Soames's *Montesquieu*, ed. 1846, vol. iv. p. 11.) If the witnesses are withheld, the prisoner's chance of acquittal is considerably increased.

Courtney of Walredden: a Romance of the West. By Mrs. Bray.

THIS forms the tenth and last volume of the new and illustrated edition of Mrs. Bray's novels and romances. It is unquestionably one of the very best of the series. Although in this work our authoress has chosen the reign of Charles the First (the period of her *Warleigh*) for the date of her story, yet she does not repeat herself in any one of its characters, incidents, or events; whilst the plot is so skilfully constructed that even the most startling and impressive incidents of the tale are brought to pass by means so easy and natural, that we feel as if they were not only probable but true, and comment upon them as one might on any extraordinary circumstances of real life: indeed it might be said that the two great characteristics of *Courtney of Walredden* are the intense interest excited by the story, and the utter impossibility even to conjecture the development of the plot till the authoress herself thinks proper to unfold it at the close. Mrs. Bray's intimate knowledge of the human heart, and the delicacy with which she depicts its feelings, its depths of passion, and its frailties in all the variations of character, station, and degree, has never been more ably portrayed than in the pages before us.

The form of the novel is autobiographical, a mode well adapted to Mrs. Bray's power of conferring the traits of reality on the creations of her fancy. *Walredden* we find is an old mansion in the neighbourhood of Tavistock: at the date of this tale it was in the possession of a Lady Howard, a female of family, birth, and beauty, to whose name tradition has annexed many a tale of terror. Not on any one of these wild legends, however, has Mrs. Bray built her romance; but on the more probable assertion that Lady Howard had an only daughter

* This satire is adroitly omitted in Salutin's edition of Boileau, 1822.

who was stolen from her in infancy, it was supposed, by gipsies. Towards this unfortunate child she entertained from some strange and unknown cause an unnatural dislike. After many years, when the child was grown to womanhood, the truth appeared; but Lady Howard still refused to receive her with any mark of affection, and the unhappy girl was driven in anger from her sight. On such a slender thread of tradition has Mrs. Bray raised her powerful romance. The loss of the daughter is supposed to have occurred many years before the opening of the novel, when, after a fruitless inquiry concerning the stolen child, Lady Howard determines to adopt her godson, William Courtenay, as her heir, and as such she receives him into her house of *Walreddon*. Courtenay soon perceives that some cause of deep sorrow and disquietude, attended with many circumstances of inexplicable mystery, prey in secret on the heart of his benefactress; and his humanity and curiosity are both strongly excited. Cinderella, the unknown gipsy girl, is at this period brought on the scene; and the most painful interest is called forth on her account.* A great variety of incidents follow; and, highly wrought and sustained as are all the scenes in connexion with Lady Howard and Cinderella, yet nothing is let fall to betray the final issue of the tale till the proper moment of its development. The character of Cinderella is a beautiful creation, simple, pathetic, and perfectly original. Lady Howard appears in fine contrast with this poor girl. She is formed to create awe as well as interest; she excites our wonder, but her motives of action lie too deeply hidden to inspire complete confidence in the integrity of her nature; yet is she generous and majestic in all she says or does; the admiration she inspires is no less marked than the fear she excites in the bosom of her dependants. There can be no doubt Mrs. Bray intended in Lady Howard to portray the late Mrs. Siddons: the likeness is striking; the person, the

deportment, the majesty, and the voice even, are described in a manner which most vividly recalls to our recollection that wonderful tragedian. The other female characters in this romance worthy of especial commendation are, Emily, and old Constance Behenna, the faithful follower of the mistress of *Walreddon*. Among the male personages we would more particularly notice Courtenay; young, ardent, honourable, and daring—sternly opposed to the enemies of Charles, yet cherishing in his bosom the feelings of old regard for his college friend James Chudleigh, now his opponent in the strife of a civil war—loving deeply and generously the fatherless Emily,—there is something altogether manly and endearing about him that awakens for him a strong interest with the reader. Mr. Adam Gandy (the Parson Adams of his day) is an admirably drawn character; and Bamfylde Moore Carew the king of the beggars, and his ragged regiment, are capitally drawn. The scene where Carew and his company, assisted by their allies, the gipsies, come to the rescue of the Royalists, is one as rich in comic humour and effect as any in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Beggar's Bush*. Nor less striking, though of a different nature, are the scenes where Courtenay and Emily are in danger of death during their capture from the Roundheads; that where Lady Howard is surprised by the discovery which calls forth all the suppressed agony of her soul in the bridal assembly in the chapel; and most touching and beautiful is every scene in which Cinderella appears; but that in the closet of Lady Howard, where Courtenay proceeds alone and at midnight to perform the solemn promise he had given to his benefactress to destroy the papers which contain her fatal secret after her death, has in its way rarely been paralleled.

We have been so much impressed by the re-perusal of Mrs. Bray's works of fiction that we cannot take our leave of the last volume of her series without a feeling of regret. There is always something melancholy in saying farewell. In this instance, however, we trust it will not be for very long, as we do most earnestly hope that Mrs. Bray may receive such encouragement by the success of her present series as to excite her to pursue

* It appears from Mrs. Bray's general preface, that Cinderella Small was the name really borne by one of these vagrant personages, brought before the Rev. E. Bray as a magistrate.

her labours with redoubled zeal, and that we may yet see many more of her delightful fictions. In conclusion, we consider the novels and romances of Mrs. Bray as calculated at once to delight and to instruct; their general tendency is both moral and religious, yet without the slightest attempt at dictation, whilst they possess that strong hold over the mind and heart of the reader which master-spirits in the spells of fiction can alone command. May they prosper; and, while the author is yet alive, may she reap the well-earned reward of her laborious and deserving career. She pays in the notes to her last vol. p. 387 a compliment to Sylvanus Urban and one of his valued correspondents, which must be felt by both as a high tribute to their literary honours.

The Bromsgrove Greek Grammar.—

The same abridged for beginners.

THE Bromsgrove Grammar gives the Greek accidence on the "crude-form" or analytical principle first applied to it by the German philologists; and therefore trains its learner to

form the cases of substantives, by putting their case-endings to their crude-forms, and to trace the original forms of modified nouns into their actual ones, by the principles of articulation.

We ourselves like the formative principle of the crude-form system, and believe that some of the many teachers who are little disposed to give up the Eton grammar, may collect from the accidence and notes of the one before us, many hints that they would frequently apply with good effect to the text brought up by their Greek classes. The section on classes of words (p. 132) may be made a great help to the Greek *Tyro*.

We learn from the comparative grammar of the Indo-Teutonic languages, that the Latin as well as the Greek nouns were originally all of the same declension, and that they have been modified into different ones by well-known laws of articulation. We need hardly tell our classical readers that the fifth declension had once the same case-endings as the third: and that,

Gradus was,

- N. Gradu-*s*.
- G. Gradu-*is*, (u+i=û).
- D. Gradu-*i*.
- A. Gradu-*em*, (u+em=ûm).
- A. Gradu-*e*, (u+e=û).

- N. Gradu-*es*, (u+es=ûs).
- G. Gradu-*erum*, (u+eum=uum)*.
- D. Gradu-*ibus*, (u+ibus=ibus).
- A. Gradu-*es*, (u+es=ûs).
- A. Gradu-*ibus*, (gradibus).

So *Familia* was,

- N. Familia.
- G. Familia-*is*, (a+is=âs).†
- D. Familia-*i*, (a+i=æ).
- A. Familia-*em*, (a+em=âm).
- A. Familia-*e*, (a+e=â).

- N. Familia-*es*, (a+es=a+e=æ).‡
- G. Familia-*erum*, (a+erum=arum).
- D. Familia-*ibus*, (a+ibus=a+i+us=is)§
- A. Familia-*es*.‡
- A. Familia-*ibus*.§

In answer to the observation, (page 87,) that "in the 4th, or *liquid* conjugation, the future does not add *σ* as κρίνω, judge, κρίνω; we should say that it did originally take *σ*, but that, as *σ* and *ν* could not stand together in Greek articulation, κρίνω became κρίνε(ε)σω, and then κρίνε*ω, and lastly κρίνω. In ελαύνω the *ν* was thrown out before the *σ*, and so ελανσω became ελάσω.

We do not quite accede to the proposition on irregular verbs, p. 114, where we find θνήσκω, θανούμαι, τέθνηκα, ἔθανον, as examples of the

transposition of the vowel of a root (θαν or θνα). We form τέθνηκα and θνήσκω from θαν by syncope. By augment θαν became εθαν; by redup. τεθαν; and since the root ends with *ν*, the ending *α* requires *κ* before it, and makes τεθανκα; but since *ν* and *κ* are incompatible in Greek articulation, *κ* takes *η* before it, and makes τεθανηκα; by syncope τεθ*νηκα: as θανησκω became θ*νησκω.

* Compare Deûm for Deorum, Deoûm.

† As in "Pater-familiâs."

‡ As "Pater-familiâs" became "Pater-familiæ," so "Familia-es" became "Familiaæ;" the *s* being thrown out in both cases.

§ Compare "ambabus," and the Sanscrit and Zend languages.

The History and Antiquities of Brentford, Ealing, and Chiswick, interspersed with Biographical Notices of Illustrious and Eminent Persons who have been born, or have resided there, during the three preceding centuries. By Thomas Faulkner, Author of the Histories of Chelsea, Fulham, Kensington, and Hammersmith; Corresponding Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy. 8vo.

MR. FAULKNER, in his preface to this volume, assumes the privilege, as a veteran topographer of Middlesex, to review the progress of literature on the history of the county since his first debut as the historian of Chelsea in the year 1810. He says,

"The general and increasing interest which the public take in the topography of the county of Middlesex, is clearly evinced by the number of the successive histories which have been published since the year 1810; viz. Chelsea, Enfield, Fulham, Hackney, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Highgate, Islington, Kensington, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, St. Marylebone, Stoke Newington, and Tottenham."

In this catalogue there are several omissions; for, besides the circumstance that there have been two histories of Islington and two of Highgate, the histories of Clerkenwell, Edmonton, and Kentish Town, are forgotten, and also the history of Isleworth, although the last is the contiguous parish to Chiswick, and the book is more than once quoted in the course of the present volume. If, therefore, we reckon nearly twenty volumes of Middlesex topography for the last thirty-five years, Mr. Faulkner has been the author of one quarter of them, and Dr. Robinson of another quarter, viz. Tottenham, Edmonton, Stoke Newington, Enfield, and Hackney. Still we cannot compliment either of those authors on the amount of popularity they have attained, and we fear that Mr. Faulkner rather expresses his wishes than his experience when he speaks of any interest taken by the public in the topography of Middlesex. Our own observation has led to a directly opposite conclusion. The residents of the vicinity of London are too migratory and shifting a class to take much interest in the specific locality or neighbourhood upon which for a time they pitch their tents. Many

are in a state of progress, aspiring at least, if not advancing, to something grander, or more agreeable. Almost all are comparatively new comers, and almost all are soon to depart: the old to their last home, the young to other scenes. Their main interests and their thoughts still dwell on their ships, their factories, or their shops; their villa and its domain is but one little star in the galaxy which girts the whole metropolis: its parish perhaps determines, and perhaps does not, the temple in which they pay their weekly sacrifice; but for the parish itself they care no more than so far as relates to its taxes and its poor-rate, and the control of these, together with other matters of local administration, they leave, in most cases, to the superior class of tradesmen. Of local history they know next to nothing; and its idea crosses their thoughts as rarely as any visible relic of the past is presented to their view.

Such are the difficulties, or rather the discouragements, attendant upon the topographer in the vicinity of the metropolis. There are no historical families to cheer him onwards in his labours, or to welcome them when accomplished.* It would be a rare good fortune to meet with any private muniments that would assist him. Much, however, might be done from our public records alone, and in that way there can be no reason why a territorial history of Middlesex should not be written, as of any other county; confined, in order to keep it within a symmetric compass, to the descent of manors, and to the history of families of some weight and permanence. Such a work, though it might offer, like its compeers of the best class, but few in-

* It happens that Mr. Faulkner has, within the range of his present subject, one of the oldest families now subsisting in Middlesex, that of Clitherow of Boston House, which has resided for a century and three quarters in that venerable mansion. He has inserted very ample details of the honours paid to its late excellent representative, both when living and after his death; but, after stating that he was descended from James Clitherow esquire, who purchased the manor in 1670, is entirely deficient in the descent of the family, which has to be gleaned from the epitaphs in the church.

duements for continuous perusal, would still fulfil a most useful office for the purposes of consultation: be regarded as an authority, and assert the dignity of history.

For a history of Middlesex of this kind the ground-work only has been laid by Messrs. Lysons, though their labours are by far the most valuable of any that have hitherto been bestowed upon the metropolitan county.

Were Middlesex once provided with such a county history, it might be left to the histories of parishes to enter more minutely into the biographical illustration of the subject, by assembling those memoirs and anecdotes of remarkable natives and residents to which Mr. Faulkner has referred in the title-page of his present volume, and which we pointed out in our review of Mr. Lewis's *History of Islington*,* as necessarily forming a large proportion of the contents of works of this class.

We have been led into this train of reflection more particularly by the confused and unworkmanlike composition of the volume before us, which neither in its present nor in an abridged form could be taken for part of a *History of Middlesex*. It is indeed the fardel of a very industrious collector, a sort of *olla podrida* composed *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, so much is there of what is extraneous and irrelevant, as well as utterly trifling, collected with great perseverance, but scarcely arranged, and not at all digested, mixed with important materials imperfectly given, and indications of information not fully traced out.

In some cases Mr. Faulkner has copied from Lysons, without alteration, passages which read as if they applied to the present time. Thus, in p. 231, of the heiresses of Richard Long, esq. "one is married to William Vashell, esq. and the other to George Harding, esq." (so, though correctly Hardinge in the next line). But Mr. Hardinge died in 1816, and his wife must have long since followed.

In p. 386, he speaks (again from Lysons) of "the late Duke of Devonshire, who married Lady Charlotte Boyle." He died in 1764.

In other places, extracts from se-

veral authors follow one another without any marks of conclusion or commencement, and almost run into one another,—as in p. 285, the pamphlet on the battle of Turnham Green, and the passage from Fuller's *Worthies*. Sometimes the same story is begun twice over, as that of James Ralph in p. 347, repeated in p. 354.

At p. 253, after a statement that Sir Thomas Frowick, Lord Chief Justice, was the son of Sir Thomas Frowick, alderman of London, who died in 1485, a note is added, stating that he was the son of Thomas Frowick, esquire, and was made Chief Justice in the 18th year of King Henry II.

Wherever the Latin language occurs, whether in records or in epitaphs, the blunders are perpetual; and it becomes too evident, that the author, never a scholar, has not been self-instructed during his long devotion to topography and archæology, whilst in the present instance he has not obtained such competent assistance as he may have enjoyed in his earlier works. It seems as if his manuscript had been left to its fate in the hands of an ignorant printer, the book is so full of the most obvious instances of careless revision.

In copying epitaphs any one may with care be exact; but even in this simple matter Mr. Faulkner's inaccuracy is most palpable. To point out the errors in the Latin inscriptions would detain us too long; they are almost as numerous as the lines, and are too obvious to any one acquainted with the language. One, in p. 58, might puzzle a scholar; it is *Annorum* for *Annarum*, meaning two children named Anne. But even many proper names are miscopied. For instance, among those at Chiswick, in one epitaph, (p. 328,) the name Wade is three times misprinted "Wade," with "Hardington" twice for Hardingstone, and "Wollerton" for Wolterton. In p. 324 the same is misprinted "Wotterton." Another name is given, "Casamajor" and "Cassamajor," both wrong, for Casamajor. The epitaphs of M^cTavish and Penderleath, placed together on the chancel wall, are separated in the book by five pages, though Mrs. Penderleath was mother of the M^cTavishes. What is worse than all, is this addition to the epitaph of Grif-

* See July, 1842, p. 67.

fith in p. 329: "Ralph Griffiths, aged 83 years, buried Oct. 5, 1833." This is a gloss of the copyist, forming no part of the inscription, and a very blundering one, for it relates to a member of another family, and even a different name. Moreover, Dr. Ralph Griffiths died in 1803, not 1833.

Even figures are wrong, as Mrs. Pyke (p. 332), "1818, aged 71 years," instead of "1838, aged 76;" Dr. Moody (p. 334), "1805" instead of 1815; and Ugo Foscolo (p. 339), "1817" instead of 1827.

So far of the epitaphs at Chiswick. We have partly examined those at Ealing, and find them equally defective, as, besides many minor deviations, the names of Morison, de Lancey, de Silva, and Pakenham mis-spelt; and dates, 1828 (p. 191) for 1826, 1793 (p. 199) for 1790; and ages, 74th (p. 192) for 72d, 59 (p. 196) for 39. We have found also that several important epitaphs at Ealing are omitted, particularly of those in the churchyard. When it is remembered how much monumental inscriptions are liable to decay, and how much better they are preserved in books, this inaccuracy is doubly to be lamented. We have known printed copies of epitaphs brought as genealogical evidence in courts of law; but copies burdened with such errors as Mr. Faulkner's would never be received as trustworthy. It is only our duty in the present instance to say that the epitaphs Mr. Faulkner has published are not to be depended upon without verification on the spot.

The singular inscription on the churchyard wall at Chiswick, that the Earl of Bedford made it in 1623, to protect "the wardrobe of Goddes saintes from violatēing by swine and other prophanation," is misprinted *Duke* of Bedford, and then the author corrects *his own* error by remarking that there was no Duke until 1694!

The heraldry is generally omitted, or when inserted is printed very ignorantly. We have not space to specify instances, but will merely notice that of the four quarterings of the Berkeley arms, engraved at p. 64, the second is Brotherton, not Mowbray, and the fourth Mowbray, not FitzAlan.

But in other facts Mr. Faulkner is not more accurate. In p. 345 he says

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two boys and twenty girls of the charity school at Chiswick are clothed; more probably it is twenty of either sex.

The subscription mentioned in p. 384 was raised in the winter of 1816-17, not "during the great frost of 1813-14."

The date of rebuilding the parsonage in p. 308 is a misprint, 1658 for 1638; and so is one of the Vicars' names, (p. 309,) Cohan for Coham. The church tower is only sixty feet high, not eighty; and what does Mr. Faulkner mean by stating that it "is crowned with a figure of St. Nicholas, the patron saint;" for we can see no such thing.

But lower in the same page is something still more extraordinary: "Over the communion table is painted the credence table in four divisions." We can assure Mr. Faulkner that he must not expect to be elected an honorary member of the Cambridge Camden Society until he acquires more "Catholic" notions, though we will not say that his application of the term might not be as worthy of acceptance as their own.

In p. 298 he tells us that corporalia covered the *water* instead of the *wafer*; in p. 303 that the prebend of Chiswick is *left* to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, instead of *leased*.

The sense of passages in contracted Latin, and even that of contracted English, is presented as a puzzle to the reader, and sometimes words are entirely altered in sense, as *clericus* to *cliens* in p. 251; and *parish priest* in p. 62 to something very extraordinary; whilst others are wholly unintelligible, as at p. 289.

But what we are as much inclined to blame as anything is the perpetual mis-spelling of names, whether they occur as authors, as Seward (p. 147), Dibdin (p. 268, though right in p. 269), Cary* (p. 364), Tickell (p. 433), and Sir T. Phillipps (p. 460); or ar-

* Of this clever and amiable person, the late Rev. H. F. Cary, the translator of Dante, it may be mentioned (as it is unnoticed by Mr. Faulkner,) that he was for some time Curate and afterwards Lecturer of Chiswick, where he resided in the house formerly inhabited by Hogarth, which he had purchased. Mr. Cary had

tists, as Thom (p. 257), Chantrey and Baily (p. 433); or other names that arise in course of his historical narrative, as Newdigate (pp. 38, 39), Honeywood (p. 39), Cottingham (p. 147), Sturges (p. 181), Copland (pp. 255, 257, though right in p. 192), Soilleux (p. 347), &c. &c. In 247 he speaks of the Duke of Marlborough and Argyle. In p. 465 of "Toliman, third King of Persia" for Solyman the Third. Nay, so lost is he to names and titles, even of his own time, that among his acknowledgments in the Preface he returns thanks to Charles George Young, esq. Garter King of Arms, and Henry Ellis, esq. Principal Librarian of the British Museum, though the former was knighted nearly four years ago, and the latter thirteen. In p. 60 Mr. Nicholas Carlisle, Sec. S.A. is styled G. N. Carlisle, esq.

We have left ourselves entirely without space to cull the *original* profundities and beauties of Mr. Faulkner's book, such as when, with an expression equally decided and guarded, he says,

Fasting not a Christian Duty. By J. C. Knight.—The object of this pamphlet is to show from Scripture that fasting is not a *duty* absolutely enjoined by authority, though it may be beneficially and wisely practised; and the object of the author is rather to vindicate the non-observance of fasting, than to attempt to dissuade from its observance. If any one

been reader and afternoon preacher at Berkeley Chapel, John-street, Berkeley-square, for between two and three years, when he came to be curate at Chiswick, in the last week of April, 1814, and resigned in March, 1816, in consequence of the illness of his only daughter, whom he was desirous of removing to a warmer climate,—an intention which was frustrated by her death, before it could be carried into execution. This loss so greatly affected him, that he did not return to his house at Chiswick until the spring of 1819, soon after which he was appointed afternoon lecturer of the parish, and continued such until the latter end of 1824 or beginning of 1825, when he became assistant minister of the Savoy Chapel in the Strand. These particulars of his personal history may be recorded in addition to the memoir of his literary works given on his death in our number for Oct. 1844, p. 436.

"It is a well known fact, but which has scarcely been adverted to, that all the present towns and villages appear to have existed from the Saxon times."

Or when he informs us that George the Second used to delight in the aspect of Brentford, because it reminded him of his old German towns; or the following relishing morceau on the etymology of Cheesewick:

"There is a tradition, that within the last hundred years a very considerable mart, or *fair for cheese*, was annually held in the field called the Great Downs, nearly opposite the Duke of Devonshire.

Now we assure Mr. Faulkner that it has been more with sorrow than with any pleasure that we have encountered his many lapses in taste, judgment, and attention; but if some of his readers, as some probably will, should turn over his pages merely to amuse themselves at his expense, we think they must still close it with the old exclamation, that, "after all, the *cheese* is best."

think he ought to fast, let him fast. He may doubtless do so innocently, as well as superstitiously; but let him not think it so manifest a duty as to suppose that he who fasts not must of necessity sin against conviction. The tract is carefully written, and well worthy of perusal.

Reasons why we should not Revise the Liturgy; in answer to "Revise the Liturgy," by a Peer. By the Hon. and Rev. S. Best.—We have only to say in regard to this tract, that, whoever the peer is whose work has provoked this reply, it is most judiciously and completely answered.

The Wreck of the Roscommon. By Stephen Prentis.—A poem written in the style and measure of Byron's *Beppo*, and not without some of the cleverness and humour that distinguished the prototype. But we advise the author, in his next production, to choose a subject which admits more variety of description, and more gaiety of sentiment; for this *long mockery of woe* in the present poem is too often painful; and further, let him dismiss all recollection of his predecessor's writings, and trust to his own native strength; and, lastly, he must review his own poem, not with the indulgent eye of a parent, but

with the severity and strictness of a critic, before he commits it to the press. If he will have courage to follow our advice in these matters, we have little doubt but that he will give to the public what will be received well by them, and do honour to his own genius. In the present poem we like the little pathetic touches the best, and much prefer them to

The captain, who was known to be a thorough
Good sailor, though at times too bold he was,
Was none of those that, giving way to sorrow,
Sit down and wring their hands, and cry
Alas!

But, like Mordante, Earl of Peterborough,
Was regular at once, and busy as
A London landlord with his drunken waiters,
Or Sir S. Hood among the alligators, &c.

Edric the Saxon; a Tragedy in three Acts.—Whenever we wish to get a good idea of a tragedy, and have not time to go regularly through it, we always turn to the *conclusion*, for there is the essence of the whole concentrated. Accordingly, in this we find, The guards approaching Sir Egbert, who hurls them back with superhuman strength—

Off, slaves! No Norman steel shall stain my breast;

Thus I defy ye all! thus balk your fury!

Drawing a dagger, stabs himself. He then addresses the dagger,

Dear Saxon friend! come, free my captive soul!
Thus! Thus!

He is about to plunge it a second time in his heart, when Edith rushes in with a wild scream, and receives the stroke.

Oh! hold him! hold him! Father, stay thy hand!

SIR EGBERT.

Oh, God! Thy blood is on me, Edith!

EDITH.

Oh! may that blood efface the spot of shame!
De—ar fa—ther!—Oh! [*Dies.*]

SIR EGBERT.

Off! off! In life or death we part not!—Oh!

Then Lord Hugh whispers in the king's ear, and soon after the curtain drops. We do not at all know who the author of this play is: we have heard the publisher himself surmised. It would make an excellent amateur tragedy for Messrs. Dickens and Foster; and the former gentleman would have a good opportunity of retaliating on his blood-thirsty adversary in his last encounter.

Observations on the present State of our National Defences. By Lord Viscount Ranelagh.—The object of this very judicious little tract is to show in what a

different situation Great Britain is, as regards her security from invasion, since the invention of steam navigation, from what she previously was; and in consequence the author urges on the Government the necessity of guarding our coasts by fortifications, numerous war-steamers, and a larger supply of artillery. The next war will assuredly be a war of *invasion*; and how comparatively easy that now is, or rather will be, to the French, who, from their great fortified war garrison at Paris, can in a few hours transmit a hundred thousand soldiers to Brest, and, in a few hours more, land them on our coasts,—Lord Ranelagh shows, we must say, to our conviction. There is one point, however, among his propositions, which we feel assured will not turn out, as he seems to think, successfully, and form an element of our strength in case of foreign attack. We mean the arming of our peasantry. Alas! what patriotism they have once had, when they were "bold," and their "country's pride," has long been fled; and they would be a most doubtful and dangerous auxiliary to rely on. The *union house*, and not a French battery, would be their point of attack; and the utmost we could hope from them would be, a peaceable and passive neutrality.

The English Church not a Schism, &c. By Rev. W. B. Baxter, A.M.—Although it is not in our power to give any analytic sketch of the subjects discussed or alluded to in this pamphlet, yet we may express our concurrence in its doctrines, and our approbation of the discretion, judgment, and temper in which it is written. We allude first to the author's sentiments regarding the Church of Rome, and the assumed supremacy of the Pope, and to the feelings with which he regards her: "It is one thing to perceive that a sister has yielded to temptation, and lament her fall. It is another to join a spiteful and irreverent crew, blinded with party feeling, and drunk with self-conceit, in making songs upon her." The observations on the theology of Dr. Arnold and Mr. B. White, commencing at p. 37, are well worthy of attention, as are also the judgments passed by the author on the system and views of the evangelical party in the church,—of the *Liverpool* branch of it,—and of Mr. Baptist Noel, in his monstrous tract on Unity. As a just and sound exposition of the principles of our Protestant-Catholic Church, clear at once from Romish superstition and from evangelical latitudinarianism, we are sure that the above tract may be read and considered with advantage; and it must also be added, that the subject, though it often turns on points of belief,

need be offered for its production in an English form, even to that class of readers who are the most rigid condemners of the present French school of romance. So far it is true, that it is not so monstrous as Victor Hugo's *volcanic* ejections, nor so profligate as the trash of some of his contemporaries; but it is a poor fiction, an idle, unnatural invention; and "unnatural, improbable, and impossible" might be written on every chapter. Fancy a Cumberland squire having a rich *gold mine* on his estate, only known to himself and his daughter, working it with his own hands, sending the produce to a banker at Whitehaven, and spending incredible sums in the neighbourhood, without any one knowing where his source of wealth arose; such is *Margaret*!

The Words of a Believer. By the Abbé de la Mennais. 16mo. pp. 119.—A translation of the *Paroles d'un Croyant*, which made so much noise about twelve

years ago. We select two specimens:—1. The Abbé remarks of our Saviour, that "He did not choose hangmen as his apostles," (p. 77.) a truth, which we do not remember to have seen so plainly urged before. 2. He makes Satan the author of "Passive Obedience." (p. 100.) There are many striking observations in the book; it is a mixture of honey and vinegar.

Liesli, a Swiss Tale, from the German of Clauren.—Heinrich and Blanca, or the Three Brothers. Post 8vo. pp. 62.—We are growing old for reading works of fiction, so as to do justice to them; at least our taste for hermits, &c. is gone; and as we have no competent readers of fiction at hand to give us *his or her* report we shall merely say, that this is one of the numbers of Mr. Burns's "Fireside Library," which is already well known as a series of similar works.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 1. The two annual prizes of £25 each, left by the Rev. Robert Smith, D.D. Master of Trinity college, to two commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, were adjudged to

1. Hensley, Lewis (*Senior Wrangler*) Trinity college.
2. Sandeman, Archibald (*equal as 3rd Wrangler*) Queen's college.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 29. At a special general meeting, a motion by Mr. Jerdan, which had been adopted and recommended by the Council, was considered and confirmed, to repeal certain bye-laws of the society, and from the beginning of the present year to fix the fee of admission at three guineas, and the annual subscription at two guineas, instead of five guineas for the former and three for the latter, which had subsisted since 1826, elder members paying only two guineas per annum. This was recommended, on the grounds of equalisation and expediency: and the fitness of the time for the measure was pointed out, when by coming into the receipt of the late Dr. Richards' legacy of 5000*l.*, the interest of which is directed to be expended in publishing ancient and valuable inedited mss., the society will have it in its power to continue the presentation of unique works to every one of its members, thus admitted

at a moderate cost. It was anticipated that a boon of this literary interest would have a great effect in recruiting the body with able coadjutors and lovers of literature. After some observations from the seconder, Mr. W. Tooke, the Rev. Dr. Spry, Mr. Clissold, Mr. Hallam, and others, the necessary resolutions were put and carried unanimously.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BELGIUM.

By a new organization of the Royal Society of Belgium, it has become a "Royal Academy of Sciences, Literature, and the Fine Arts." The Class of Letters, at a recent meeting, elected twelve of its distant members:—in England, Mr. Hallam and Sir Henry Ellis; in France, MM. Mignet, Guizot, and Arthur Dinaux; in Germany, Heeren, Warnkenig, and Ranke; in Holland, M. Van Limburg Branwere; in Denmark, M. Rafn; in Italy, Signor Gioberti; in Spain, Don Miguel Salva and Don Ramon de la Sagra. The Class of the Fine Arts has elected more than one half of the fifty foreign members to which the sections are severally limited. In the division of Painting—Landseer of London; Horace Vernet, Ary Scheffer, and Paul Delaroche, at Paris; Cornelius, at Berlin; and Kaubach, at Munich. In Sculpture,—Macdonald, in London; Schadow and Rauch, at Berlin; Pradier, Rude, and Ramey, at Paris. In Architecture—Prof. Donaldson, our coun-

tryman; Fontaine, at Paris; Von Klenze, at Munich. In Engraving—Wyon, of London; the Baron Desnoyers, MM. Forster and Barre the elder, in Paris. In Music—Rossini, at Bologna; Meyerbeer, at Berlin; Auber and Spontini, in Paris; Daussoigne-Méhul, Director of the Conservatory, at Liège. For the departments of the Sciences and Letters in their relation to the Fine Arts—Bock, at Brussels; Passavant and Dr. David, at Frankfort.

The first Class of the same Institute (the Scientific) has offered a prize, to consist of a gold medal, value 500 florins, and be awarded, if it shall have been earned, in 1847, on a subject of which the programme is published as follows:—"It is ascertained, by the researches of philosophers, that the comet discovered at Rome, by M. de Vico, on the 22nd of August, 1844, is remarkable for the shortness of its revolution around the sun. The Class demands, then, a new determination of the elements of its elliptic orbit, based on all the trustworthy observations hitherto made upon that star—and on a calculation of the perturbations to which its motion is subjected. It requires a determination, as close as the existing state of science permits, of the elliptical elements of the comet's orbit for its next appearance, with an ephemeris constructed upon those elements. And it further requires to have a decision, if possible, as to whether any apparitions of the same comet have been observed in former times."

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 12. At the annual meeting of the Astronomical Society, the following gentlemen were elected as Officers and Council for the ensuing year:—*President*, Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N.—*Vice-Presidents*, S. H. Christie, esq., B. Donkin, esq., T. Galloway, esq., Rev. R. Main.—*Treasurer*, G. Bishop, esq.—*Secretaries*, W. Rutherford, esq., Rev. R. Sheepshanks.—*Foreign Secretary*, Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Bart.—*Council*, G. B. Airy, esq., Astronomer Royal, S. M. Drach, esq., Rev. G. Fisher, J. R. Hind, esq., M. J. Johnson, esq., J. Lee, esq., A. De Morgan, esq., E. Riddle, esq., W. Simms, esq., Lieut. W. S. Stratford, R.N.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 20. The Annual General Meeting was held, Sir John Rennie, President, in the chair, when the following officers and council were elected:—Sir John Rennie, *President*; W. Cubitt, J. Field, J. M. Rendel, and J. Simpson, *Vice Presidents*; I. K. Brunel, B. Cubitt, J. Locke, J. Miller, W. C. Mylne, R. Stephenson, J. Taylor, J. F. Bateman,

Sir J. Macneill, and T. Sopwith, Members; Lieut.-Col. Colquhoun and S. M. Peto, Associates. The Annual Report announced the position of the Institution to be flourishing in every respect.

Telford medals were presented to Messrs. P. C. Delagarde and G. Edwards; and premiums of books to Messrs. Vulliamy, Bodmer, and Redman for papers read last year at the meetings. On the subject of premiums, the council have resolved, That, in future, no individual's premiums should be placed on the lists of the Institution, unless the capital from which the income is derived be vested in the trustees of the Institution in the same manner as the Telford Fund. It was, however, recommended to the succeeding council that, in future, stated and proportionate sums should be contributed by the several members of council, to be offered as council premiums for adequately rewarding meritorious papers which have been read at the meetings.

Memoirs were given of the deceased members, Mr. Atkinson and Lieut. E. N. Kendall, R.N.

On presenting the Annual Report, the council explained the intention in proposing modifications of the existing bye-laws. From the statement, it appears that the present bye-laws are based upon a code of regulations framed when the Charter was granted, and by these the Institution has been governed since 1828. The great progress, however, made by the profession of engineering demanded certain modifications, which have been made, from time to time, by the council, but always within the meaning of the actual laws. These they now seek to incorporate in the code of laws, in order that all the members may be cognizant of them. It is proposed that the Members should form the first class, the Associates the second, and the Graduates the third class—the latter being assimilated to the student-class of other societies. The Associates are raised to the second class on account of their acknowledged value in the society, and the efficient aid at all times given by them in every step tending to the advancement of the profession. Since the formation of the society only two Presidents, Mr. Telford and Mr. Walker, have filled the chair; the former for fourteen, and the latter for ten years: under them the Institution made rapid strides, but this increase of importance brought with it the necessity for an alteration in its constitution. The extension of the body; the introduction into it of many members qualified in every respect to fill the chair with credit to themselves and benefit to the society, rendered a change of Presi-

dents inevitable. Last session, Sir John Rennie was elected. It was now proposed that the President should be changed every two years, in order to secure a rotation of the office among the members, and render the attainment of the post an object of ambition and an incentive to industry and perseverance among the younger

members of the profession. Some opposition was expressed to these views of the council, which, however, appeared to meet the wishes of the majority; and the council announced their intention of presenting the proposed modifications for the discussion of a special meeting of members summoned for January 27th.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 15. W. Tite, esq. V. P. in the chair.

The chairman read an elaborate notice of the proceedings taken in building the original Exchange, by Sir Thomas Gresham, and the Exchange built after the great fire in 1666, as derived from the records of the Corporation of London and the Mercers' Company. Mr. Tite also gave an interesting account of the antiquities discovered in preparing for the foundations of the present building, and exhibited a number of them. When the workmen began to destroy the foundations of the west wall of the merchants' area of the Old Exchange, it was found that that wall was placed partly on some remains of Roman building, evidently undisturbed, and these remains apparently rested on the native gravel. The Roman work was a wall and a sort of pedestal, which crossed the ground obliquely from the south-west to the north-east, the pedestal being stuccoed and moulded, and having the mouldings painted with an ornament. Where the Roman work ceased to afford a foundation for the walls of the Exchange, oak piles had been driven in, and sleepers laid on the heads of those piles. The substratum, however, in this latter case, was a black mud; and upon proceeding further, it was found that the Roman work itself, as well as the wall, had been founded on a very large pit, or pond, irregular in its shape, but about 50 ft. in length from north to south, 34 ft. from east to west, and 13 ft. in depth below the bottom of the concrete, being in fact sunk through the gravel right down to the clay. This pit was filled with hardened mud, in which were immense quantities of bones of sheep, much broken, with a few of the bones and horns of stags, very numerous fragments of the red Roman pottery, commonly called Samian ware, pieces of glass and glass vessels, broken lamps, some sandals and other articles of leather, and all the usual rubbish that might accumulate in a pond left to fill up in a course of years.

Of the contents of this spot some account was shortly after published by Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. in the *Archæologia*. Amidst the mass were about fifteen copper coins; two of them of the Emperor Vespasian, the remainder of the Emperor Domitian; besides several copper, iron, and wooden styles, used for writing on waxen tablets, together with one or two of the tablets themselves, one of which is perfect; and a strigil, used in the Roman baths, of mixed metal, and in good preservation.

Jan. 12. E. H. Kendall, esq. V. P. in the chair. A letter from Athens, addressed by George Knowles, esq. to Professor Donaldson, was read. It described the works lately effected there by the *Archæological Society of Athens*, an ample account of which, to the summer of 1844, was inserted in our Magazine for August, 1844, p. 191. The rubbish which encumbered the portico of the Erechtheum in the shape of a powder magazine has since been cleared away. On the south side of the Parthenon, the society has removed the fallen fragments, and in doing so has shown the foundation wall to the depth of about ten feet. In the course of this work, two pieces of sculpture, forming part of the sacred procession, which was round the cella, were turned up. A considerable part of the wall of the cella has been rebuilt, and most of the fragments in the interior of the Temple have been removed. There are evident traces of Doric columns, with marks of their flutings, &c., visible on the floor of the interior. The diameter of these columns has been 3 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and on both sides it is clear there have been nine, counting from the east end, at which there is the remnant of a pilaster, the breadth of the diameter of the columns. The Temple of Victory has also had the attention of the society, and it is now restored, as far as possible, with the sculptured frieze, &c. At present, the labours of the society are directed to clearing away the rubbish on the north side of the

Propylæa. In different parts of the Acropolis several remains of walls, &c., have been discovered, probably of earlier temples.

Mr. Britton then read a very interesting paper "On the design, construction, and architectural characteristics of the collegiate chapel at Roslyn, Scotland;" illustrated by a number of excellent drawings. Roslyn is a few miles south of Edinburgh, and the chapel has been always supposed to have been founded by William de St. Clair, in the 15th century.

After tracing the history of the building, Mr. Britton described its several parts, and pointed out peculiarities apparent, such as the singular character of the details, the varieties of arches, the crypt-like chamber connected with it at the east end, &c. A story was current, chiefly spread by Sir Walter Scott, that ten barons of the family were buried in the chapel or the crypt, but Mr. Burn had disproved it by causing an excavation, three feet wide, to be made from one end of the chapel to the other in the centre, and another in each aisle, all of them down to the foundation; others also in the crypt, but nothing was found. Mr. Fowler suggested (and the terms of the tradition bear him out) that the coffins were placed in the crypt above ground, and were carried off when the chapel was desecrated.—Mr. Donaldson was anxious to hear the style of the building accounted for. With extraordinary richness of detail, there was great want of purity. In England, there was no Gothic building whereof the details were impure.—Mr. Godwin said it was difficult to account for the debased character of the details, without ascribing the building to a more recent date than that always given to it.—Mr. Billings mentioned, that a series of figures, similar to the "Dance of Death," had been recently discovered on one of the flat arches in the aisles.

Jan. 26. J. B. Papworth, esq. V.P. A letter was read from Herr Zanth (honorary and corresponding member of the Institute), at Stuttgart, descriptive of a Casino, now nearly completed from his designs and under his superintendence, for the King of Wirtemberg. The structure—named after the royal owner, "Wilhelma,"—is of stone, in the Moresque style, the courses of the masonry being coloured white, yellow, and red violet, and covered with copper, partly gilt. It is situated in a winter garden, in the midst of four conservatories, with porticoes, steps, terraces, and parterres;—it consists of a vestibule, an Oriental court, with a fountain, a picture-gallery, a divan, a saloon, an eating-room and

appurtenances, a sleeping and dressing-room, and a bath with an arched roof, decorated with pendants. The conservatories and porticoes are of cast iron, very slender, and richly ornamented;—in the same taste, the conservatories are divided into two aisles, containing various rare flowers, and about against two pavilions, surmounted by glazed octangular cupolas, for tropical plants;—the entire extent is about 350 feet; at the end of the conservatories the porticoes commence, which form the inclosure of a flower-garden, for the private use of the king.

Mr. C. Fowler, Fellow, on presenting some plans and designs relative to the proposed Thames Embankment and railway street, read a paper on the projected lines of Railway in the metropolis about to be submitted to Parliament. Mr. Fowler stated that he was indebted for most of the details to Mr. Austin, the engineer (Hon. Secretary to the Metropolitan Improvement Society), who had been at considerable pains to prepare a plan of the whole of those lines for which the deposits had been completed. He need scarcely say, that there had been a number of other schemes, which had not survived the fatal effects of the panic; of those that remained, it appeared from the plan that *there were twenty-one different lines*, comprising 100 miles of proposed railway, within a circle of five miles from St. Paul's. The spaces scheduled for termini within a circle of fourteen miles of St. Paul's, together with that necessary for the construction of so much of the lines, constitute an area of little short of 200 acres, being equal to that portion of London extending from High-street, White-chapel, to St. Paul's Cathedral, included between Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, the Poultry, and Cheapside, on the north, and the river Thames on the south; nearly equal to one-third of the City, and little less than one-half of that devastated by the conflagration of 1666. On a moderate calculation, it would involve the destruction of between 9,000 and 10,000 houses, and cause an expenditure, for the purchase of property alone, of about fifteen millions sterling. Mr. Fowler stated, that a memorial on the subject had been forwarded to the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests by the Metropolitan Improvement Society, suggesting that the Metropolitan Improvement Commission should take the subject into their consideration at an early period; and observed that it behoves not only all professional men, but all who desire to see a right direction given to this extraordinary movement, to assist in promoting the same, in order that this branch of railway

communication may be dealt with separately and distinctly, so that a comprehensive and systematic plan may result from what at present is a heap of confusion, arising from the fact that each line has been separately laid down, without reference to, or the knowledge of, what is proposed by any other. Mr. Fowler alluded to the new principle of railway streets, and to the double object that the Thames Embankment and Railway Junction Company had in view in adopting it, namely, that of carrying out a great public improvement in conjunction with the extension of railway communication; likewise that, in the event of Government acceding to a separate and distinct consideration of metropolitan lines, an opportunity was at present afforded which could never again occur, of

effecting the improvement of this great metropolis, as to salubrity, convenience, and splendour, without, probably, any sacrifice on the part of the Government. Mr. Fowler adverted to his design for carrying a railway over London-bridge, as one of the means proposed to connect the lines now terminated at the south end of the bridge with that projected through the City from Hungerford-market to the Blackwall line. This was proposed to be effected by the addition of arcades; covering the footways with iron framework, extended over the carriage-way to carry the rails: the former of these additions had been projected by him in one of the designs submitted to the House of Commons, when the reconstruction of the bridge was under consideration.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 29. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V. P. in the chair.

John Comport, Esq. of Rochester, was elected a Fellow. Lord Albert Conyngham sent for exhibition some earthen vases of singular grotesque forms, brought from South America. Some vessels, somewhat similar in fashion, are to be seen in the Museum of Economic Geology, in Craig's Court, where the formation of a series of examples illustrative of fictile manufactures has been commenced.

Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A. made a communication supplementary to the account of the monument of Robert Hailum, Bishop of Salisbury, at Constance, printed in the last part of the *Archæologia*.

The first portion of a communication from Sir Harris Nicolas, on a subject of much interest, was then read, being "An Inquiry into the origin of the device of the triple plume of ostrich feathers and the mottoes used by the Black Prince, which are to be seen amongst the ornaments of his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral." The ostrich feathers, now peculiarly appropriated to the Prince of Wales, were formerly used as a badge or device by various branches of the royal family, both of the houses of York and Lancaster; their origin is still questionable. The received notion, that they were assumed in consequence of an incident which occurred at Cressy, is founded on no authority.

Feb. 5. T. Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

chair. The reading of Sir H. Nicolas's paper was continued.

Mr. Whincopp of Woodbridge, Suffolk, exhibited a number of drawings of early and medieval antiquities discovered in the neighbourhood of Colchester.

Feb. 12. H. Hallam, esq. V. P.

Nathaniel Gould, esq. of Tavistock-square was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A., communicated three inedited letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, and three of Oliver Cromwell, copied from the originals in the archives of the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, at Paris. The former relate to the movements and designs of the exiled family between the period of the disastrous battle of Worcester and the elevation of Cromwell to the protectorate. As Mr. Wright observed, the reason why all their attempts at invasion failed (for these letters prove that Charles II. was preparing for another expedition to Scotland) was the connexion between Cromwell and Cardinal Mazarin, to whom the three letters of Cromwell were addressed. The earliest was a complimentary letter—the first apparently which Cromwell wrote to Mazarin, and dated the year before the protectorate: it is alluded to in some of the published correspondence of the time, but was not known to be in existence. The second is Cromwell's reply to Mazarin's congratulations on his being made protector; and the third, written in Latin, relates to the sending away of Mazarin's agent, who had been implicated in a royalist plot.

members of the Institute in these meetings, and the want of sufficient room at the apartments of the Society to accommodate the number of persons who are desirous of attending, the next of these *conversazioni* would be held at the Institution of Civil Engineers, 25, Great George-street, Westminster.

A subsidiary society has been established at Norwich, under the presidency of the Bishop of Norwich, to be called The Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Its books and antiquities are provisionally deposited in the Norwich Museum.

ANTIQUITIES OF LEWES PRIORY.

The discovery of a pit full of human bones, in the course of the continued excavations among the ruins of this ancient monastery, has called forth another letter* of Mr. Blaauw, addressed to the *Sussex Express*, and to which we gladly give a more extended circulation.—

"Sir,—Allow me to make a few remarks upon the remarkable deposit of bones noticed in your paper of last week. It occupied about eleven feet in depth of the lower part of a circular pit, about nine feet in diameter, and seventeen feet deep, cut out of the solid chalk. The railway labourers removed from it twelve cubic yards of bones, mixed with earth, resulting from the decomposition of the bodies, and one small spur was found among them. It was observed that the bones were all of full-grown persons, and it is evident that they had been buried at one time, and that a distant one, for the upper half of the pit, having been left void by the gradual decay and sinking of the bodies, had been again employed by the monks for the purpose of burial, and some simple entombments within rubble walls of chalk were found above the mass of bones, similar to many others in the adjacent ground. Under what circumstances so many persons were buried in this pit, must of course remain open to conjecture. From the fetid and sickening odor which the workmen experienced on first disturbing them, some unrecorded plague may have caused its victims to be thus buried, but, there being no bones of young people, would contradict this supposition, as well as that of its being a sort of charnel house. The more general opinion refers these remains to the slaughter at the battle of Lewes, in 1264. The number so slain has been stated at various numbers, from 20,000, to the more probable one of 2,700, mentioned by the monk who wrote the *Lewes Annals*.

* See the substance of his former communications in our Nov. magazine, p. 580.

The corpses were, of course, stripped of all arms or clothing, previous to their removal from the field of battle, as is the universal practice of camp-followers; but there is not space for even the smallest number within this pit, and many large heaps of dead have been found upon the field of battle, at various times. In a manuscript of the King's library (13 C. VI.), it is said, that "the dead, according to the testimony of the monks, who buried their bodies, were six hundred." The pit would certainly not contain more than this number, if so many; and it is clear that the monks must have made a selection from the slain. It is also possible, however, that these may be the remains of the gallant band of unskilled *Sussex* peasants whom the Prior John de Cherlewe hastily gathered together, and led against the French invaders, in 1377, when they landed at Rottingdean. With the prior were two knights, John de Fallesly, and Thomas de Cheney, who shared his imprisonment. The former, at his death, in 1392, bequeathed his body to be buried "on the left hand of the image of St. Pancras, in the Priory." The family of the latter had been benefactors to the Convent, Brighton being one of their donations to it. According to Walsingham, 100 men perished in this skirmish with the French; but Froissart says, that 200 were slain, and, perhaps, that number would best correspond to the size of the pit. The patriot Prior lived a prosperous gentleman some 20 years after this event, and may have rejoiced that the companions of his exploit were buried within the precincts of his Priory. The slight form of the spur found, does not accord with the more solid fashion of the 14th century.

A few carved stones, some broken tiles, fragments of painted glass, and several yards of leaden pipes, are all the remnants of the noble structure of this Priory now left to the detection of the railway picks and spades.

Well, indeed, might Henry the Eighth's commissioner praise the destructive energies of the seventeen Londoners whom he brought to pull down the Priory of Lewes, as "men exercised much better than other men we find in the country." "Ten of them heweth the walls," and effectively did their work. Perhaps inclination, as well as skill, was wanting among the *Sussex* labourers to make them less adroit in destroying the principal ornament of Lewes. Two of the strong iron wedges employed in breaking down the walls have been found among the ruins, well beaten and hammered about,—the rude, corroded emblems of a mighty change, surviving all

the finer works of art once on the spot. The excavations have lately assumed a very interesting character. By following out the traces of foundations eastward from the paved apartment (perhaps a vestry), found six weeks ago, there now appear the outlines of several semicircles, which seem to denote the chapels surrounding the east end of the great church, so long sought for in vain. It is to be hoped that the liberality of the public will authorise the continuance of these researches before the opportunity passes away for ever; but it ought to be known that the necessary expenses attending them have already encroached much upon the small fund subscribed for the reinterment of Gundrada and William de Warenne, the railway company not having borne any part of the expense."

CHRISTIAN SEPULCHRES IN AFRICA.

A remarkable cavern has been discovered near Guelma, in Africa. It is formed in an immense calcareous rock, and has but one entrance, which is to the northward. It descends to a depth of 400 metres (the metre is about a yard) below the surface of the earth by an inclined plane, the extreme length being 1,200 metres. It is furnished with stalactites of a thousand different forms, and the passage is impeded by huge blocks of stone, which have detached themselves from the vault. But that which contributes most to the interest of this immense cavern is the Latin inscriptions which are carved near the entrance, and which belong to the early ages of Christianity. Most of them are illegible; however, among them may be very distinctly deciphered the name "Donatus." No doubt the first Christians of Africa took refuge in this place during the periods of persecution. The Arabs relate the most absurd legends about it, and none of them ever venture in, dreading to be seized by the guardian genius who is supposed to dwell there. However, the French who explored it, succeeded in persuading the Sheikh Deradj-Ben-Kerad to accompany them, previous to which not a soul is supposed to have disturbed the silence of it for many centuries.

On the 13th Feb. was discovered, in about the centre of the eastern end of the church and back of the high altar, the greater portion of the effigy of a Knight Crusader. The head and feet are missing.

The figure is sculptured out of Parbeck marble, and represents the deceased in ring mail, and from what remains of the right leg, the legs appear to have been crossed. The right hand is on the breast. The courses of the rings run lengthwise. The ring mail is well cut, and parts of it are in a good state of preservation, both hauberk and surcoat fall below the knees, the former was painted a rich brown, the latter of ultramarine, and the sword belt in vermillion. The shield is broken off, as well as the lower part of the sword. The effigy is similar in character to one in the Temple church, which is supposed to have been that of Robert de Ros, who died in 1227.

At Bruges, on digging in a garden, once the site of a convent of Dominicans, an immense vault has been discovered at twelve feet below the surface, containing thirty-two niches wrought in its walls, in seventeen of which were coffins. These have been opened, and found to inclose the bodies of monks, in more or less preservation. One of the coffins is bordered with ornaments carved in iron, and surmounted by a cross of bronze gilt. The body within had the head severed from the trunk, but wearing yet the bishop's mitre. The episcopal ring was on the skeleton finger, and the bony hands, folded on the breast, held a magnificent cross. This is supposed to be the corpse of Bishop Jean Blaesbek, who was condemned to death at Bois-le-Duc for political crimes under the Gueux, and whose remains were, it is known, given up to the Benedictines of that town.

Two heads of Ninevite sculpture, from Mosul, presented by M. Botta, the French Consul, to Sir Stratford Canning, and by him presented to Sir R. Peel, have been forwarded for examination to the British Museum. In the design and general treatment there is much that reminds us of Egyptian sculpture; and the type of the features seems that of a cognate race. The fashion of the hair resembles that of the Persian sculptures at Persepolis, and the ears are ornamented with large massive earrings in the form of a T. The treatment of the lower part of the face is very peculiar; and the lips wear the same set smile which is observable in the archaic Greek sculpture. The hair has been stained with blue and red colour.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

HANOVER.

The HEREDITARY CROWN PRINCE OF HANOVER was baptized on the 4th Feb. in the royal palace at Hanover, according to the rites of the Lutheran Church, by the names of Ernest Augustus William Adolphus George Frederick. The sponsors are the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia of England, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Duchess Louisa of Wurtemberg, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Altenburg. The King appeared immediately after at an open window, when the young Prince was shown to the crowd, which greeted him with long-continued cheers.

INDIA.

The intrigues and manoeuvres which have so long prevailed in Lahore, have lately assumed a very serious shape. The Sikh troops having determined to invade the British territory on the 19th of November, formed themselves into four divisions; the first to march to Kussoor, opposite to Ferozepore; the second to Hurruck Goozur; the third to Phuloor, opposite Loodiana; and the fourth to a spot in front of Roopoor. The two armies, the Sikh and the British, were thus opposed to each other on the banks of the Sutlej. On the 18th December, the advanced guard of the British was attacked by the Sikh troops. The enemy was repulsed, and driven back 3 miles with the loss of 17 pieces of cannon. This affair occurred at Moodkee, a place about 22 miles to the north-east of Ferozepore. The next day the British troops advanced towards Ferozepore, and having opened a communication with Sir John Littler, who commanded at that post, and having been joined by his troops, attacked the enemy's entrenched position at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st. The first line of the entrenchments was carried; and early on the 22nd the second line was attacked, and all the enemy's defences were, in half-an-hour, taken in reverse, and the guns captured. In the afternoon, the enemy advanced, but were again repulsed, and they with-

drew to Sultankhanwalla, about ten miles from Ferozepore. Within 30 hours the British stormed an entrenched camp, fought a general action, and sustained two considerable combats with the enemy. Within four days it dislodged 60,000 Sikh soldiers, supported by 150 cannon, 108 of which the enemy acknowledge to have lost, and 91 are in our possession. Upwards of 93 cannon have been captured; and the British occupied the enemy's camp. The slaughter was very great. Sir Henry Hardinge, the Governor-General, nobly offered his services to the Commander-in-Chief, to act as second in command. Of course, they were with much pleasure accepted. Consequently, the right wing was led by Sir Hugh Gough, and the left by Sir Henry Hardinge.

At Afghanistan, Dost Mahomed has resolved to declare himself king. His son, the notorious Akhbar Khan, was at Cabul, employed in digging for secreted treasures.

CIRCASSIA.

The forts on the left wing of the Russian line, in the Caucasus, were, on Dec. 20, surprised by the mountaineers. The Russian garrison, consisting of from 800 to 1,200 men, was cut to pieces, or made prisoners; the loss of the mountaineers was also very considerable. A large quantity of arms and ammunition fell into the power of the victors.

ALGERIA.

The French General Levasseur having succeeded in desolating and depopulating various districts in the neighbourhood of Constantine, and having carried all the positions of the Kabyles, was retiring on the 2d of January, when the weather suddenly changed, and snow covered the ground to a considerable depth. After a succession of disasters, the men dying on the route, with cold, hunger, and fatigue, a portion of the army at last arrived at Setif, upwards of 400 men being missing. Abdel-Kader, with 2,000 horsemen, afterwards fell upon that place "like a thunderbolt." In his march from Boghar to Fom Quad-el-Djenan, he had made

razzias upon all the tribes which had not submitted to his authority.—The Minister of War has presented a bill demanding extraordinary credits to the amount of twenty-five millions and a half of francs for the colony of Algeria. For several years past the Government has fixed the number of troops employed in the French possessions in Africa at 60,000 men; but notwithstanding all the efforts used to bring the army within that number, events have occurred which rendered it hitherto impossible. This has obliged the cabinet to apply annually for large supplementary grants, and the present disturbed state of the country renders it impossible to reduce the army. The effective troops in Algeria, on the 31st Dec. 1845, amounted to 95,381 men, besides the native troops, and it is intended that the same strength shall be kept up during 1846. The expense would be nineteen millions and a half, besides the expense of the purchase and transport of 1,500 horses and 1,500 mules, which had been lost in the recent campaigns, over and above the number calculated in the budget, and the establishment of hospitals and stations in the colony. He also required an addition of 200,000 francs to the secret service money, as more than ordinary care and precautions were necessary. All the expenses would amount to 25,272,566 francs.

BUENOS AYRES.

The batteries of General Rosas, President, in the Parana, about 150 miles beyond Monte Video, were destroyed on Nov. 20, by the combined fleets of England and France. During the action a gun-brig of the enemy was blown up, and

Captain Hope manned his boats, and cut away the chains, cables, and 24 vessels comprising the boom, under a heavy fire of musketry, thus allowing the steamers to pass and take the fort in reverse. 3000 cavalry with lances surrounded the batteries, and forced the gunners to remain at their posts. The French commander, Capt. Trehouart, then landed his troops and took the highest fort; and Capt. Hotham, in like manner, with 325 took the lowest fort—the enemy immediately abandoning his position. The enemy lost 120 negro gunners, and 400 whites, and about the same number wounded. The French lost 18 killed, and 70 wounded. The English, 10 killed, and 25 wounded. Lieut. Brickland, Mr. G. Andrews, and Lieut. Doyle, were killed.

MEXICO.

Another revolution has taken place in this empire, the troops of San Louis Potosi having raised the standard of revolt and declared against the existing government, in favour of General Paredes, who was, on the 1st of January, within five or six leagues of Mexico, and expected to enter next day. Tampico pronounced for him on the 21st, and Vera Cruz on the 23rd. Jalapa and Puebla, with all Mexico, were expected to follow, the capital having done the same on the 30th Dec., at two A.M. The movement, as yet, has been entirely military, the civil authorities quietly giving in wherever the troops pronounced. General Paredes will be required to assume the reins of government until a congress can be called to decide upon a new constitution. War against Texas is one of the principal points.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LANCASHIRE.

Dec. 15. The railways between the towns of Sheffield and Manchester were this day opened throughout. The great obstacle—the tunnel which pierces the chain of hills between Lancashire and Yorkshire—was this day formally opened. It has cost 200,000*l.*, and has taken seven years in execution. It is three miles and twenty yards in length.

NORFOLK.

The Church of St. Julian, *Norwich*, the east wall of which fell in April last (see vol. XXIII. p. 640), and of which some descriptive particulars were given in our August number (vol. XXIV. p. 181)

has since received considerable repairs and restorations. Like most churches of Norman date, it is built of rough flint with stone dressings; the whole of the common plastering that partially covered the walls has now been removed, and the gable has been rebuilt of the same materials as the church, with white brick quoins, and flat Norman buttresses. From an ornamented stone course, which crosses the gable, rises a window of Norman style, ornamented by columns, and the chevron and billet mouldings. Between the window-head and the apex of the gable is a small circular panel, containing the date of its erection. Norman skew-tables are built into the bottom course of the gable, and support the flat coping above, which is sur-

mounted by a handsome cross. The roof, formerly thatched, has been substantially repaired and slated. The windows of the church and chancel have been unstopped, and restored with much care; also the Norman doorway, and the doorways of the north porch. A vestry has been erected opposite the north entrance, inclosing the Norman doorway, which hitherto had been buried in soil to a great depth.

The interior presents a pleasing appearance, especially when compared with what it was before, the whole of the high pewing having been removed, and low pew-framing erected instead. The old reading-desk and pulpit have given place to a new open reading-desk of Norman pattern, on the north side of the chancel arch, whilst the old pulpit has been altered and placed on the south side. The font has also been restored. The east window is filled with stained glass, by Mr. Grant of Cossey, the offering of Mr. Baxter and his friends. The subject in the centre is a figure of Jesus Christ, seated on a rainbow, with the earth under his feet; his right hand upraised in blessing, and in his left a book open, with this inscription:

ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ ΤΟ ΦΩΣ ΤΟΥ ΚΟΣΜΟΥ.

Between the aureole which surrounds the Saviour and the chevron border of the window are the emblems of the four Evangelists; between which, at the top of the window, is the Divine Hand, and below the holy Dove. Under the window is a screen framing, extending the whole width of the chancel, forming a reredos of seven panels, which are thus filled; in the centre, upon an ultramarine ground sprinkled with gold stars, is a floriated cross in gold and crimson, with the inscription,—“HE WAS WOUNDED FOR OUR TRANSGRESSIONS.”

In the two adjoining panels upon a plain ultramarine ground, within medallions, are the monograms *ih̄s.* and *x̄ps.* in gold and crimson. Below these are carved quatrefoils, with shields, on which, upon a white ground, are the emblems of the twelve Apostles, in gold, edged with green. In the four extreme panels are the Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, in old English characters, with illuminated capitals, on a vellum ground. The wall above the screen is covered with a painted diaper, formed of the monogram *ih̄s.* and a rose, geometrically arranged in white on a dark ground. This was done from tracings made from the original diaper exposed by the workmen in scraping the walls. On the walls of the church and chancel suitable texts have been inscribed, some of which have been restored from tracings made during the progress of the work. The different compartments

of the boarded ceiling of the chancel have been painted a vellum colour with a vermillion border; the ribs and bosses painted from ancient designs. The compartments adjoining the east gable have been adorned with the monograms *ih̄s.* and *x̄ps.* in cable borders, in different colours, with a rose sprig at each corner of the compartments.

SURREY.

Feb. 7. Clapham Grammar School Chapel was opened by the Bishop of Winchester. This chapel was erected, with the approbation of the bishop of the diocese and the rector of the parish, chiefly for the accommodation of the pupils at the Clapham Grammar School, on account of the crowded state of the other churches in the parish. It is built in the early English style of architecture, and contains seats for about 250 persons. Its dimensions are 50 ft. by 20 ft. wide, and 35 ft. high. Over the communion-table are three painted windows, presented by the pupils. The subject of the centre window is the Apostle John, the chapel itself being called St. John, after St. John's college, Cambridge. There are painted windows also on each side of the chapel, representing the martyrs, Bishops Cranmer and Ridley, each having an appropriate superscription. The communion plate and books have been presented by gentlemen who were educated at the school. The wood-work of the interior is stained deal, having every appearance of oak, and the whole arrangement is precisely the same as in college chapels.

WILTSHIRE.

There have lately been erected in *Warminster*, through the unceasing exertions of the vicar, the Rev. A. Fane, aided by the contributions of the friends of the Church, commodious school-rooms, for the boys educated on the national system, together with a house for the master, and a room to be used for religious and school-committee meetings, &c. The architect is Mr. Wyatt, of London, and the appearance of the frontage is very picturesque. The cost of erection is nearly 2,000*l.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A new church at *Malvern Link* has been consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester, in the presence of the Earl and Countess Somers and family, the Earl and Countess Beauchamp, and many of the local gentry. The site was given by Earl Somers, with a donation of 500*l.* towards the endowment; the font by the Countess; and a service of communion plate by the Countess Beauchamp.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

SHERIFFS APPOINTED FOR 1846.

Beds.—W. Stuart, of Aldenham Priory, esq.
 Berks.—W. Stephens, of Prospect-hill, esq.
 Buckingham.—Sir William Robert Clayton, of
 Harleyford House, Bart.
 Cambridge and Huntingdon.—Sir Charles
 Wager Watson, of West Wrating, Bart.
 Cumberland.—Joseph Pocklington Senhouse,
 of Barrow House and Nether Hall, Esq.
 Cheshire.—J. H. S. Barry, of Marbury Hall, esq.
 Cornw.—C. H. T. Hawkins, of Trewithen, esq.
 Derby.—Sir R. E. Wilnot, of Osmaston, Bart.
 Devon.—Sir W. P. Carew, of Hacombe, Bart.
 Dorsetshire.—Charles Porcher, of Cliffe House,
 Tintleton, esq.
 Durham.—Ralph Steph. Pemberton, of Barnes,
 and of Usworth House, esq.
 Essex.—John Clarmont Whiteman, of the
 Grove, Thoydon Garmon, Epping, esq.
 Glouc.—George Bengough, of Newland, esq.
 Heref.—J. F. Vaughan, of Court-hill, esq.
 Herts.—Felix Calvert, Hunsdon House, esq.
 Kent.—W. O. Hammond, of St. Alban's, esq.
 Lanc.—W. S. Standish, of Daxbury Park, esq.
 Leic.—Wm. Ann Pochin, of Barkby, esq.
 Linc.—J. B. Stanhope, of Revesby Abbey, esq.
 Monm.—T. Prothero, of Malpas Court, esq.
 Norfolk.—Hon. C. S. Cowper, of Sandringham.
 Northampt.—A. A. Young, Oringbury, esq.
 Northumb.—C. W. Orde, of Nunykirk, esq.
 Notts.—Francis Hall, of Park Hall, esq.
 Oxf.—Mortimer Ricardo, of Kiddington, esq.
 Rutland.—John Gilson, of Wing, esq.
 Salop.—R. H. Kinchant, of Park Hall, esq.
 Somerset.—R. M. King, Pyral Hall, esq.
 Stafford.—John Levett, of Wichnor, esq.
 Southampton.—John Beardmore, of Uplands,
 Fareham, esq.
 Suffolk.—Sir R. S. Adair, of Flixton, Bart.
 Surrey.—Charles M'Niven, of Perrysfield, Ox-
 ted, esq.
 Sussex.—W. T. Mitford, of Pittbill, esq.
 Warw.—C. T. Warde, of Clopton House, esq.
 Wilts.—Visc. Folkestone, of Longford Castle.
 Worcester.—William Hemming, of Fox Ly-
 diate House, esq.
 York.—James Walker, of Sandhutton, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—J. L. H. Lewis, of Henllys, esq.
 Brecon.—Morgan Morgan, of Bodwriglad, esq.
 Carnarvon.—C. H. Evans, of Bontnewydd, esq.
 Carmarth.—Sir J. Mansel, of Llanspahan, Bart.
 Cardigan.—James Davies, of Trefechan, esq.
 Denbigh.—B. W. Wynne, of Garthwin, esq.
 Flint.—S. H. Thompson, of Bryncoch, esq.
 Glamorgan.—R. Franklen, of Clementson, esq.
 Montgomery.—John Foulkes, of Carno, esq.
 Merion.—Sir R. W. Vaughan, Nannau, Bart.
 Pembroke.—J. H. Harries, of Trevaccoon, esq.
 Radnor.—Thomas Prickard, of Dderw, esq.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 27. John Job Rawlinson, esq. barrister-
 at-law, John Parkinson, esq., and Nathan
 Wetherell, Robert Hart, and John Bell, esqrs.
 barristers, to be Assistant Enclosure Com-
 missioners.

Jan. 22. Royal West Middlesex Militia,
 Major Charles Ramsden to be Lieut.-Colonel;
 Sir John Gibbons, Bart. to be Major.

Jan. 27. Royal Perthshire Militia, Major J.
 Gardiner (late of the 82d Regt.) to be Major.

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Jan. 28. Royal South Lincoln Militia, Capt.
 G. E. Welby to be Major.

Jan. 29. Second West York Militia, Major
 C. J. Brandling to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt.
 J. S. Crompton to be Major.

Jan. 30. George Frederick Street, esq. to be
 Puisne Judge of New Brunswick; William
 Wright, esq. to be Advocate-General, and
 William Boyd Kinnear, esq. Solicitor-General
 for that province.—Samuel Turner Fearon,
 esq. to be Registrar-General and Collector of
 Chinese Revenue for the island of Hong Kong.
 —2d Dragoon Guards, Major William Camp-
 bell to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Power
 Le Poer Trench to be Major.—4th Light Dra-
 goons, Major William Paribby to be Lieut.-Col.;
 Capt. Lord George A. F. Paget to be Major.

Jan. 31. Lord Glenlyon to be one of the
 Lords in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty,
 vice the Earl of Hardwicke.

Feb. 2. Edward Walter Bonham, esq. to be
 Consul at Calais; Norman Pringle, esq. to be
 Consul at Stockholm.

Feb. 4. Royal London Militia, J. B. Home,
 esq. late Capt. 6th Royal Regt. to be Major.—
 Joseph Gibson Gordon, esq. to be Provost
 Marshal for the Virgin Islands.

Feb. 6. Ceylon Rifle Regiment, Lieut.-Col.
 H. Simmonds, from the St. Helena Regiment,
 to be Lieut.-Colonel.—St. Helena Regiment,
 Lieut.-Col. J. Ross to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal
 Engineers, Major-Gen. E. W. Durnford to be
 Colonel Commandant.—West Kent Militia,
 Capt. T. G. Monypenny to be Major; Capt. T.
 T. Hodges to be Major.

Feb. 8. The Marquess of Abercorn, K.G. to
 be Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince
 Albert.—Herefordshire Militia, Sir J. J. Wal-
 sham, Bart. to be Major.—Dorsetshire Militia,
 G. T. Jacob, esq. to be Colonel.—West Suffolk
 Militia, the Earl of Euston to be Colonel.

Feb. 9. Durham Militia, Sir William Eden,
 Bart. to be Major.

Feb. 11. Knighted, Roderick Impey Murchi-
 son, Knight of the first class of the Imperial
 Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, &c. Fellow of
 the Royal Society, V.P.G.S. and R. Geogr. S.
 Member of the Imp. Academy of Sciences of
 St. Petersburg, Corresponding Member of the
 Institute of France, Hon. Member of the Royal
 Society of Edinburgh, and of the Royal Irish
 Academy, &c. &c.; and Doctor John Richard-
 son, R.N., F.R.S. Medical Inspector of Hos-
 pitals and Fleets.—North York Militia, the
 Duke of Leeds to be Colonel.

Feb. 12. Dorsetshire Yeomanry Cavalry, the
 Earl of Ilchester to be Lt.-Col. Commandant;
 Lord Rivers to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 13. Col. H. R. Ferguson and Frances-
 Juliana his wife, only surviving sister to the late
 Sir H. P. Davie, Bart. to take the name of Davie
 after Ferguson.—The sisters of the Earl of
 Portarlington to have the titles and precedence
 to which they would have been entitled in case
 their father, the late Captain Henry Dawson
 Damer, had survived his brother the late
 Earl.—Sir Chas. Augustus FitzRoy, Knt. to be
 Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of New
 South Wales.—Clarence Thomas Wyld, esq.
 to be Clerk of the Peace at Swellendam, in the
 Cape of Good Hope.—Walter Harding, esq. to
 be Crown Prosecutor for the district of Natal,
 in South Africa.—4th Foot. Gen. Sir T. Brad-
 ford, G.C.B. from 30th Foot, to be Colonel.—
 30th Foot. Major-Gen. George Marquess of

Tweeddale, K.T. to be Colonel.—Brevet Col. the Hon. G. Cathcart, to be Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London.—Brevet. Capt. E. Stephenson, of the 3d Foot, to be Major in the Army.

Feb. 16. The Hon. Henry John Rous, Capt. R.N. to be one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, *vice* Capt. the Hon. W. Gordon.

Feb. 17. The Lady Augusta Cadogan to be Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge.—Erin Variton, esq. and Henry M. Holmes, esq. to Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Feb. 19. The Earl of Lincoln to be one of the Visitors of Maynooth College.

Feb. 24. Sir Charles Augustus FitzRoy, kn't. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of North Australia.

The Earl of Lincoln to be Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart. late Chief Secretary for Ireland, to be Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs.

C. J. Knowles, esq. Q.C. to be Attorney-General of the county palatine of Lancaster.

Henry Martley, esq. Q.C. has been appointed legal adviser to the Irish Government.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commanders.—G. H. Wood, Sir Wm. Wiseman, Bart.

Appointments.—Commanders Douglas Curry to the *Harlequin*, 16; Wm. Heriot Matland to the *Electra*, 18; Philip H. Somerville to the *Wanderer*, 16; George Spry to the *Ferret*, 10.

Coast Guard.—Commanders H. Hope Bingham (1840) to be Inspecting Commander of Wells district; F. C. Syer of the Clifton district.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckingham.—The Marquess of Chandos.

Bute Co.—Hon. J. A. St. Wortley, re-el.

Carlisle.—Timothy O'Brien, esq.

Chichester.—Lord George C. H. G. Lennox.

Dorsetshire.—John Floyer, esq. and Henry Ker Seymour, esq.

Essex.—Hon. Edw. M. L. Mostyn.

Gloucestershire.—Spencer Horatio Walpole, esq.

Newark-upon-Trent.—John Stuart, esq. Q.C.

Nottingham.—George Finch, esq.

Shropshire.—Allan Elliott Lockhart, esq.

Suffolk (East).—Edw. S. Gooch, esq.

Westminster.—Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. G. Baker, to be a Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. D. Coleridge, to be a Preb. of St. Paul's.

Rev. T. Knox, to be Preb. of Tullybrackey, Limerick.

Rev. C. A. Thurlow, to be a Preb. of York.

Rev. Dr. R. W. Jelf, to be Sub-Almoner to Her Majesty.

Rev. H. Almack, Fawley R. Bucks.

Rev. C. W. Bagot, Leigh with Blithfield R. Staff.

Rev. H. Barlow, New District of Pitsmoor and Neespend P.C.

Rev. W. D. M. Bathurst, Stradsett, R. Norf.

Rev. W. Bruce, New District of Wicker P.C.

Rev. R. G. Bryan, New District of Brightside and Grimesthorpe P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. E. Budge, Bratton Clovelly R. Devon.

Rev. C. B. Calley, Hamington V. Wilts.

Rev. E. Cockey, Hockley V. Essex.

Rev. C. B. Dalton, St. Mary's R. Lambeth.

Rev. J. Foley, Wadhurst V. Sussex.

Rev. T. Gale, Godmersham R. Kent.

Rev. G. C. Gorham, St. Just-in-Penwith V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. B. Grant, Oxenhope in Bradford P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. J. Heafield, St. Luke's Bilston P.C. Staff.

Rev. G. Heathcote, Colerne V. Wilts.

Rev. J. G. Hodgson, Croydon V. Surrey.

Rev. J. E. Kenpe, the New Church, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, P.C. London.

Rev. T. King, Malvern Link, P.C. Worc.

Rev. R. B. Kinsman, St. Paul R. Exeter.

Rev. H. Lindsay, Sundridge R. Kent.

Rev. C. M. Long, Bettrington R. Yorkshire.

Rev. A. Lyall, Harbledown R. Kent.

Rev. D. Malcolm, Kingston Deverill R. Wilts.

Rev. A. Martell, Hexton V. Herts.

Rev. G. Maule, Amptill R. Beds.

Rev. G. May, jun. to be Preb. and V. of Lyddington, Wilts.

Rev. J. Mickleburgh, St. Mary's Platt in Wrotham P.C. Kent.

Rev. S. Moon, Holme P.C. Westmoreland.

Rev. F. G. Nash, Diseworth V. Leicestershire.

Rev. T. Peacock, North Tuddenham R. Norfolk.

Rev. W. W. B. Ponsonby, Cauford Magna V. Dorset.

Rev. G. Riggs, Charlton-upon-Otmoor R. Oxfordshire.

Rev. J. C. Robertson, Beaksbourne V. Kent.

Rev. J. H. Samler, Swallowcliffe P.C. Wilts.

Rev. B. C. Sangar, St. Paul's R. Shadwell.

Rev. J. Todd, Holy Trinity, Warrington P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. A. J. Wade, Church of the Holy Trinity P.C. Isle of Wight.

Rev. N. Wade, St. Anne Soho R. London.

Rev. H. T. Walford, Sittingbourne V. Kent.

Rev. J. R. Watson, St. Nicholas R. Warwick.

Rev. S. G. B. White, Stanstead in Wrotham P.C. Kent.

Rev. W. Williams, Battle R. co. Brecon.

Rev. T. Wilson, Moreton Chorbet R. Salop.

Rev. W. M. Wright, Shalford V. Essex.

Rev. J. R. Young, Whitnash R. Warwickshire.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. D. Morton, M.A. to Earl Spencer.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Gooch, to be Second Master to the Wolverhampton Free Grammar School.

Rev. F. Wickham, to be Second Master of Winchester College.

Rev. J. Woolley, M.A. to be Second Master of Bury St. Edmund's School.

Rev. F. Webb, M.A. to be Vice-Principal of Grosvenor College, Bath.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. At Corbalton Hall, co. Meath, the Hon. Mrs. Corbally, a dau.—*23.* At Brittas Castle, Ireland, the wife of Henry Penton, esq. a dau.—*31.* At the Rectory, Thoroton Watlass, the wife of the Rev. Reginald Courtenay, a dau.—Mrs. F. V. Harcourt, a dau.

Jan. 1. In Curzon-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, a son.—At Leytonstone, the wife of Sir Edward N. Buxton, Bart. a son.—*4.* At Truman's Brewery, the wife of T. F. Buxton, esq. a dau.—*5.* At Amptill House, Beds. the Hon. Mrs. Petre, a dau.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, Lady Graham, a dau.—*9.* At Little Sharnlow, Amersham, a dau.—the wife of Colonel W. T. Drake, a son.—*11.* At Florence, the wife of John Mitchell, esq. of Forcett Hall, Yorksh. and Glassel, Kincardinesh. N.B. a dau.—*12.* The Queen of Na-

ples, a prince.—14. The wife of William San-
croft Holmes, esq. Gaudy Hall, Norfolk, a dau.

—20. At New-street, Spring-gardens, the
wife of Dr. Todd, a dau.—21. At Astley Hall,
the wife of Thomas Simcox Lea, esq. High
Sheriff of Worcestersh. a son.—23. At King's
Bromley Manor, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane,
a dau.—24. In Upper Grosvenor-st. the
Countess of Hillsborough, a son and heir.—
25. At Rome, the wife of the Hon. Captain
Frederick Pelham, a dau.—At Lyncombe
Lodge, Lyncombe-vale, the wife of Henry
Ricketts, jun, esq. a dau.—26. At the Rec-
tory, Barnes, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. R.
E. Copleston, a son.—At Bowden Hall, Glou-
cestersh. the wife of C. Brooke Hunt, esq. a
son.—At Eaton-sq. the Lady Rosa Greville, a
dau.—At Gloucester, Mrs. Cleveland Green,
a dau.—28. At Leigh Rectory, the wife of the
Rev. R. Eden, a son.—31. At Siltan, Dorset-
shire, the wife of Albin Martin, esq. a son.

Lately. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Aug-
ustus G. F. Jocelyn, a dau.—At Eardistoun,
Lady Smith, a son.

Feb. 2. The Marchioness of Blandford, a son.
—5. At Botley's Park, the wife of R. Gosling,
esq. a son.—7. At Newtown Anner, the wife
of Ralph Osborne, esq. M.P. a dau.—At
Haresfort, the wife of Algernon Smith Dorrien,
esq. late Capt. 16th Lancers, a son and heir.
—10. Baroness de Moncorvo, a son.—In
Berkeley-sq. the wife of the Hon. R. Boyle, a
son.—11. At Grosvenor-cresc. the Countess
of Clarendon, a son.—13. At Clifton House,
Stratford-on-Avon, the wife of Charles T.
Warde, esq. (High Sheriff for Warwickshire.) a
son.—14. At Conington House, Cambridge-
shire, the wife of W. Westwood Chafy, esq. a
dau.—15. At 8, Grosvenor-pl. the Hon. Mrs.
Charles Lennox Butler, a son.—At Aldbo-
rough Lodge, Yorkshire, the wife of Basil
T. Woodd, esq. a dau.—16. In Hill-street,
Lady Jolliffe, a son.—22. At Okehampton-
terrace, St. Thomas, Devon, the wife of Barnett
Blake, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Free Town, Sierra Leone, the
Rev. J. Smith, minister of Bathurst Church, to
Ann-Christina, eldest dau. of the late Mr.
Richard Morris, surgeon, and niece to Charles
Hoar, esq. of Maidstone.

Nov. 15. At Muspore, Capt. *Spread*, 72d
N.I. to Catherine, second dau. of Lieut.-Col.
Wilkinson, 63rd N.I.

19. At Calcutta, James P. Molloy, esq. of
Sericole, Jessorre, to Louisa-Frances, eldest
dau. of William Brodie, esq. late of South
Malling, Sussex.—At Bangalore, George
Horne, esq. of the King's Hussars, son of Sir
William Horne, to Agnes-Mary, dau. of the
late John Greig, esq.

20. At Bareilly, Brevet Major Francis Evans,
brigade major at the station, to Mary, eldest
dau. of William Eccles, esq. of Eccles-st.
Dublin.

24. At Muttra, Lieut. Edward A. C. D'Ogby,
Horse Art. to Annie-Fraser, second dau. of
Lieut.-Col. Stedman, commanding 1st Light
Cavalry.

26. At Meerut, George Frederick Long, esq.
Capt. 50th Regt. (Queen's Own), to Charlotte-
Irvine, youngest dau. of the late Henry Loftus
Tottenham, esq. of Macmurrrough, co. Wex-
ford, Ireland.

27. At Bishop's College, Henry Southgate
Austin, of Moulmein, to Annie, only dau. of
the Rev. G. C. Jenner, of Berkeley, Glouc.

Dec. 2. At Bombay, Thomas Edward Tan-
ners, esq. to Mary-Catherine, eldest dau. of the
late Theodore D. Hook, esq.

3. William Ritchie, esq. M.A. barrister-at-

law, to Augusta-Charlotte, eldest dau. of the
late Capt. Thomas Trimmer, R.N.

12. At Kandy, Donald D. Graham, esq.
Ceylon Rifle Regt. to Charlotte-Hansford, only
dau. of Capt. Lillie, of the same corps, and
staff officer of that station.

Jan. 1. At Whitechurch, Devon, Benjamin
Sampson, esq. of Tullimaar, to Ann-Eliza
Kempe, eldest dau. of Peter Kempe, esq. Capt.
in the R.L.C. Service, and niece of William
Courtenay, esq. of Walreddon House, Devonsh.

6. At Clifton, Henry Austin Bruce, esq. second
son of John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn St. Ni-
cholas, Glamorgansh. to Annabella, only dau.
of Richard Beadon, esq.—At Cheltenham,
Septimus Davidson, esq. of Weavers' Hall,
London, to Elizabeth-Henrietta, only dau. of
the late Benjamin Philipps, esq. of the Bombay
Medical Board.—At Putney, Robert H. Ter-
rell, esq. solicitor, youngest son of the late
John Terrell, esq. to Annie, dau. of Thomas
Kingsbury, esq. of Putney.—At Bideford,
Henry S. Northcote, esq. eldest son of Sir Staf-
ford H. Northcote, Bart. to Catharine, second
dau. of the late Thomas Robbins, esq.—At
Tunbridge Wells, Thomas Nash, esq. of Lin-
coln Coll. Oxford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the
late Henry C. Verral, esq. of Lewes.—At
Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. James
Landy Brown, M.A. son of the Rev. James
Brown, Rector of St. Andrew's, Norwich, to
Miss Harriet Plummer, of Blandford-pl. Re-
gent's-park.—At Tralee, Ireland, Edward
Chads Hancock, esq. of Fareham, Hants, to
Barbara, second dau. of the late Robert Hutch-
inson Herbert, R.N. of Bruisewater, Killarney.

7. At Dover, George Bradford Elliot, esq.
of Parliament-st. Westminster, to Geraldine-
Frances-D'Aguilar, eldest surviving dau.
of the late Major-Gen. Ford, Royal Eng.—
At Alnwick, Capt. William Shortreed, 1st Royal
European Light Inf. Bengal, to Mary-Juliana,
eldest dau. of John Lambert, esq. of Alowick.
—At West Malling, Gilbert, fourth son of the
late John Wilson, of Wandle-grove, Mitcham,
to Eliza, eldest dau. of George Perfect, esq. of
Malling.—At Brancepeth, the Rev. Charles
Forbes, M.A. of Banbury, to Georgiana-Jane,
third dau. of Col. Mills, of Willington House,
Durham.—At Kennox House, Ayrshire, Ed-
ward Seaton, esq. of Hollybush, to Charlotte-
Fanny-Bing, only child of the late Angus
MacAlester, esq. of Balinakill, Argylesh.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John M. Andrews,
esq. M.D. of the 40th Regt. to Ellen-Grace, dau.
of the late Richard John Brossey, esq.—At
Brighton, George Ford Capeland, esq. to Selina,
youngest dau. of the late George Bacchus, esq.
of Edgbaston, Warwicksh.

8. At Bow, Edward, fourth son of Thomas
William Meeson, esq. of Stratford, Essex, and
of Meeson, Salop, to Mary-Christina, only dau.
of William James Barsham, esq. solicitor, of
Bow-road, and late of Ixworth, Suffolk.—At
St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. C. Campbell, esq.
of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, to
Frances-Maria, eldest dau. of T. A. Stone, esq.
of Curzon-st.—At Heversham, Westmorl.
Capt. Brandreth, Scots Fusilier Guards, to
Jane, eldest dau. of James Gandy, esq. Heaves
Lodge, Westmoreland.—At St. Clear's, Robt.
Spry, youngest son of Robert Stephens Davies,
esq. of Stonehouse, Gloucestersh. to Ellen-
Maria, youngest dau. of Timothy Powell, esq.
of Penycod, Carmarthensh.—At Elnesham,
the Hon. Edward Bennett Wrottesley, youngest
son of the late Lord Wrottesley, to Ellen-Char-
lotte, third dau. of George Rush, esq. of El-
senham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge,
Northamptonsh.—At Walton-le-Dale, in the
parish of Blackburn, Montague Joseph, second
son of William Feilden, of Feniscowles, esq.
M.P. for the borough of Blackburn, to Mary.

Anne, only child of the late Mr. Wm. Valentine, of Cuedale. —At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. J. W. Colenso, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Sarah-Frances, eldest dau. of the late R. J. Banyon, esq. of New Bridge-st. London. —At Edinburgh, James Johnston, esq. of Alva, to Augusta A. Norton, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Fletcher Norton, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer of Scotland. —At Northampton, the Rev. William Kermode, Incumbent of Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, to Jane, fifth dau. of William Bishop, esq. of Shelton Hall, Staffordshire.

12. At Portsea, William, only son of W. Baldock, esq. of the Manor House, Sevenoaks, to Anna-Gibson, eldest dau. of Capt. Agnew, of Tipner, Hants. —At Jarrow, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. William Callendar, B.A. of Cumberland, to Julia Sarah Robinson, of London. —At Ulleston Park, Yorksh. the seat of Lord Stourton, William Vavasour, esq. son of the Hon. Sir Edward Vavasour, Bart. to the Hon. Constantia Clifford, dau. of Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke, Devon.

13. At Woodford, the Rev. Joseph B. Grant, of Oxenhope, Haworth, Yorksh. to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of C. K. Turner, esq. Woodford, Essex. —At Westbury-upon-Trim, the Rev. Thomas Griffiths, Rector of Lymington, Somerset, to Elizabeth, fifth dau. of the late Robert Williams, esq. of Aberbram, Brecon. —At Islington, Ledaunt Redwood, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. Hyde Park-sq. eldest son of George Washington Ledaunt, esq. of the Island of Antigua, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Miles Brathwaite, esq. late of the Island of Barbadoes. —At Horsham, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, M.A. to Etheldred, widow of George Fraser, esq. and second dau. of Christopher Hodgson, esq. —At St. James's, Ratcliff, John Dick Burnaby, esq. of Asfordby, Leic. Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. James Williams, Incumbent of the above place. —At St. Pancras, William Thompson, esq. of Conduit-st. West, Hyde Park, to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Theophilus Moon, esq. of the Audit Office, Somerset House. —At Paddington, Lieut-Col. Vivian, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to Emma-Charlotte, relict of the late Captain H. Gordon, 18th Madras Nat. Inf. and second dau. of James Walsh, esq. of H.M. Customs, Dep.-Lieut. of the Tower Hamlets, and Chairman of the Tower Sessions. —At Deptford, Dr. M. Bain, R.N. to Ellen-Sarah, youngest dau. of George Thomas, esq. Commander of her Majesty's surveying vessel Mastiff. —At Clifton, John Hutton Hill, esq. to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the Rev. Edward Player, and grand-dau. of the late Jas. Sloper, esq. of Bath. —At Rayne, Essex, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, D.D. of Finsbury Chapel, London, to Lydia, dau. of Richard Baynes, esq. of Rayne Lodge. —At the Royal Chapel, in the Tower of London, Robert Mortimer, esq. solicitor, of Barnstable, Devon, to Miss Mary Gertrude Porrett, of the Terrace, in the Tower. —At Islington, Langford Wickham Lediatt Redwood, esq. of Upper Berkeley-st. eldest son of George Washington Lediatt, esq. late of Antigua, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of Miles Brathwaite, esq. R.N.

14. At Stanton, the Rev. Woodward Clarke Redwell, B.A. Vicar of Potton, Bed. to Blanche, the Rev. George Bidwell, M.A. Rector of Suffolk. —At Lewantick, the Rev. Francis John Leadall, Vicar of Landlivery, to Charlotte-Ann, eldest dau. of the late Edwd. Archer, Treaske, Cornwall. —At St. Peter's, Fulham, James Newburgh Strange, third son of the late Sir Thomas Charlotte-Maria, youngest dau. of rge Eyre, esq. of Warrens, Wilts.

—At Kington, Herefordsh. the Rev. Joshua Greaves, B.A. Curate of St. George's, Birmingham, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of Edward Walker, esq. —At Brighton, the Rev. Richard Watts, B.A. Curate of Kimbolton, Hants, to Elizabeth-Anna, eldest dau. of the E. H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby, Leic. —At Shirley, Hants, the Rev. H. Hoare, Curate of Binsted in Alton, eldest son of the Rev. Edward H. Hoare, Vicar of Barkby, Leicestersh. to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Orger, Incumbent of Shirley. —At Hammersmith, the Rev. D. H. Cotes, B.C.L. Curate of Ecclesfield, York, to Georgiannah, second dau. of the late John Gale, esq. surgeon, of Newington, Surrey. —At Brixton, Thomas Cooper, esq. of Brixton Ville, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Morris, esq. of Willow Cottage, Brixton-hill.

17. At Rodwell, the Rev. F. S. Phabyn, M.A. Vicar of Charlton Horethorne, Somerset, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. R. Booth, M.A. Rector of Rodwell, Sussex. —At Paddington, Frederick Edward Chapman, esq. Royal Eng. only son of Richard Chapman, esq. of Gatchell, Somerset, to Ann-Weston, eldest dau. of William Cox, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park, and Cheshunt, Herts.

19. At the Catholic Chapel, Spanish-pl. T. O. Gandolfi, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. Charles Langdale. —At Hull, Clements Good, esq. Danish Consul, to Isabella, dau. of Charles Frost, esq. both of Hull. —At Marylebone Church, Charles F. Dennett, esq. to Susanna, second dau. of L. D. Jaquier, esq. of Baker-st.

20. At Aylesbury, the Rev. Arthur Pearson, Rector of Springfield, Essex, to Mary-Isabella, second dau. of Thomas Tindal, esq. of the former place. —At Barnwell, the Rev. Wm. Whall, Rector of Thurning, Huntingdonsh. to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. M. Boulbee, Rector of Barnwell. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Percival, second son of the late John Smith, esq. of Oundle, to Martha, eldest dau. of George Capron, esq. of Southwick Hall, Northamptonsh. and of Upper Grosvenor-st.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, Chancellor of the diocese of Bath and Wells, to Matilda, second dau. of the late Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Walter Long, eldest son of Walter Long, esq. M.P. of Rood Ashton, Wilts, to Harriet-Averina, only child of the late John Owen Herbert, esq. of Dofforgan, Montgomerysh. —At Marylebone, Capt. Hamilton Fleming, R.N. to Sarah-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Samuel Chambers, esq. of St. John's Wood. —At Westminster, Signor Schiassi di Bologna, to Laura-Eliza, second dau. of the late Richard Gott, esq. of Maize Hill, Greenwich Park.

22. At Donnybrook, De Winton Martin Corry, esq. Straw Hall, Carlow, to Margaret-Lucy, youngest dau. of Matt. Fortescue, esq. Belvidere, Dublin, and grand-dau. of the late Hon. Matthew Fortescue. —At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert Ronald, esq. of Derby, to Mary, relict of Samuel Foyser, esq. of the Elms, Derby. —At Paddington, Frederic Torrens Lyster, esq. 50th or Queen's Own Reg. grandson of the late Lieut.-Gen. Henry Lister, of the Coldstream Guards, to Ellen, second dau. of Edward W. Lake, esq. of Oxford-terr. Hyde Park. —At St. Peter's, Eaton-sq. the Rev. Fras. Simpson, Vicar of Boynton, Yorksh. to Fanny-Selina, dau. of the late Josias Dupre Alexander, esq. of Stone-house, East Kent. —At Portishead, Somerset, Frederick William Holder, son of Frederick Miller Holder, esq. and grandson of the late Charles Bacon, esq. of Moor-park, Surrey, to Frances, third dau. of the late Alexander Ford, esq. of Bristol.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF MODENA.

Jan. 21. Aged 66, Francesco the Fourth, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and of Bohemia, Duke of Modena, Reggio, Mirandola, Massa, and Carrara.

He was the eldest son of the Archduke Ferdinand, Duke of Modena and Briscgau, who died in 1806, by Maria Ricarda Beatrice, Duchess of Massa, and Princess of Carrara, and was born October 6, 1779.

He was restored to the Duchy of Modena, on the dissolution of the Kingdom of Italy, by the treaties of 1814 and 1815; and on the death of his mother, Nov. 14, 1829, the duchies of Massa and Carrara were united to Modena.

He married, June 20, 1812, Maria Beatrice Vittoria Giuseppina, daughter of Vittorio Emanuele, King of Sardinia, and sister of the Empress of Austria. The Duchess died in Sept. 1840, leaving issue the Duchess Maria-Teresa-Beatrice, born July 11, 1817; the Duke Francesco-Ferdinando-Geminiano, his successor, born June 1, 1819; the Duke Ferdinando-Carlo-Vittorio, born July 20, 1821; and the Duchess Maria Beatrice Anna Francesca, born Feb. 13, 1824.

By the Duke's will, his second son, Prince Ferdinand, who is in the Austrian army, receives the estates of Sarvar and Parnau, and 12,000 florins a-year, which sum is to be increased to 50,000 florins at his marriage. The daughters of the Duke are to receive each a million of francs as a wedding portion, with 300,000 francs for a *trousseau*, and an annual sum of 50,000 francs on marriage.

EARL GRANVILLE.

Jan. 8. In Bruton-street, aged 72, the Right Hon. Granville Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville, Viscount Granville of Stone Park, co. Stafford, and Baron Leveson of Stone; a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B.

His Lordship was uncle of the present Duke of Sutherland, being the third and youngest son of Granville, first Marquess of Stafford, and the only son by his third marriage with Lady Susannah Stewart, second daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway. His three sisters of the whole blood were married respectively to the Earl of St. German's, the Duke of Beaufort, and the Earl of Harrowby.

He was born Oct. 12, 1773. He was first returned to Parliament for Lichfield, on the resignation of Thomas Gilbert, esq. in Jan. 1795. Having been rechosen

at the general election of 1796, he resigned himself in Feb. 1799, in order to stand for the county of Stafford, his elder brother Earl Gower being then called up to the House of Peers. He continued to sit for Staffordshire until created a peer in 1815. Mr. Pitt, the great friend of his father, saw the dawning abilities of his young *protégé*, and appears to have fully appreciated his talents. In the recent publication of Lord Malmesbury's correspondence, that nobleman mentions, that in 1797, when the Diana was lost off Calais, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower would have shared the melancholy end of all on board had not Pitt, in spite of his Lordship's urgent request to return to Lisle, detained him. In July 1800, Mr. Pitt appointed his Lordship a Lord of the Treasury, in the room of the Hon. J. T. Townshend; and he retained his seat at the board until Mr. Pitt gave way to Mr. Addington, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in July 1802.

In 1804, Lord Granville Leveson-Gower was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia, at that troublesome period when Napoleon was exerting all his skill to reconcile the Emperor Alexander to the territorial conquests the French army had achieved in Prussia and Austria. On this occasion, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, July 19, 1804. He returned from Russia, having concluded the treaty which he was commissioned to effect in the following year.

In 18— his Lordship was accredited Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Hague.

When Mr. Perceval was shot in the lobby of the House of Commons on the 11th May, 1812, it appeared from the assassin's confession, that the bullet had been intended for Lord Granville Leveson-Gower, in revenge for imputed ill-treatment or neglect which Bellingham had received from his Lordship when in Russia.

By patent, dated July 15, 1815, Lord Granville was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

In 18—, his Lordship went Ambassador to France.

In 1825, he was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and he was invested with the insignia of the order by the King of France, at the Thuilleries, on the 9th of June.

On Earl Grey's advent to power, as Prime Minister, Earl Granville was again

selected to take the post of Ambassador at Paris, and continued to fill that important station at the Court of France until the resignation of Lord Melbourne's Government.

During his embassy at the French Court, he maintained with becoming splendour the proverbial hospitality of this country, and the magnificent *réunions* at the hotel of the Ambassador were esteemed the most attractive in the capital.

By patent dated May 2, 1833, his Lordship received the further titles of Earl Granville, and Baron Leveson of Stone, co. Stafford. It may be here remarked that the representation of the family of Granville was derived to his family through the marriage of Sir William Gower, the Baronet, of Stittenham, in York, with Lady Jane Granville, aunt and coheir of William-Henry third Earl of Bath, and daughter of John Granville, created Earl of Bath on the Restoration, in 1661, in acknowledgment of the loyal services of himself and his father, the gallant Sir Beville Granville, the hero of Lansdown. Grace Lady Cartaret, the sister of Lady Jane Granville, was created Countess Granville in 1714, and the earldom descended to her son and grandson, becoming extinct on the decease of the latter, in 1766.

Lord Granville married, Dec. 24, 1809, Lady Harriet Elizabeth Cavendish, second daughter of William fifth Duke of Devonshire, K.G.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two daughters and three sons, viz. 1. the Right Hon. Susan Georgiana Lady Rivers, married in 1813 to George Lord Rivers, late a Lord in waiting to her Majesty, and has a numerous family; 2. Lady Georgiana Charlotte, married in the same year to George Alexander Fullerton, esq. of Ballintoy Castle, co. Antrim, and of Westwood in Hampshire; 3. the Right Hon. Granville-George, now Earl Granville; 4. the Hon. Granville William Leveson-Gower, who died in 1833, in his 17th year; and 5. the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, born in 1819.

The present Earl was born in 1815, and married in 1841 Lady d'Alberg Acton, daughter of the Duc d'Alberg, and widow of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward d'Alberg Acton, Bart. He was formerly *attaché* to the British Embassy at Paris, and at the time of his father's death was one of the representatives of the city of Lichfield in Parliament.

The will of the late Earl Granville was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, on the 23d of January, by the present Earl, the sole executor. The personal estate was sworn under 160,000*l.*

For his wife, the Countess, a provision is made by the will and marriage settlement to secure for her life 3000*l.* per annum, a legacy of 1000*l.* for immediate requirements, and the selection of such carriages, horses, furniture, books, pictures, and household effects as she may be pleased to have for her absolute use. 6000*l.* is also appointed by the settlement to each of his two daughters, and 12,000*l.* to his younger son, the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, and a legacy of 6000*l.* at the death of his mother the Countess; also certain undivided shares in the Lilleshall Company. All his other shares and interest and property in the said company he leaves under the same trusts and conditions as his real estates—subject to certain payments and charges—the tenant in tail in possession to act as the proprietor, and as if he was the sole absolute owner. His real estate is devised to the present Earl and his issue male; on failure, to his younger son, Edward Frederick Leveson Gower, and his issue male; on failure of male issue, to their daughters; and on failure, to right heirs. There are but few legacies. 500*l.* is left to Mr. G. A. Stewart, and the like sum to his sister, Mrs. Hannah Osborne; and legacies to his servants. The present Earl is appointed residuary legatee. The will is dated Oct. 1841, and three codicils were added last year. His Lordship's remains were interred in the family vault at Stone church, Staffordshire, attended by Earl Granville and the Hon. Frederick Leveson, sons of the deceased; and Lord Rivers and Mr. Fullerton, his sons-in-law.

THE EARL OF BELMORE.

Dec. 24. At Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh, aged 44, the Right Hon. Arthur Lowry Corry, third Earl of Belmore (1797), Viscount Belmore (1789), and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh (1781).

His Lordship was born on the 23rd Dec. 1801, and was the elder son of Somerset second Earl of Belmore, formerly Governor of Jamaica, by his cousin Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Henry-Thomas second Earl of Carrick.

He succeeded to the peerage at the death of his father, April 18, 1841.

His Lordship married May 27, 1834, Emily-Louisa, youngest daughter of the late William Shepherd, esq. of Bradbourne, Kent, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. His successor, Somerset-Richard, now Earl of Belmore, was born on the 9th April, 1835.

LADY RAVENSWORTH.

Maria Susannah, Baroness Ravensworth, (whose recent decease was briefly noticed in Jan. p. 106,) by the death of her eldest sister, in Feb. 1844, became the sole heiress of the extensive landed estates and representative of the ancient and honourable families of the Simpsons and Andersons of Bradley Hall. She has left a numerous issue of seven sons and as many daughters, all of whom she had the peculiar happiness of seeing honourably established in life, and connected by marriage with some of the noblest and most illustrious families of Great Britain.

No fewer than ten of these children surrounded the bed of their dying parent, and administered to her last moments all the consolations of affection and of religion. The recollection of her virtues is inscribed in their hearts, and her example will never be absent from their contemplation.

In a brief memoir of this nature it would be impossible to do justice to the various excellencies in the character of the departed. Of these, affection for her children was principal and predominant,—affection so constant, that it remained ever undiminished by time and distance, yet so expansive, as to extend throughout the long series of her grandchildren, and all her connexions; and she is mourned as a mother by all alike.

Her charities were as boundless as her affections, and though these were for the most part conducted in secret, yet she has left two noble monuments of her goodness and piety in the construction and perpetual endowment of almshouses for the destitute and deserving, both upon the Ravensworth and Easington Estates. She maintained and carefully superintended schools for female education upon these estates and upon her own hereditary property of Bradley Hall. In all cases of distress or misfortune, she was never appealed to in vain.

Her worldly affairs were conducted with such exemplary prudence and with so just an economy, that she failed not to supply the wants of all, and still to possess the means of doing more; for, being blessed with abundance, she felt that wealth in itself is but a snare, unless it be considered as a trust from the Almighty to be devoted to the honour and glory of God, and to the benefit of her fellow creatures. Thus, whilst she herself was most abstemious and self-denying, she multiplied her own resources and enlarged her charities in proportion to her means.

Her natural talents enabled her to acquire various accomplishments which her industry continually improved. She

was conversant with many modern languages, remarkably well informed in matters of history, politics, and general literature, an indefatigable correspondent with her friends and relatives, a passionate admirer and a most liberal patroness of the fine arts, and herself a wonderful proficient in the science of painting and design. Many beautiful pictures executed by her hands remain to posterity as imperishable records of her genius.

Her conversation was amusing and instructive, and being tempered by the spirit of universal charity, was at all times free from the reproach of scandal. She was hospitable, cheerful, and easy of access; ever ready to sympathize with the afflicted, while she found her greatest enjoyment in the happiness of others.

Finally, she endured the pains of sickness and the approach of death with admirable patience and entire resignation to the Divine will. During her last hours of consciousness, she summoned her husband and her children to her presence, gave them her last blessing in the tenderest terms, and then, having received the Holy Sacrament, awaited the final consummation with calmness and serenity, at peace with God, and in perfect charity with all mankind.

The remains of Lady Ravensworth were committed to the tomb on the 1st Dec. in the parish church of Lamesley, near Ravensworth Castle.

The hearse was followed by seven mourning coaches, containing:—

First.—Lady Hardwicke, Lady Barrington, Lady Williamson, and the Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P.

Second.—The Hon. Mrs. Thomas Liddell, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, the Hon. Mrs. G. Liddell, and the Hon. Thomas Liddell.

Third.—The Hon. Robert Liddell, the Hon. Augustus Liddell, the Hon. Adolphus Liddell, and the Earl of Hardwicke.

Fourth.—Lord Barrington, Mr. Trotter, Sir Hedworth Williamson, and Captain Bloomfield.

Fifth.—The Earl of Mulgrave, Mr. Bowes, Rev. H. G. Liddell, and Mr. Henry Liddell.

Sixth.—The Rev. the Vicar of Newcastle, Dr. Headlam, and Mr. Stevenson, the medical attendant of the family.

Seventh.—Mr. Nicholas Wood and Mr. Wheatley.

About twenty private carriages and nearly a hundred horsemen followed.

The Marquess of Londonderry and Lord Adolphus Vane joined the procession at the church.

Lord Ravensworth was unable to attend, and the Hon. George Liddell remained with his Lordship in the castle.

he was one of the set of youthful writers which, under the conduct of Canning, united to produce the *Microcosm*. In Ellis's *Specimens of English Poetry* is a production of this gentleman, which is thus noticed by Sir James Mackintosh in his *Cabinet History of England*: "A translation made by a schoolboy in the eighteenth century, into the English of the fourteenth century, of this Anglo-Saxon poem of the tenth century, on the battle of Brunanburgh, is a double imitation, unmatched, perhaps, in literary history, in which the writer gave an earnest of that faculty of catching the peculiar genius and preserving the characteristic manner of his original, which, though the specimens of it be too few, places him alone among English translators." Scott also invariably spoke of this production as something more than a mere curiosity, as an admirable rendering from one language into another, thought for thought and word for word,* and yet without a slavish servility. "I have only met," he says, "in my researches into these matters, with one poem, which, if it had been produced as ancient, could not have been detected on internal evidence.† It is the War-Song on the Victory at Brunanburgh, translated from Anglo-Saxon into Anglo-Norman, by the Right Honourable John Hookham Frere." (See Ellis's *Specimens*, i. p. 14.)

Mr. Frere was some time a fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of West Looe in Nov. 1796, and continued one of its representatives until the dissolution in 1802. In 1799 he succeeded Mr. Canning as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In Oct. 1800 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal; from whence, on the 6th Sept. 1802, he was removed to Spain, and he continued at Madrid in the two following years, and was then succeeded by his brother Mr. Bartholemew Frere.

He was sworn a privy councillor Jan. 14, 1805. In 1807 he was sent ambassador to Prussia, and in 1808 he again went to Madrid, where in the following year, in acknowledgment of his zealous

services, the Junta conferred upon him the Castilian title of Marquis de la Union, which the Prince Regent allowed him to accept. In 1809 Mr. Frere endeavoured to persuade Sir John Moore to suspend his hasty retreat, a circumstance which gave great offence to the General. He was replaced in the same year by the Marquess Wellesley.

Mr. Frere married, Sept. 12, 1816, Elizabeth-Jemima dowager Countess of Erroll, widow of George fourteenth Earl of Erroll, daughter of Joseph Blake, esq. of Ardfry, co. Galway, and sister to the first Lord Wallcourt. Her Ladyship died at Malta on the 17th Jan. 1831.

Mr. Frere was seized with a fit of apoplexy when at dinner on the day before his death. The event caused a great sensation throughout the island of Malta, where he had resided for some years, such as must be highly flattering to his numerous friends, as proving the more than esteem in which he was held. He was proverbially charitable, and unostentatiously so. The poor have experienced a loss which is irreparable; and many dependants on his bounty, moving formerly in better circumstances, will have to deplore the loss of a kind-hearted friend, a pious man, and a true Christian. By his loss a pension of 1,700*l.* a year reverts to Government.

His remains were interred in the upper burial ground, Horian, where his wife and daughter are mouldering to decay. Lord Hamilton Chichester, who married a niece of the Countess of Erroll, superintended the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Frere was an admirable scholar and a person of great and various talents. Many of his clever and witty sayings are still current in society. His literary productions, however, were fugitive, and are to be sought for chiefly in the works of his friends. He was one of the chief contributors to the poetry of the *Anti-jacobin Review*, 1800. *The Rovers*, or *Double Arrangement*, p. 16, and p. 180, was his; and the first part of the *Loves of the Triangles*, p. 103, and others, in conjunction with Mr. Canning.

Of his other compositions, one of the most remarkable was the "Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work, by William and Robert Whistlecraft, of Stowmarket, in Suffolk, Hemp and Collar Makers, intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table!"—the precursor and original of Byron's *Beppo* and *Don Juan*. "I have written," says Byron, "a poem of eighty-four octave stanzas, in or after the excellent manner of Mr. Whistlecraft, whom I take

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* This is not the case at all. The original has 144 lines, the translation only 66.—*Edit.*

† Yet Scott failed to detect the modern authorship of the ballad on the fray at Featherstonhaugh, part of which he introduced into his *Marmion*: see our review of the memoir of Robert Surtees, esq. in our vol. XIII. pp. 9—11.—*Edit.*

to be Mr. Frere." "Whistlecraft" has long been out of print. There are humour and wit and a light playful strain of versification about it, but the *style* is the staple of the book. It was Mr. Frere's intention to go on with his "Monks and Giants;" but the *imitations* of it disgusted him, and he relinquished it.

Mr. Frere translated *three* (Birds—Knights—Acharnians) of the Plays of Aristophanes. They were printed in 4to at Malta, and sent to England, where a title-page was printed for them, and the book was sold.

He also printed some translations from Theognis, and made a kind of biography of the writer very ingeniously from his Poem. This work was reviewed in the Quarterly Review, No. CXLIV. It was called "Theognis Restitutus."

There is a Greek Translation by Mr. Frere of a Poem of Gesner's, in W. Herbert's Miscellaneous Poems, Part iii. p. 83. Some Latin Poems by him will be found in the "Musæ Etonenses," edited by Mr. Herbert; and in Southey's "History of Spain," vol. v. p. 109, are some Latin hexameters by him on L'Albuquerque.

A spirited translation of a Spanish poem on the Cid by Mr. Frere, is in Mr. Southey's "History of the Cid," 4to.; and there are several smaller poems by him, some of which have appeared in newspapers, and others are in manuscript, as his Lines on Canning, and on Lord Nelson's death.

SIR WILLIAM FOULIS, BART.

Nov. 7. In Grosvenor-place, aged 55, Sir William Foulis, the eighth Bart. of Ingleby Manor, co. York (1619).

Sir William was the eldest son of Sir William Foulis, the seventh Baronet, by Anne, second daughter of Edmond Turnor, esq., of Panton, Lincolnshire.

He succeeded to the title on the 5th Sept. 1802, on the death of his father. He was deservedly respected by his tenantry in Yorkshire, and his bounty to the poor was very extensive.

He married, May 11, 1825, Mary Jane, second daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Ross, of Balnagowan, co. Ross, Bart. by Lady Mary Fitzgerald, eldest sister of the present Duke of Leinster; but by that lady, who it is believed survives him, he had issue only a daughter, Mary, born in 1826.

The title and estates have devolved on his brother, now Sir Henry Foulis.

SIR WILLIAM WAKE, BART.

Jan. 28. At Courteen hall, Northamptonshire, in his 78th year, Sir William Wake, the 9th Bart. of that place (1621),

a deputy lieutenant of Northamptonshire, and D.C.L.

He was the eldest son of Sir William the eighth Baronet, by Mary, only daughter and heiress of Richard Fenton, of Banke Top, Yorkshire, esq. and was born on the 5th of April 1768. He succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his father, in Oct. 1785.

He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1789.

Very early in life he possessed himself of an excellent pack of harriers, which for considerably more than forty years contributed with increasing repute to the pleasure and recreation of the neighbourhood of Northampton. On the disposal of his harriers, which took place on the introduction of the Birmingham railway through a part of the Courteenhall estate, Sir William turned his attention more exclusively to the improvement of his lands, and to a system of judicious farming and grazing, in which he succeeded so well as to gain the first prize for each class of fat oxen annually exhibited at the Agricultural Cattle Show. In his politics Sir William was of the old Whig school, and he had the happiness and satisfaction of nominating, on nine or ten successive occasions, the late excellent Earl Spencer, then Lord Althorp, with whom from early life he had lived on terms of the most sincere and personal friendship, as candidate for the representation of the county of Northampton. In his general intercourse with the world, Sir William was a well-judging, polite, and kind-hearted man, entirely without disguise. In his domestic character, as the kind master of a very large household, and the beloved father of a family, his real worth could best be appreciated. No person ever more closely identified his own happiness with that of his family than he did. A more kind-hearted man, or one more esteemed through a long life by his friends, or in whose drollery and good humour, especially in the days of his merry harriers, those friends more truly delighted, never existed. In dress he was somewhat singular, but it was the singularity of the gentleman, and of one that, as in his politics, declined changing his coat with the mere fashion of the day.

Sir William Wake was twice married: first in 1790, to Mary, only daughter of Francis Sitwell, esq. of Reinshaw, Derbyshire, and sister to Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.; and secondly, in 1793, to Jenny, daughter of Vice-Admiral James Gambier, uncle to Lord Gambier. By the former lady he had issue one son, now Sir Charles Wake. By his second lady he had issue

three sons and seven daughters, viz. 1. Louisa, who died unmarried in 1810; 2. William, who died in 1815; 3. Drury, who died in 1818; 4. Mary, who died in 1825; 5. the Rev. John William Wake, who died in 1829; 6. Jane-Sophia; 7. Emma, who died in 1812; 8. Emily-Georgiana; 9. Cecilia, and 10. Charlotte-Joan.

The present Baronet was born in 1791, and married, first, in 1815, his cousin Mary-Alice, eldest daughter of the late Sir Sitwell Sitwell, Bart.; and, secondly, in 1822, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Crawford Tait, esq. of Harrieston, N. B. By the latter he has issue.

SIR HUMPHREY P. DAVIE, BART.

Jan. 12. At Creedy Park, Sandford, Devonshire, aged 71, Sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, the tenth Bart. (1641).

The family of Davy has flourished in various branches in the county of Devon, and that branch seated at Creedy were descended from John Davie, three times mayor of Exeter in the reign of Elizabeth, and who, during his first mayoralty, in 1584, entertained in his house Don Antonio, the exiled King of Portugal.

Sir Humphrey was the fourth and youngest son of Sir John the seventh Bart, by Catharine, daughter of John Stokes, of Rill, co. Devon, esq. He succeeded to the title on the decease of his nephew Sir John the ninth Baronet, who died unmarried Sept. 18, 1824.

Sir Humphrey was also unmarried, and, as he was the last heir male of the family, the title of Baronet has become extinct with him; his estates devolving to his only surviving sister Frances-Juliana, who, with her husband Col. Henry Robert Ferguson, of Wilton Crescent, takes the name and arms of Davie. Sir Humphrey was a kind landlord and a good neighbour; his hospitality was unbounded—his munificence limited only by his means—and throughout a long and useful, but unostentatious, career he lived for others, rather than for himself. To the poor of the parish of Sandford his loss will be irreparable.

SIR JOHN CHETWODE, BART.

Dec. 17. At his residence at Bognor, Sussex, in his 82nd year, Sir John Chetwode, the fourth Bart. of Oakeley, Staffordshire (1700), M.P. for Buckingham.

He was born May 11, 1764, the only surviving child of Sir John the third Baronet, by Dorothy, third daughter and coheirress of Thomas Brentland, of Thornecliffe, co. Chester, esq.

On the death of his father, May 1779, he succeeded to the baronetcy, and to extensive estates in the counties of Stafford, Chester, and Buckingham.

At the general election of 1837 he was supported by the Conservatives as a candidate for the borough of Buckingham, but was unsuccessful, the poll terminating as follows:—

Sir T. F. Fremantle, Bart. . . 236

Sir Harry Verney, Bart. . . 157

Sir John Chetwode, Bart. . . 138

At the last general election in 1841 he was returned for the same borough without a contest, on the resignation of Sir Harry Verney.

Sir John Chetwode married, Oct. 16, 1735, Lady Henrietta Grey, eldest daughter of George-Henry fifth Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and by her ladyship, who died July 12, 1826, he had issue seven sons and seven daughters: 1. Henrietta-Dorothy, married in 1808 to Sir John Fenton Fletcher-Boughey, Bart. and was mother of the present Sir Thomas F. F. Boughey-Fletcher, Bart.; 2. Anna-Maria, married in 1811 to the Rev. Richard Farrer, Rector of Ashley and Vicar of Fawsley, Northamptonshire; 3. Sir John Chetwode, who has succeeded to the title; 4. The Rev. George Chetwode, Rector of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, who married in 1818 Charlotte-Anne, daughter of Moreton Wallhouse, esq. and sister to Lord Hatherston, and was left a widower in 1837, with issue; 5. Charles; 6. The Rev. Henry Chetwode, Perpetual Curate of Nether Whitley, Cheshire, who died in 1843, aged forty-five; 7. Richard, a Major in the 4th Foot; 8. Philip, Lieut. R.N.; 9. Frederick, Lieut. 24th Foot; 10. Elizabeth; 11. Louisa; 12. Charlotte; 13. Sophia; 14. Caroline, who died in 1837.

After the death of Lady Henrietta, Sir John Chetwode married secondly, in 1827, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bristow, esq.

The present Baronet was born in 1788; he married, in 1821, Miss Ludford, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Newdigate Ludford, esq. of Ansley Hall, Warwickshire, and, on entering on that gentleman's property, in 1826, he assumed, by sign manual, the names of Newdigate Ludford before his own.

SIR STEPHEN EDWARD MAY, KNT.

Oct. 28. At Bath, aged 64, Sir Stephen Edward May, Knt.; a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the co. Antrim.

Sir Stephen was the son of Sir Edward May, Bart. whose daughter Anna is the dowager Marchioness of Donegall. He was returned to Parliament for Belfast on the death of Sir Edward May, in Nov. 1814.

He was appointed Collector of Customs at Belfast in April, 1816, and

knighted by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on that occasion.

Sir Stephen May married in 1820, the daughter of the Rev. Brinsley Nixon, Rector of Clonard, co. Meath.

SIR LAWRENCE JONES, BART.

Nov. 7. Murdered by brigands, on the road from Macri to Smyrna, Sir Lawrence Jones, the second Baronet, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk (1831).

He was born Jan 10, 1817, the eldest son of the late Major-General Sir John Thomas Jones, K.C.B. (of whom a memoir was given in our vol. XIX. p. 428) by Catharine-Maria, daughter of Effingham Lawrence, of New York, and formerly of London. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, Feb. 26, 1843.

The circumstances of the death of Sir Lawrence Jones were as follow:—"On the 6th Nov. at two o'clock in the afternoon, he, with Captain Twopenny, left Macri for Smyrna. They were accompanied by a Greek dragoman of the name of Nicoli, and also three conductors. On the night of the same day they all slept at Karghi, and the next day, at twelve o'clock, they found themselves at the foot of the mountain called Khassila-Bel, where they stopped to breakfast. During this repast one of the conductors observed to the dragoman, that two or three Zhybeeks were at a distance in front, but as he in a short time lost sight of them, the travellers were undisturbed, and their route was continued. But they had not proceeded more than six miles on their journey, when they were suddenly assailed by a warm fire of musketry from behind one of the rocks of the mountain. Sir Lawrence Jones fell dead, as well as the Greek Nicoli, by this fatal discharge; Captain Twopenny was also grievously wounded. The robbers, without the least fear of being recognized, approached and began to take possession of everything which they could lay their hands upon. Captain Twopenny miraculously escaped from being despatched. One of the brigands had already pointed a pistol to his chest, when another turned the aim of the pistol, and it went off in a different direction. Having remained for about an hour-and-a-half upon the field of the murder, the robbers departed. Captain Twopenny, aided by his conductor, with difficulty remounted his horse. It was not until twelve hours' ride of fatigue that he arrived at Macri, weltering in his blood, which was running from his numerous wounds. On his arrival at Macri, his first care was to look after the body of his companion, which was brought to Macri on the 9th, as well as that of Nicoli; both of them were buried in the Greek chapel."

Sir Lawrence Jones is succeeded in the baronetcy by his next brother, now Sir Willoughby Jones.

SIR JOSEPH BARRINGTON, BART.

Jan. . . At Limerick, aged 81, Sir Joseph Barrington, Bart.

His family is supposed to have been derived from the family of Barrington of Essex, and has been settled for some generations in Limerick. He was born Feb. 21, 1764, the only son of Matthew Barrington, esq. of that city, by Jane, daughter of John Canter, of Ballyvara.

In conjunction with his sons, Mr. Joseph Barrington founded the hospital and infirmary at Limerick, which has their name, and which was incorporated by Act of Parliament, 11 Geo. IV.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 30, 1831.

He married, in 1787, Mary, daughter of Daniel Baggott, esq., of Limerick; and had issue eight sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Matthew, his successor; 2. Michael, who died young; 3. Daniel Barrington, esq., Clerk of the Crown for the county of Limerick; who married, in 1829, Anne, daughter of Richard Williams, of Drumcondra Castle, co. Dublin, esq., and has issue; 4. Honoria, married, in 1827, to Thomas Lloyd, esq., of Limerick, and died in 1828; 5. Croker, Lieut. R.N.; 6 and 7. Benjamin and Benjamin, who both died young; 8. Joseph, who died in 1833, in his 30th year; 9. Samuel, a barrister-at-law; 10. Jane; and 11. Mary Anne, who died in 1829.

The present Baronet is Crown Solicitor for Munster. He was born in 1788, and married in 1814, Charlotte, daughter of William Hartigan, esq., of Dublin, by whom he has a numerous family.

SIR JAMES R. CARNAC, BART.

Feb. 4. At Rockliffe, near Lymington, Hampshire, after some months' severe illness, aged 61, Sir James Rivett Carnac, of Derby, Bart.

He was the son of James Rivett, esq. of the East India Company's civil service, who, in 1801, assumed the name of Carnac, by a daughter of James Fisher, esq. of Yarmouth.

Mr. Carnac was a Major on the Madras establishment, and retired in 1822. He was elected a Director of the East India Company, on the 7th March 1827, and was for some time chairman of the board.

In Feb. 1832 he was appointed Governor of Bombay; and in 1836 he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet.

In 1837 he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich, after a contest which terminated as follows:—

Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart. - 416

Sir J. R. Carnac, Bart. - 401

S. Grove Price, esq. - 307

Sir W. Brook Bridges - 330

Sir James R. Carnac married, June 3, 1815, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of William Richards, esq. of Penglais, Cardiganshire, by whom he had issue; and is succeeded by his son, now Sir John Carnac, who was born in 1818, and is a Captain in the army, late in the 73d regiment.

C. G. BEAUCLERK, Esq.

Dec. 25. At St. Leonard's Forest, near Horsham, Sussex, aged 73, Charles George Beauclerk, esq.

Mr. Beauclerk was the only son of Topham Beauclerk, esq. (son of Lord Sydney Beauclerk, fifth son of Charles first Duke of St. Alban's,) by Lady Diana Spencer, (previously Viscountess Bolingbroke,) daughter of Charles third Duke of Marlborough, K.G.

On the raising of the Rape of Bramber volunteers, he was appointed the commanding officer of the North division, with the rank of Major, by commission dated 20 Sept. 1803.

Mr. Beauclerk married, April 29, 1799, Emily-Charlotte, second daughter of William Ogilvie, esq. and Emily-Mary, Duchess dowager of Leinster, daughter of Charles second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, K.G., and by that lady, who died Jan. 22, 1832, he had issue three sons and six daughters:—1. Aubrey-William, a Major in the army, and late M.P. for East Surrey, who married, first, in 1834, Ida, third daughter of Sir Charles Forster Goring, Bart. and, secondly, in 1840, Rosa, daughter of Joshua Robinson, esq. and has issue by the former marriage; 2. Charles-Robert Beauclerk, esq. M.A. Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and a barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn; 3. George-Robert; 4. Caroline-Anne, married, in 1829, to Robert Aldridge, esq. of New Lodge, Horsham; 5. Georgiana, married, in 1826, to John Dean Paul, esq. eldest son of Sir John Dean Paul, Bart.; 6. Diana-Olivia, married, in 1823, to the late Sir Francis Fletcher Vane, Bart. who died in 1842; 7. Jane-Elizabeth, married, in 1830, to Henry Fitzroy, esq. cousin to the Duke of Grafton; 8. Isabella-Elizabeth, married, in 1840, to Capt. John William Montagu, R.N. cousin to the Duke of Montagu; and 9. Katharine-Katinka, married, in 1845, to George Ashley Maude, esq., Lieut. R. Horse Art. nephew to Viscount Hawarden.

HENRY ILTID NICHOLL, Esq. D.C.L.

Nov. 24. At Upper Clapton, of small-

pox, aged 36, Henry Iltid Nicholl, esq. D.C.L.

Mr. Nicholl was the son and heir of the late Iltid Nicholl, esq. her Majesty's Procurator-general, who died in Jan. 1845, (see our vol. XXIII. p. 316).

He married, April 15, 1836, Mary Anne, daughter of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. of Colney House, Hertfordshire.

He has died intestate, leaving personal property in England estimated at 90,000*l.* besides freehold and other property in Wales. Letters of administration of his effects have been granted to his relict, who, with his children, divide the personalty, one-third to the widow, and the two-thirds among the children. The freeholds to the heir-at-law.

C. G. FAIRFAX, Esq.

Dec. 29. At Leyburn, aged 77, Charles Gregory Fairfax, esq. of Gilling Castle, Yorkshire.

Mr. Fairfax was the second son of Nathaniel Pigott, esq. by Anna Mathurina, daughter of Monsieur de Beriol, and grandson of Ralph Pigott, esq. of Whiston, co. Middlesex, by the Hon. Alatheia Fairfax, daughter of William ninth Viscount Fairfax. On the death of his cousin the Hon. Anne Fairfax, only surviving daughter and heiress of Charles-Gregory the tenth Viscount, he succeeded to the estates of that family; and in consequence assumed by act of Parliament, in 1793, the surname of Fairfax only.

He married in 1794 Mary, second sister of Sir Henry Goodricke, of Ribston, co. York, Bart.; and by that lady, who died on the 26th of January last year, he has left issue one son, Charles-Gregory, and two daughters, Lavinia, and Harriet, married in 1838 to Francis Cholmeley, jun, esq. of Bransby Hall, co. York.

S. A. SEVERNE, Esq.

Nov. 11. In Portland-place, aged 73, Samuel Amy Severne, esq. of Thenford, Northamptonshire, Wallop-hall, co. Salop, and Rhos Gôch, co. Glamorgan.

Mr. Severne was born at Enfield in Middlesex, the younger but only surviving son of Samuel Severne, esq. of that place, by Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of George Gorst, of Chester, gent. His estates in the counties of Salop and Montgomery were inherited from his grandfather's cousin-german, General John Severne, Colonel of the 8th light dragoons, who died in 1787. He served the office of sheriff of the county of Montgomery in 1824.

In Dec. 1824, on the death of Mrs. Mary Ingram, spinster, he became possessed by her will of Thenford, and the other estates of the ancient family of Wodhull. Mrs. Ingram's sister had been the wife of Michael Wodhull, esq. the translator of Euripides, and the last of that family, who, by his will made in 1815, devised his estates in her favour.

In 1829, Mr. Severne served the office of sheriff of the county of Northampton.

He married, April 10, 1794, Anne, daughter of Thomas Brayne of Barton, co. Warwick, gent. and had issue four sons and four daughters—1. Mary Anne; 2. Elizabeth, buried at Westbury, co. Salop, in 1801; 3. John Michael Severne, esq. who married, in 1825, Anna Maria, daughter of Edmund Meysey Wigley, esq. of Shakenhurst, co. Worc. and has issue; 4. Samuel Amy Severne, late of the Royal Art.; 5. The Rev. Henry Severne; 6. Catharine, married in 1829 to the Rev. Francis Leighton, Rector of Cardiston, Salop, only son of Major-Gen. Thomas Leighton, and nephew to Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart.; 6. Charles; 7. William; and 8. Julia, married in 1830 to John Morris, esq. of Ross Hall, co. Salop.

GENERAL HODGSON.

Jan. 14. In Welbeck street, General John Hodgson, Colonel of the 4th or King's Own regiment.

General Hodgson was the only surviving son of Field-Marshal Studholme Hodgson, who is known in history as the commander of the expedition which took Belleisle from the French, in the year 1761, and who was greatly distinguished by the friendship and favour of the Duke of Cumberland, and by the confidence and good opinion of the great Earl of Chatham.

The mother of the deceased officer was Lady Catharine Howard, through whom he was nephew to the late Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Sir George Howard, K.B. and first cousin to the Earl of Effingham, and to Mary Countess of Roseberry. He was educated at Harrow School, and was still there when he obtained his commission, so far back as 1779, in the King's Own regiment, which was his father's corps, and was then in Canada. He shortly afterwards went out to join it, and served with it for some years in Canada, under the auspices of his friend and connection, Lord Dorchester, the Governor; and in 1793, he was employed as major of brigade at the reduction of the islands of St. Pierre and Miguelon. He was twice taken prisoner at sea, in 1794 and 1797, on the latter occasion by a French privateer, after a severe action, at the close of which he sank the colours of the "King's Own,"

to prevent their falling into the enemy's hands. He was then taken to France, where he remained a prisoner until October, 1798, when he was exchanged.

In 1799, he served as commanding officer with the 4th in Holland, where he was present at the capture of the town and garrison of Hoorn, and at the actions of the 2d and 6th of October. In the action near Egmont-op-See he was most dangerously wounded, the ball never having been extracted. He was subsequently appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at the Bermudas, and afterwards to the same situation at Curaçoa, which latter government he retained till the peace, when the island was restored to the Dutch. In each of these situations he received the repeated thanks of the King's government, and on his return home was appointed to the Colonelcy of the third garrison battalion. In 1822 he received that of the 83d Foot, from which he was, in 1835, removed by the special command of his late Majesty, William IV., to the distinguished regiment of which he died Colonel, and over the interests of which he watched with the care of a parent.

The General retained to the end, in an unusual degree, the fire and energy, as well as the kindness of disposition, which distinguished him through life, and fell a victim at last to the ardour and perseverance with which, within a very few weeks, he continued to follow his private pursuit of shooting. He has left several children to deplore his loss, and will long be remembered with affection and veneration by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR BURGESS CAMAC.

Nov. 17. At Duffryn, Glamorganshire, the seat of Bruce Pryce, esq., Major-General Sir Burgess Camac, K. Chas. III.

He was appointed Lieutenant in a regiment of infantry, May 29, 1803; Lieut. 25th dragoons, Dec. 4, 1806; Captain 18th foot, Aug. 18, 1808; brevet Major, June 11, 1811; Lieutenant-Colonel, June 21, 1813; Captain 1st Life Guards, June 10, 1815; Colonel, July 22, 1820; and Major-General, Nov. 28, 1841. He received the royal licence to accept the order of Charles III. of Spain, conferred upon him for his services in the Peninsula, Aug. 3, 1815; and according to the Regulation respecting Foreign Orders made in 1813, was not entitled to the style appertaining to a knight bachelor, although he appears to have assumed it. In his will he describes himself as "Knight of the Order of Charles III. of Spain, and a Major-General of her Majesty Queen Victoria's armies." He has bequeathed

the whole of his estates, real and personal, wheresoever situate, to his sister, Mrs. Bushby, for her absolute use, and appointed her sole executrix. The will is dated Nov. 24, 1844. In the beginning of November 1845, a few days before his death, he made a codicil to his will, leaving liberal legacies to three of his godchildren; but from its not being witnessed—though written upon the same sheet of paper as the will, and signed by the testator—it cannot be legally acted upon under the provisions of the late Will Act. His personal estate within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 10,000*l.*

COLONEL SWANN HILL.

Dec. 29. At Calais, in his 72nd year, Colonel Swann Hill, late of the first Foot.

He was appointed Ensign in that regiment, Oct. 1, 1794; joined at Port-au-Prince in the following spring, and remained there until 1797, when the regiment was sent home a skeleton, from the effects of the fevers incident to that place. In 1801 the 1st Foot embarked at Portsmouth with the 64th Foot for Barbados, and sailed from thence with the expedition which reduced first the island of St. Martin, and then St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, Danish settlements. This officer was appointed to the command of the French town of Marigot, with a company of the 4th West India regiment and his own, where he remained until 1802, when the town and island being given up to the French, he proceeded to Antigua in command of three companies of his regiment, to relieve the 59th. He afterwards formed part of the expedition for the reduction of the colonies of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, which surrendered upon terms of capitulation. He remained at Demerara until 1804, when he returned to Europe on private business.

In 1805 he again went to the West Indies, and remained there until recalled on his promotion to a Majority in his regiment, 21st July, 1808. On his arrival, he was ordered to join the 4th battalion, but shortly after succeeded by promotion to the 3d, with which he embarked in the expedition to Walcheren, where it formed a part of the flank battalion, which landed without opposition, and where they experienced continual skirmishing with the enemy, under a heavy fire, from the garrison of Flushing, which occasioned some loss of men; he was present during the whole of the siege, and remained on the island until the last corps was re-embarked, and the island again in possession of the enemy.

After being a short time stationed in England, he embarked in April 1810 for

the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Busaco; shortly after which he was re-called to England, and succeeded to the command of the 2nd battalion, with which he embarked for Madras; and soon after his arrival, he marched with the right wing of the battalion, to join the field forces in the Mahratta country. He next commanded a flank battalion formed from the Royal Scots, 13th, 20th, 22nd, and 24th native corps, together with light companies of riflemen and light troops. Having succeeded in course of promotion to the first battalion of his regiment, he was re-called to Europe.

LIEUT.-COLONEL PELLY, C.B.

Dec. 20. In Dublin, in his 60th year, Lieut.-Colonel Raymond Pelly, C.B. late of the 16th Lancers.

He entered the army as Ensign in the 27th Foot, in May 1800, and shortly after embarked with that regiment in the expedition to Ferrol, and thence proceeded to the Mediterranean, and joined the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby. He served with the 27th during the whole of the campaign in Egypt in 1801; was present at the landing on the 8th March, and at the battles of the 13th and 21st of that month, as well as most of the other affairs. He was appointed Lieutenant in the same regiment during this period, and in 1802 was promoted to a troop in the York Hussars. Being reduced on half-pay with the latter corps, he exchanged into the 16th Light Dragoons, in which he served in Ireland during the disturbances in the years 1803, 4, and 5. In 1809 he embarked for the Peninsula, and served in that country during the campaigns of 1809, 10, 11, and 12. He was present at the battles of Oporto, Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Oñor, and a number of other affairs of less note. On the retreat of the army to Torres Vedras, and the advance from thence to the frontiers of Spain, the 16th Light Dragoons, which this officer commanded during the latter, as well as on many former occasions, were, with the first Hussar regiment, almost every day engaged with the enemy; they formed one of the corps of light cavalry composing the advance guard of the army. The subject of this memoir had been promoted to the majority of the 16th Light Dragoons during this period, and on the 23d Oct. 1812, was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the same regiment. He commanded the rear-guard of the cavalry in the retreat from Burgos, and his horse being killed under him in one of the charges he made on that day, and himself wounded in two places, he was made prisoner and remained in France until the peace in 1814. He

exchanged from the command of the 16th Lancers to that of the 33rd regiment, April 12, 1821, and retired on half-pay of the 54th on the 3d of the following month. In Dec. 1825 he retired from the service.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SMITH, R.N.

Jan. 9. At Stoke, in his 60th year, Captain Thomas Smith, R.N.

This gallant officer entered the navy as a volunteer of the first class on the 10th of July, 1796, and served in that capacity and as midshipman under the late Admiral Sir George Campbell, K.C.B., and others, in her Majesty's ships *Dragon*, *Cameleon*, *Adamant*, and *Resolution*. He passed his examination for Lieutenant the 6th August, 1806, served as acting Lieutenant and Commander of her Majesty's cutter *Lord Keith*, and from July 1807 until Nov. 1808 as acting Lieutenant in her Majesty's ships *Agincourt* and *Hound*. He was confirmed to the rank of Lieutenant on the 29th Nov. 1808, and served in that rank during the war on board her Majesty's ships *Nymph*, *Blake*, *Brisis*, *Venerable*, and *Bulwark*. He was employed, in October, 1804, in the night attack on the Boulogne flotilla, commonly called the octamaran expedition, in the division of boats under Captain V. Collard. During the remainder of the war he was constantly engaged in active service in various parts of the world. In 1824 he was appointed senior Lieutenant of her Majesty's ship *Genoa*, and took part in that vessel in the battle of Navarino, being the senior Lieutenant of the whole squadron. After the battle of Navarino he was promoted to the rank of Commander, on the 22d Oct. 1827, and served in command of her Majesty's sloop *Brisk* from the 9th of March, 1828, until the 30th of June, 1829. He was promoted to the rank of Post Captain on the 23d Nov. 1841. Captain Smith was greatly respected for his many estimable qualities by all who knew him.

CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, D.D.

Feb. 2. At Buxted parsonage, Sussex, aged 71, the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D. Rector of Buxted-with-Uckfield, and late Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Dr. Wordsworth was born at Cocker-mouth, in Cumberland, in the year 1774, and was a younger brother of the present Poet Laureate. He received his early education at Hawkshead grammar school, whence he proceeded in 1792 to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1798, having graduated B.A., as 10th Wrangler, in 1796. In 1796, he

also obtained the second Members' Prize for Senior Bachelors. In 1799 he took his M.A. degree.

His first publication was in 1802, being "Six Letters to Granville Sharp, esq. respecting his remarks on the Uses of the Definitive Article in the New Testament." In this work Dr. Wordsworth stated the result of a careful examination of the writings of the early Greek Fathers so far as they bear upon this important question, not only of Grammar but Theology.

About this time he became Domestic Chaplain to Dr. Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, and subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1804, he was collated to the living of Oby, Norfolk, whence, in about two years, he was promoted to the deanery of Bocking.

In 1809 he published "Ecclesiastical Biography, or Lives of Eminent Men connected with the History of Religion in England from the commencement of the Reformation to the Revolution," with notes; in six volumes, 8vo. This useful and excellent work has passed through a second edition, with some important alterations.

In 1810 appeared his "Reasons for declining to become a Subscriber to the British and Foreign Bible Society;" which was followed by two Letters to Lord Teignmouth on the same subject. In the same year he proceeded to the degree of D.D. by royal mandate.

In 1811 he took an active part in the foundation of the National Society. In 1815 he preached and published the Sermon at the consecration of Bishop Ryder. In 1816 he was collated by the Archbishop to the rectories of St. Mary's, Lambeth, and Sundridge, Kent; in the former of which parishes he devoted himself with great activity and success to the erection and endowment of additional churches. Soon afterwards he served also as Chaplain of the House of Commons.

In the year 1820, he exchanged the livings of Lambeth and Sundridge for Buxted, also in the gift of the Archbishop; and in the same year was promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the room of Bishop Mansel. He discharged the duties of this office during a period of twenty-one years. A new quadrangle was added to the college mainly through his exertions, by which the number of apartments for students within the walls of the college was almost doubled; and a permanent fund was established for the improvement of the poorer benefices of the college and other pious uses. The spiritual condition of the parishes connected with the college was much ameliorated.

rated during his Mastership by the erection of parsonage houses, and by provisions for resident incumbents.

In 1824 he published a very elaborate volume on the authorship of *Icon Basilikè*, followed by a Documentary Supplement in 1825; and a Reply to Objections (by the Rev. Mr. Todd) in 1828, which a very competent judge in historical matters, the late Mr. Southey, used to say had set this question at rest.

In 1837 he produced Christian Institutes in four volumes 8vo. compiled from the writings of the best English Divines, and illustrated with notes; a work designed to serve as a digest of Christian doctrine and discipline, for the use of the younger clergy and the members of the liberal and learned professions.

About the same time appeared his Remarks on the Ecclesiastical Commission and the Universities; in a letter to a friend.

When the Tories came into power, in 1840, he resigned the Mastership of Trinity college; in his letter taking his farewell, he presented the college with his portrait, and a donation of 500*l.* to be added to the fund of the society for the augmentation of its poorer vicarages.

He retired to the parish of Buxted, where he exerted himself with success in the building and endowment of one new church, and in the rebuilding of another.

He published "Sacred Edifices, a Sermon, preached at the consecration of St. Mark's chapel, in the parish of Buxted-with-Uckfield, May 6, 1836."

His last publication was in 1845, being a Sermon preached at Withyham church, and entitled "Duties Individual and National." He preached in Buxted Church for the last time on Sunday, Jan. 11, 1846, being the first Sunday after Epiphany. He died of a disease connected with the stomach, attended at last with much pain; and, considering his laborious life extended beyond the three-score years and ten of man's age, he might have been permitted to say, in the words of the aged Simeon in the Gospel of that day, *Nunc dimittis, Domine, servum tuum in pace*. We understand he has bequeathed by will 500*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; 500*l.* to the National Society; and 500*l.* to the Society for the Building and Enlargement of Churches.

Dr. Wordsworth married Priscilla, daughter of Charles Lloyd, esq. of Birmingham. He was father of Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster, late Master of Harrow School, and of the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A. Master of Winchester School.

REV. GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D.

Jan. 8. At Sundridge, Kent, aged 67, the Rev. George D'Oyly, D.D. Rector of Lambeth and of Sundridge, and F.R.S.

This learned and eminent divine was born Oct. 31, 1778, and was the fourth son of the Ven. Matthias D'Oyly, Archdeacon of Lewes, and Rector of Buxted, Sussex, by Mary, daughter and eventually sole heir of George Poughfer, esq., of Leicester and Kensington-square. His grandfather, the Ven. Thomas D'Oyly, D.C.L., was also Archdeacon of Lewes, as also Chancellor of Chichester and a Prebendary of Ely, through the patronage of his wife's uncle, Bishop Mawson. The elder brothers of the Rector of Lambeth were the present Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, Sir John D'Oyly, Resident in Ceylon, created a Baronet in 1821, and Sir Francis D'Oyly, K.C.B., slain at Waterloo; and his younger brother is Major-General Henry D'Oyly, who survives him.*

Dr. D'Oyly was a member of Bene't college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1800, as second Wrangler and second Smith's prizeman, M.A. 1803, B.D. 1811, D.D. 1821. He became a Fellow of that society. He held the office of Moderator in the University during three successive years; was appointed in 1810 a Chaplain in ordinary to George III., in 1811 Christian Advocate on the foundation of Mr. Hulse, and in 1813 one of the examining chaplains to the late Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1815 he was collated by the Archbishop to the vicarage of Herne Hill, in Kent, which he resigned in the same year for the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, vacated by the death of his father; and in 1820 he exchanged that living with Dr. Wordsworth for the rectories of Lambeth, Surrey, and Sundridge, Kent. Dr. D'Oyly's sphere of public usefulness has been a very extended one. He was connected with all the more important religious societies, and it may be mentioned that the foundation of King's college, London, an establishment where religious and secular studies are so happily and *professedly* blended, is generally understood to have been the result of suggestions emanating from him. His literary labours have not been unimportant. He was a frequent contributor on theological subjects to the *Quarterly Review*, when under the editorship of Mr. Gifford. He published in 1812 and 1813,

* We had recently occasion to notice these facts in our notice of Mr. D'Oyly Bayley's History of the D'Oyly Family, Jan. p. 61.

in two parts, "Letters to the Right Hon. Sir William Drummond, relative to his Observations on parts of the Old Testament in his *Edipus Judicium*." 8vo.

In 1812 also, "Two Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, on the Doctrine of a Particular Providence and Modern Unitarianism."

In 1813 he undertook, in conjunction with the Rev. Richard Mant, the present Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the preparation of an annotated Bible to be published under the sanction of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Its publication was first commenced in weekly numbers on the 1st Jan. 1814, and under the well-known title of "D'Oyly and Mant's Bible" it has since passed through many impressions, and has been generally recognised as a standard of episcopal examination.

In 1821, Dr. D'Oyly published a *Life of Archbishop Sancroft*, in two volumes, which passed through two editions; in 1827 a volume of "Sermons, chiefly Doctrinal; with Notes." Besides these, he also published some other occasional Sermons and Pamphlets.

He married Aug. 9, 1813, Maria-Frances, daughter of William Brere, esq. of London, and of Chetwynd, co. Salop; by whom he had issue seven sons and one daughter. Of the former the two eldest are deceased, namely Francis D'Oyly, who died in 1831 from illness consequent on his exertions to obtain the Duke of Newcastle's scholarship at Eton school;* and Esau George Henry D'Oyly of the 10th Foot, who died in 1834 at Santa Maura; and the youngest son died an infant.

VEN. ARCHDEACON TODD.

Dec. 24. At Settrington, Yorkshire, in his 83d year, the Rev. Henry John Todd, M.A. Rector of that place, Archdeacon of Cleveland, a Prebendary of York cathedral, and a Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty.

This literary veteran was a member of Hartford college, Oxford, and proceeded M.A., May 4, 1786. Soon after he was ordained he became a Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the vicarage of Milton near that city in the year 1792. His first work was "Some Account of the Deans of Canterbury, from the new Foundation of the Church by Henry VIII.; to which is added, a Catalogue of the MSS. in the Church Library," published in 8vo, 1793.

See his character in our Magazine for year, Part II. p. 282.

His "continual assistance," while at Canterbury, to Mr. Hasted, the historian of Kent, is warmly acknowledged by that author. 5vo edit. 1798, vol. vi. p. 192.

In 1798 he edited Milton's *Masque of Comus*, from a MS. copy belonging to the Duke of Bridgewater, with copious Notes and Illustrations; and this led to his proceeding with a complete edition of "The Poetical Works of John Milton, with Notes of various Commentators, and a Life of Milton," which was published in six volumes 8vo, 1801, a second edition in 1810, a third in 1826, and a fourth in 1841. His payment from the booksellers for the first edition in 1801, was 200*l*.

In 1803 he edited "A Catalogue of the Books, both manuscript and printed, in the Library of Christ Church, Canterbury," 8vo; and in 1803 he published "A Sermon preached in the parish church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury, for the Salop Infirmary."

In 1805, having extended his poetical studies from Milton to Spenser, he published "The Works of Edmund Spenser, with Notes, and the Life of the Author," in 8 volumes 8vo. This was reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the Quarterly Review, rather severely, but justly.

In 1807 he wrote the preface to the "Bibliotheca Reesiana," the sale catalogue of the library of the celebrated Isaac Rees; whom he had frequently met at the hospitable board of Mr. Charles Dilly the bookseller, and who had left him a legacy. From Mr. Dilly also, in the same year, Mr. Todd received a legacy of five hundred pounds.

Mr. Todd had settled in London on being presented by the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury to the rectory of Allhallows, Lombard Street; and had fixed his residence in a court near Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, next door to Mr. Dilly.

In 1808, he printed "Public Spirit, illustrated in the Life of the Rev. Dr. Bray." (Dr. Thomas Bray, the founder of Parochial Libraries.)

In 1810, "Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of John Gower and Geoffrey Chaucer, collected from authentic documents, with a copious Glossary;" and in the same year he edited, with a Preface and Notes, "The Accomplishment of Prophecy in the Character and Conduct of Jesus Christ; from the impressive treatise of the Truth of the Christian Religion, by James Abbadie, D.D., formerly Dean of Killaloe."

In 1812, "A Catalogue of the Archiepiscopal Manuscripts in the Library at Lambeth Palace, with an Account of the Archiepiscopal Registers and other records there preserved." (Privately

printed). He had then for some years held the appointment of Keeper of the Manuscripts at Lambeth.*

In 1814 he undertook the revision of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and the edition was published in parts, in quarto, forming two volumes. In a letter to the late Mr. Nichols, dated Aug. 31, 1814, he says, "At length the first part of my edition of Johnson is ready. . . . Remember, I profess to contribute only a portion towards completing what has avowedly been left imperfect: the truly candid and learned will therefore not be severe upon me."—He re-edited this work in the year 1827.

The edition of Milton's *Comus*, which we have already mentioned, gave Mr. Todd an introduction to the family of the Duke of Bridgewater, which had subsequently the most important effect upon his fortunes. He acquired the patronage of the Duke of Bridgewater and the Marquess of Stafford; and, subsequently, that of John Earl of Bridgewater, for whom he wrote "The History of the College of Bonhommes, at Ashridge, founded by Edmund Earl of Cornwall;" accompanied by a Description of the Gothic Mansion erected on its site by the Earl. This is a magnificent privately-printed folio volume, with numerous plates.

In 1818 Mr. Todd published a volume entitled "Original Sin, Free Will, Regeneration, Faith, Good Works, and Universal Redemption, as maintained in certain Declarations of our Reformers, which are the groundwork of the Articles of our Established Church upon those subjects, with an important Account of Subscription to the Articles, in 1604, and an historical and critical Introduction to the whole," 8vo.; and in 1819 "A Vindication of our authorised Translation and Translators of the Bible, and of the preceding English Versions." This work was occasioned by Mr. Bellamy's translation and Sir J. B. Burgess's defence of it. In the same year Mr. Todd also published "Observations on the Metrical Version of the Psalms made by Sternhold, Hopkins, and others."

In 1821 Mr. Todd published "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rt. Rev. Brian Walton, Bishop of Chester, with Notices of his Coadjutors in editing the London Polyglott Bible, to which is added, his own Vindication of that work."

* "Of the Lambeth Catalogue only 100 copies have been printed. I mean to take an opportunity of saying to the Archbishop that you have been a benefactor to the Lambeth Library."—Letter to Mr. Nichols.

In 1823 he privately printed "An account of Greek MSS., chiefly Biblical, which had been in the possession of the late Professor Carlyle, the greater part of which are now deposited in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth Palace."

In 1825 he edited Archbishop Cranmer's Defence of the Doctrine of the Sacrament, in 8vo, prefixing thereto a vindication of Cranmer, which was also printed in 12mo. 1826.

In 1825 he also published "A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, concerning the authorship of *Icon Basilike*," in which he asserted the claim of Bishop Gauden to have been the author.

In 1827 he published "A Reply to Dr. Lingard's Vindication of his History of England, as far as respects Archbishop Cranmer."

In 1828, "Of Confession and Absolution, and the Secrecy of Confession, as maintained by the United Church of England, and as opposed to the statements of modern Romanists and their Advocates," 8vo.

In 1829, he edited "Faith and Justification: two Discourses by Dr. Sharp, formerly Archbishop of York, and the late Owen Manning, B.D. with a Preface, noticing objections made by the present Archdeacon of Ely (Rev. J. H. Browne, M.A.) to a public declaration of these doctrines at the beginning of the Reformation in England, and with an Appendix of Notes, &c." 8vo.

And in the same year, "Bishop Gauden the author of *Icon Basilike*, further shown, in answer to the Remarks of Dr. Wordsworth, &c." 8vo.

In 1831, he re-published his *Life of Archbishop Cranmer*, enlarged to two volumes octavo.

Mr. Todd re-edited his *Milton*, for the last time, in 1843; and his *Spenser* in 1845. He had revised the former, but had done little or nothing to the *Spenser*.

In the words of a correspondent of ours, "Mr. Todd was a very laborious student, and in some sense, a learned man; but the turn of his mind was not poetical; his pursuits, as may be seen from his publications, were antiquarian and bibliographical, and we have often wondered what could have induced him to put a step into the regions of Parnassus. He should have left Milton and Spenser to Southey and Scott. Had he been writing the life of Milton's father, the *sericener*, the biography could not have been more dry and dull. Compare Scott's editions of Dryden and Swift with those by Dr. Todd, and then see, when a poet edits a poet, how the work is done. The rest of Dr. Todd's writings, lying within his

proper sphere of knowledge and talent, are very respectable and useful contributions to literature."

He was formerly a frequent correspondent of this Magazine. In a letter dated Settrington, March 21, 1821, he writes, "I hope it may be now and then in my power, as soon as I am quite settled, to crave room of Sylvanus Urban for a page or two in his Miscellany, as in my younger days he often obliged me."

Mr. Todd was presented to the rectory of Settrington (value 1045*l.*) by John Earl of Bridgewater in 1820; and his necessary withdrawal from the literary society of London was much regretted by his friends. In 1830 he was collated by the Archbishop of York to the prebend of Huathwaite, in that cathedral church; and in 1832 he was appointed Archdeacon of Cleveland.

J. G. H. BOURNE, Esq.

Nov. 21. Aged 42, John George Hamilton Bourne, esq. late Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Mr. Bourne was born at Eastwood, Notts. He commenced his education at Southwell, and was highly admired for his success and proficiency in his various branches of academical studies. He was then sent to Eton, where he greatly distinguished himself by his classical acquirements. He next entered Pembroke College, Oxford, and took his degree of M.A. and was afterwards elected a Fellow of Magdalene College. Upon his marriage he, of course, lost his valuable fellowship, with all its prospective advantages. Mr. Bourne entered the Middle Temple, and becoming a barrister, he went the Midland Circuit, where he was much esteemed by the most distinguished members of the profession. He was also appointed Revising Barrister for that circuit. He was called to fill the judicial bench in Newfoundland by Lord Glenelg, the then Colonial Secretary, at the age of 34. No man ever acquired more esteem for humanity, integrity, and amenity. In that colony he entirely discontinued the infliction of the punishment of death, and with the happiest effects. He even declared his resolution to throw up his office rather than be the means of depriving any human being of life.

Mr. Bourne was the author of several works, viz. "The Exile of Idria," "England Won," &c. He also translated the best poems of Beranger.

No person ever passed through life with greater esteem and attachment from friends than the late Chief Justice Bourne. On leaving the colony of Newfoundland his addresses were presented to him

from all classes of the community, expressive of the deep regret they felt at his loss. Amongst the friends that followed him to the grave was Captain H. Prescott, R.N. the late Governor of Newfoundland.

GEORGE BARKER, Esq. F.R.S.

Dec. 6. In the 70th year of his age, George Barker, esq. F.R.S., of Springfield, Birmingham.

Mr. Barker was one of the most actively useful men that Birmingham has ever had the honour to claim as its own. Foremost in encouraging, and zealous in carrying out, whatever had for its object the interest of the inhabitants of the town, he has left behind him the deserved and enviable reputation of having lived and laboured for the benefit of his fellow men. There is scarcely a charity in Birmingham that did not include Mr. Barker among its supporters, not only by pecuniary aid, but by the share he took as a manager. To the General Hospital, one of the largest and best conducted institutions in the kingdom, his services were invaluable, for in his professional capacity, as solicitor, he gratuitously conducted its legal business, and in whatever appertained to its discipline he was its able and never-failing adviser. He was chief promoter of the grand Musical Festivals by which that noble charity is so largely assisted, and his influence mainly contributed to the erection of the magnificent Town Hall wherein they are celebrated. He was a street commissioner, and one of the Governors of King Edward's School, displaying in both situations his characteristic energy, good sense, and devotion to the public service. The Birmingham Philosophical Society owes its birth, forty years ago, to Mr. Barker's exertions and influence in making known the advantages of the sciences he had himself so successfully studied. His instructive lectures on chemistry, &c. awakened many at that period to a sense of the value of science in a commercial point of view; and the circle he gathered around him became the nucleus of a body which has proved very serviceable to the arts and manufactures of his town. He was the bosom friend of Mr. Watt and of Mr. Boulton, and their confidential adviser in the vast projects which have been so productive of honour and wealth to themselves and to this country. As a botanist Mr. Barker was much distinguished. He bestowed considerable attention on the cultivation of orchidaceous plants, of which he had a collection that is believed to have been almost unique, and certainly was unsurpassed in value by

that of any private horticulturist in Europe. His merits as a man of science were acknowledged by his election, in 1839, as a member of the Royal Society.

When government, the aristocracy, capitalists, and the public generally, refused to smile on railways, Mr. Barker devoted his energies, acknowledged superior legal ability, and consummate knowledge of parliamentary practice, to the first great line attempted to be constructed; and amid discouragements of the most dismaying kind, and impossible to occur in these wiser times,—undaunted by two defeats in both Houses of Parliament, he succeeded in obtaining acts for making what was then called "that gigantic absurdity, the Birmingham Railroad," and its now confederate line, the Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham.

His many public services, his various acquirements, his high moral character, prompted, a few years ago, the inhabitants of Birmingham to confer on him a most costly testimonial of their gratitude and respect, with the hearty concurrence of men of all parties and denominations; for while Mr. Barker independently and firmly maintained his own principles as a Conservative and Churchman, he conciliated the goodwill of all; and to those who differed from him, never gave offence by intolerance, which is always unphilosophical, or an assumption of superior religious enlightenment, which is so opposed to the humility inculcated by the true believers in Christianity. To this rich service of plate was added a perhaps still more lasting proof of the affection and esteem of his townsmen. A fine marble bust of him by Mr. Peter Hollins, a Birmingham artist, was, not long since, erected in the General Hospital—a scene of his philanthropy—at their cost, and there placed amidst the cheers of the numbers assembled to witness the pleasing ceremony.

Mr. Barker was not only a most valuable member of society in his public capacity, but an accomplished and amiable man in private life. Hospitable and liberal, he entertained at his table some of the most distinguished persons of his time. He united in himself, with rare felicity, the talents of an acute thorough man of business, with the manners of a well-bred elegant English gentleman.

MEYER, THE COMPOSER.

Dec. 2. At Bergamo, John Simon Meyer, or Mayr, the celebrated composer.

He was a Bavarian by birth, and was born in 1763. His father was an organist, and taught him the elements of music, for which at an early age he evinced considerable aptitude. At eight years of age Simon

Meyer entered the choir, and was soon able to sing music at sight. At ten years he could execute on the harpsichord the most difficult sonatas of Bach and Schubert. He studied at the university of Ingolstadt, but after he quitted it he resumed the cultivation of music, and soon learnt to perform on several instruments. Forced by various circumstances, he became a music teacher in Switzerland, in 1786. In 1788 he went to the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, to study harmony under the chapel-master, Carlo Lenzi, at Bergamo, and thence he went to Venice, and was the pupil of Bertoni, chapel-master of St. Marc. After having written some masses, Meyer composed, in 1791, the oratorio of Jacob a Labano fugiens, for the Conservatoire of the Medicante in Venice. He then produced in succession, David Tobie Matrimonium, and Siseru, the Passion, and Jephtha—all these sacred works met with great success. By the advice of Piccini, Meyer wrote for the stage, and his first opera was, Saffo, o sia I ritte d'Apollon Leucadio. From that year up to 1814 Meyer's operas and dramatic cantatas amounted to seventy-seven pieces—the majority of which were favourably received, and his celebrity was European. Meyer's career may be stated to have ceased from the advent of Rossini, but the veteran composer had his revenge by the triumph of his pupil, the famous Donizetti. Meyer's operas were essentially dramatic, but when Rossini had accomplished his operatic revolution, the Bavarian diplomatically returned to his earlier style, and composed only for the Church. His attachment for the town of Bergamo led him to refuse several advantageous offers for London and other capitals. He was appointed chapel-master of the church of Maria Maggiore, and when the Musical Institute of Bergamo was founded, in 1805, he was nominated director, a post he held until his decease.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Dec. 4. At Leamington, aged 65, the Rev. *Thomas Pennant*, of Brynbell, Flintshire, Vicar of Weston Turville, Buckinghamshire. This gentleman was half-brother to the late David Pennant, esq. of Downing and Bychton; being the second son of Thomas Pennant, esq. the naturalist and tourist, by his second marriage with Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, co. Flint, Bart. He was first of Christ church, Oxford, and took the degree of M.A. in 1804: afterwards he was elected a Fellow of All Souls, proceeded M.A. 1814, and was presented to the rectory of Weston Turville by that society in 1817. Mr. Pen-

nant married Caroline, daughter of Thomas Griffith, esq. of Rhul, co. Flint; but had no issue: and we believe the male line of his ancient family has expired in his person.

Dec. 5. At Wadhurst, Sussex, in his 74th year, the Rev. *Robert Barlow Gardiner*, M.A. Vicar of that parish. He was born 28th June, 1771, at Yardley Hastings, co. Northampton, of which parish his father, the Rev. James Gardiner, was Rector, as well as of Mulshoe, co. Bucks. (see 1839, Part I. p. 221.) He was educated at Rugby, admitted a Commoner of Wadham college, Oxford, 22d April, 1789, and successively Scholar and Fellow of that college; ordained a Deacon, at Buckden, Hunts, 29th June, 1794, and Priest at Christchurch, Oxford, 20th Dec. 1795; in March following, appointed to the curacy of Marston St. Lawrence, co. Northampton, where he remained until Midsummer, 1809; M.A. 11th July, 1798; part of the years 1810 and 1811, he served the churches of St. James in Dover, and Hougham, near that town, for his friend Dr. Tournay, then Warden of Wadham; he filled the offices of Dean and Sub-Dean of his college from 1803 to 1813, and Chaplain and Deputy Chaplain from 1807 to 1817; Pro-Proprietor of the University in 1804 and 1811-2; and Sub-Warden of his college from 1814 to 1817; appointed a Whitehall Preacher by the Bishop of London, three several times: viz. for Nov. 1812, June, 1815, and Oct. 1816; instituted to the vicarage of Wadhurst, on the presentation of his college, 3d July, and inducted by his brother, the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, 8th July, 1818. He died a bachelor, having survived his brother, the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, Rector of Llanvetherine, co. Monmouth, little more than 11 months.

Dec. 9. At Wrotham, Kent, aged 75, the Rev. *George Moore*, Canon of Canterbury, and Rector and Vicar of Wrotham, Kent: one of the sons of the late Dr. Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1793, M. A. 1796; was made a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1795; and collated to the living of Wrotham (value £261*l.*) by his father, in 1800.

Dec. 10. At Dronfield, Derbyshire, aged 78, the Rev. *William Spencer*, Vicar of that parish. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1794; and was presented to Dronfield by the Lord Chancellor in 1809.

Dec. 12. The Rev. *Thomas Hubbard*, M. A. Rector of Wordwell-cum-Stow, *Wolfsk.* He was formerly of Corpus

Christi college, Cambridge, B. A. 1691, and was presented to his living in 1629, by R. B. de Beauvoir, esq.

The Rev. *William Cole Jebel*, Curate of Linton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 12. Aged 86, the Rev. *Charles White*, Vicar of Tewkesbury, Perpetual Curate of Deerhurst, and Rural Dean of the Deanery of Winchcomb. He was presented to Tewkesbury in 1818, by the Lord Chancellor; and collated to Deerhurst in 1820, by Dr. Ryder, the Bishop of Gloucester.

Dec. 14. At Prescott, Lancashire, aged 25, the Rev. *Vere Gordon Driffeld*, M. A. of Brasenose college, Oxford; third son of the Rev. C. G. T. Driffeld, Vicar of Prescott.

At Fleetwood, Lancashire, aged 78, the Rev. *James For*, late incumbent of Riby with Wray, Lincolnshire.

At Bangor, aged 46, the Rev. *Edward Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Llandegai, and Second Master of the Friars' school, Bangor. He was collated to Llandegai in 1827, by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Bangor.

At the rectory, St. Anne's, Soho, aged 91, the Rev. *Roderick M'Leod*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and Chaplain of the Scottish Hospital. He was collated to the rectory of St. Anne's, Soho, in 1806, by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London.

Dec. 15. At Bradninch, Devonshire, aged 34, the Rev. *S. Jordan Lott*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was the second son of the late Henry Baines Lott, esq. of Honiton, M.P. for that borough; and was presented to Bradninch, in 1843, by the Dean and Chapter of Windsor.

In Waterford, the Rev. *Francis Newport*, Vicar of Polervan, in the diocese of Ossory.

At Plymouth, in Tobago, aged 28, the Rev. *Richard Albert Warner*, Rector of the parishes of St. Patrick and St. David in that island. He was the youngest son of the late Ashton Warner, esq. Chief Justice of Trinidad.

Dec. 18. At Rome, aged 61, the Rev. *Henry Hartopp Knapp*, Rector of Ampt-hill, Bedfordshire; to which he was presented, in 1820, by the late Lord Holland. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1806, M. A. 1809.

Dec. 23. At Liverpool, aged 81, the Rev. *Richard Blacoe*, for more than forty years incumbent of St. Mark's church, in that town. He was formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B. A. 1788, M. A. 1814.

At Argoed, aged 95, the Rev. *William Pugh*, Rector of Llanfair parish, in the

county of Merioneth, to which he was collated in 1816, by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Bangor.

Dec. 24. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 44, the Rev. *Samuel Hay Parker*, B.A. Chaplain to the corporation of that borough, and Curate of Bishopton. He has left a widow and nine children.

The Rev. *Joseph Saul*, Perpetual Curate of the church of the Holy Trinity, Warrington, and for many years Chaplain and classical tutor in the academy at Green Row, Cumberland.

Dec. 25. At the rectory, West Coker, Somerset, aged 37, the Rev. *Thomas George Wilmer*.

Dec. 26. Aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Brierly*, formerly Curate of Euxton, and Master of the Grammar school, Chorley.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, aged 73, the Rev. *Christopher Burdwood*, for 24 years Chaplain of that establishment.

Dec. 31. Aged 67, the Rev. *John Perry*, Rector of Clocaenog, near Ruthin, to which he was collated in 1834, by the Bishop of Bangor.

Lately. The Rev. *Richard Ambler*, incumbent of Church Stoke, co. Montgomery.

At Lays hill, near Ross, aged 84, the Rev. *T. Boyce*, late of Bedminster.

The Rev. *Robert Carver*, lately stationed at St. Thome, in the diocese of Madras.

The Rev. *G. Griffith*, Rector of Tre-lawney, Jamaica.

Jan. 1. At Barton, Norfolk, the Rev. *Henry Atkinson*, Rector of Warton and Crostwight, and for many years a justice of the peace for that county. He was formerly a Fellow of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793, as 6th Senior Optime; he was presented to Crostwight in 1804, by M. Shepherd, esq. and to Warton in 1830, by E. Burroughs, esq.

Jan. 2. At Winston, Durham, the Rev. *Frederick Mundy*, Rector of that place. He was of All Souls' college, Oxford, M.A. 1805; and was collated to Winston in 1803, by Bishop Barrington. At Stowmarket, Suffolk, aged 74, the Rev. *W. Ward*.

Jan. 3. At Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. *Percy Scott Smyth*, of Headborough, co. Waterford.

Jan. 5. At Braughin, Herts. aged 83, the Rev. *Francis Edward Say*, for fifty years Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Hatley St. George, Cambridgeshire. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; was presented to Braughin in 1798, by Thomas Houbion, esq. and to Hatley St. George, in the same year, by T. Quintin, esq.

Jan. 8. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *Thomas Kennion*, M.A. late Perpetual Curate of High Harrogate, to which he was presented in 1825, by the Vicar of Knaresborough.

Jan. 9. At Skelton, near Borough-bridge, aged 78, the Rev. *Isaac Crackell*.

At Devizes Green, aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Williams*, Perpetual Curate of Wyke Champflower and Pitcombe, Somerset, to both of which he was presented by Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart. in 1841.

Jan. 10. At Alloa, N.B. the Rev. *D. J. Yonge*, late Curate of All Saints, Little Bolton.

Jan. 12. At Hurrock Wood, Ulleswater, aged 76, the Rev. *John Hutcheson*, B.A.

Jan. 13. At Dorchester-place, London, the Rev. *Benjamin Luckock*, M.A. He was for several years successively Rector of St. Anthony's, and Rural Dean of Montserrat, and minister of the English churches of St. John and St. Paul, St. Croix, West Indies.

Jan. 14. At Isleham, near Cambridge, aged 62, the Rev. *John Calthorp*, Vicar of Gosberton, Lincolnshire, and Curate of Isleham; a magistrate for the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, and chairman of the bench. He was the eldest son of John George Calthorp, esq. of Gosberton; and a member of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1808. He was presented to the vicarage of Gosberton in 1830, by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Mr. Calthorp married in 1807 his cousin Barbara Calthorp, daughter of Charles Bonner, esq. of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street; and has left issue four sons and one daughter.

Jan. 16. Aged 48, the Rev. *Thomas James*, Rector of Manerdivy, co. Pembroke, and late of East Anstey. He was presented to Manerdivy in 1840, by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 17. At Selattyn, near Oswestry, aged 60, the Rev. *G. N. Kynaston Lloyd*, Rector of that parish. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1809, as 7th Senior Optime, M.A. 1813; and was instituted to his living in 1810.

At Mersham House, near Southampton, aged 75, the Rev. *Ernie Kyrie Money*, M.A. Vicar of Much Marcle, Herefordshire, and a Prebendary and Prelector of Hereford Cathedral. He was the fourth son of William Money, esq. of Much Marcle, by Mary, daughter of William Webster, esq. of Stockton-upon-Tees. He was instituted to the vicarage of Much Marcle in 1809, and collated to the prebend of Gorwall and Overbury in the cathedral church of Hereford, in 1830. Mr. Money married, in 1806, Mary-Thommasina, daughter of Dominick Ffrench,

esq., and had issue two sons and four daughters; the former—1. The Rev. Kyrle-Ernle-Aubrey-Money, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, married, in 1841, Emma-Kemp, widow of the Rev. John Reveley Mitford, Vicar of Manaccan, Cornwall; 2. Rowland-William-Taylor, married, in 1840, Katharine, daughter of Major Peyton, of the Indian army, and has issue; the daughters—1. Mary-Ernle, married, in 1830, to Oswald, son of Thomas Grimston, esq. of Grimston Garth, co. York; 2. Ellenor, married, in 1827, to the Rev. Richard Coke Wilmot, son of Sir Robert Wilmot, Bart.; 3. Eugenia-Jane, married, in 1840, to the Rev. Henry Huntingford, Rector of Hampton Bishop's, co. Hereford, and a Canon of Hereford; and, 4. Vincentia-Sybella.

Jan. 18. Suddenly, in his pulpit, soon after giving the text of a funeral sermon, aged 51, Rev. *William Henry George*, Rector of Spaxton, Somersetshire. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1820, and was presented to his living in 1823.

Jan. 19. At Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, aged 55, the Rev. *G. Sims*, formerly Curate of that place.

Jan. 20. At Exeter, aged 56, the Rev. *Robert Pearce Clarke*, Rector of Churchstanton, Devon, and Cricket St. Thomas, Somerset, and Perpetual Curate of Otterford, Somerset. He was formerly Fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

At Houghton, near Preston, Lancashire, the Rev. *Robert Hall Thorpe*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry. He was of St. Catharine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1830.

Jan. 21. At Leamington, aged 53, the Rev. *Leopold Erasmus Dryden*, Rector of Whitnash, co. Warwick, uncle to Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. He was the elder son of Sir John Turner Dryden, of Canons' Ashby, Northamptonshire, by Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of Bevil Dryden, esq. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1827, M.A. 1838. He was presented in 18. by Chandos Leigh, esq. to the vicarage of Leke Wootton, co. Warwick, then vacant by the death of his brother the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, Bt.

Jan. 22. At the residence of his father, William Lovell, esq. in Pentonville, aged 27, the Rev. *Henry Lovell*, late Curate of All Saints, Northampton. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1841, M.A. 1844.

Jan. 23. In his 27th year, the Rev. *Thomas Osmond Fry*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge; second son of the Rev. Thomas Fry, M.A. Rector of Emberton, Bucks.

Jan. 25. At Chantry House, Horsham, Sussex, aged 84, the Rev. *William Smith*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786.

At Langworth, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Neesham*, Vicar of Bullington with Golpho, and Perpetual Curate of Stainfield and Apsey, Lincolnshire. He was presented to the former church in 1810 by C. Mainwaring, esq. and to Stanfield in 1818 by T. T. Drake, esq.

At Peyhambury, Devonshire, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Terry Jackson*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted on his own petition in 1810.

At Butcombe, near Wrington, Somerset, aged 37, the Rev. *George Griffith Williams*, Curate of that parish. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835.

Jan. 28. In London, the Rev. *Charles William Chalklen*, Curate of Northborough, near Peterborough. He was the son of Mr. William Chalklen, formerly of Canterbury, and was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was formerly an occasional contributor to this miscellany, and particularly of the drawings and description of the monument of Lawrence Seymour of Higham Ferrers, in our number for June, 1831.

Jan. 31. At the rectory house, St. Paul's, Shadwell, aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Apperley*, Rector of that parish, and late of Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire.

At Chapel House, Faversham, aged 73, the Rev. *Henry Sanders Mortimer*, Vicar of Throwley, Kent. He was of St. John's college, B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, and was presented to Throwley in 1829.

At Great Malvern, aged 54, the Rev. *Edward Palmer*, formerly incumbent of Deritend, Birmingham, to which he was elected by the householders in 1828.

Feb. 1. Aged 61, the Rev. *Richard Henry Gretton*, Rector of Nantwich, Cheshire; second son of the late Very Rev. George Gretton, D.D. Dean of Hereford. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1808, M.A. 1812; and was presented to Nantwich, in 1819, by Lord Crewe. He was formerly, for a few weeks, Confrater of Brown's Hospital, Stamford.

Feb. 4. At Horstead, Norfolk, the Rev. *William Abbot*, Rector of Horstead and Cottishall, and formerly of Ramsgate. He was formerly Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796: he was presented to both his livings by that society in 1815.

In Brompton Square, Middlesex, aged 56, the Rev. *Joseph Cowell*, for 24 years Perpetual Curate of Todmorden, in the parish of Rochdale, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 5. At Vassall-road, North Brixton, suddenly, aged 64, Miss Charlotte Folgham. She was a single lady of independent property, and well known in the neighbourhood for her eccentric conduct and dress, which was invariably of white, with white boots, a large fur tippet, and muff of the same; she usually had also a brandy bottle in her pocket, in which a small portion was found when she died.

Jan. 9. Mary Ann, the wife of Sir Alexander Morison, M.D. Cavendish-sq.

Jan. 11. Edwin Harrison, M.D. Member R. Coll. Phys., Physician to the Marylebone Infirmary.

Jan. 13. At North End, Fulham, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of John Gooderich Goslin, esq. many years of the Minorities.

At Peckham, aged 60, Lieut. Charles Turrell, of the Royal Navy, (1815).

Jan. 14. In Clapton-sq. aged 57, James Green, esq. of the Public Works Loan Office, South Sea House.

Jan. 15. Aged 76, John Adamson, esq. of Bond-court, Walbrook, and Prince's-pl. Kennington.

Jan. 16. At Rye Common, Peckham, Thomas Cox Savory, of Cornhill, silversmith.

Jan. 17. At Lambeth, Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Bartholomew Churchill, esq. of Deddington, Oxfordsh.

In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 77, James Richardson, esq.

Jan. 19. At Hampstead, Elizabeth-Caroline, widow of T. F. Falwasser, esq.

Aged 58, Isabella, wife of John Wilks, esq. of Finsbury-sq.

Jan. 20. At Sheffield House, Kensington, the residence of John Taylor, esq. aged 20, Louisa, third dau. of Nicholas Rundle, esq. of Kingsbridge.

Jan. 21. At Hammersmith, Mrs. M. A. Thatcher, formerly of Gunnersbury Lodge Farm.

At Bayswater, aged 63, Maria, relict of Thomas Gregory, esq.

Aged 56, Nicholas Winsland, esq. of Montagu-st. Russell-square, and Duke-st. Bloomsbury.

Jan. 22. At Shacklewell, aged 76, Ruth, relict of Aaron Cohen, esq.

At Dalston, aged 74, Capt. James Taylor.

At Camberwell, in his 90th year, John Harris, esq. the eldest and last surviving son of the late Alderman Harris, of Bristol.

Jan. 23. In Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 68, Pelham Thomas Maitland, esq. formerly of the East India House.

At Brixton, aged 41, Frances, wife of Septimus Wray, esq. M.D.

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At Kennington, aged 53, Miss Steinbach.

At Kentish Town, aged 39, Thomas Rainford Ensor, esq. of South-sq. Gray's-inn.

Jan. 24. Aged 80, James Lynch, esq. of King's-road, Chelsea, formerly of Sisle-lane, City.

At Kensington, aged 87, Mrs. Deborah Holmes, widow.

Jan. 25. Aged 66, Rebecca, wife of G. T. Heath, M.D. of Hoxton Old Town.

Aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Bedford, of Montagu-st. Portman-sq. widow of Charles Bedford, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

In Guildford-st. George Johnson, esq. of King's Bench Walk, Temple.

At Brompton Hall, the residence of her sister Mrs. Griffith, at an advanced age, Mary, eldest dau. of the late S. Holliday, esq. of Westcombe Park, Kent.

Jan. 26. At Blackheath Hill, aged 73, Louisa, widow of the Rev. Henry North.

Jan. 27. At Marsham-st. Westminster, aged 56, George Pearse, esq. surgeon. He had recently been appointed to the offices of registrar and surgeon to the police.

In London, aged 60, Richard Crosse, esq. of Blaxhold, Somerset, only brother of Andrew Crosse, esq. of Broomfield; and on the following Saturday, Mary Ann Crosse, wife of the said Andrew Crosse, at his house in Broomfield.

Aged 85, Joseph Law, esq. of Haberdashers'-walk, Hoxton.

At Notting Hill, aged 49, Duncan Forbes Sutherland, esq. late of the island of St. Vincent.

In Margaret-st. Cavendish-sq. Henry Rhodes, esq. late Joint Architect to her Majesty's Woods and Forests, Hon. Architect and Surveyor to the Literary Fund Society. His valuable collection of pictures, books, prints, sculptures, and other works of art and vertu are about to be sold at Christie's on the 24th March and following days.

Aged 85, Joseph Bicknell, esq. of Staple-inn, Holborn.

At Maida Hill, aged 70, A. Gibbs, esq.

Jan. 28. At Greenwich, aged 71, Samuel Kenning, esq. M.D. late of the Ordnance Medical Department.

Susanna, wife of John Frost, esq. of Dulwich Common.

Jan. 29. At Bowes Farm Cottage, near Southgate, aged 60, Eli Baylie, esq. of the firm of Eli Baylie and Co. of Rosoman-st. Clerkenwell.

Jan. 30. In Upper Norton-st. Portland-pl. aged 71, Anna-Maria, relict of William Humby, esq.

In London, aged 54, James-Daniel, second son of William Pennell, esq. late Consul-Gen. at Rio de Janeiro.

In Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, aged 52, Mary-Ann, relict of Captain Dugald Campbell, 91st Highlanders.

Jan. 31. In Belgrave-sq. the Marquess of Graham, infant son of the Duke of Montrose.

In Gloucester-st. Queen's-sq. aged 87, James Hill, esq.

At Southwark, aged 64, Sarah Lydia, wife of Samuel Bayfield, esq.

Suddenly, in Davies-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 50, Richard James Hitchcock, esq.

Feb. 1. Suddenly, at Laurie-terr. Westminster-road, aged 66, John Mackenzie, esq. h. p. 94th. Reg.

At Stoke Newington Green, aged 72, Miss Cooper.

Aged 41, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of William Marsden, esq. M.D. surgeon, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Feb. 2. In Park-crescent, Portland-pl. aged 24, Thomas, eldest son of the late John Warburton, M.D.

In Finsbury-sq. aged 26, John Jones Davies, esq. M.D. only surviving son of Edward Davies, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At Vassall-road, Brixton, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. Alldridge, esq. of Twickenham.

In Upper George-st. Portman-sq. aged 18, Richard Francis, son of Richard Frankum, esq. of Albemarle-street.

In Pelham-pl. Brompton, Lady Stoddart, wife of Sir John Stoddart, Knt. and dau. of the late Rev. Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Bart. of Tullibole, Scot. land.

In Calthorpe-st. Mr. Thomas Dyson, Solicitor, of Bedford-row.

Feb. 3. In Thornton-row, Greenwich, aged 20, George Augustus, youngest son of the late Charles Bradley, esq.

Aged 77, Mrs. Lewis, wife of John Lewis, esq. Southampton-place, Euston-square.

At Stockwell Common, Catherine, widow of T. H. Davis, esq. Surveyor-Gen. of the Customs.

Feb. 4. At Fulham, Matilda, wife of John Walls, esq.

In Curzon-st. Charlotte-Mary, relict of Sir George Pocock, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Edward Long, esq. sometime Judge of the Admiralty Court in Jamaica, was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1840, having had issue the present Sir George Pocock and a numerous family.

Aged 51, Miss Mary Keep, late of Tarnham Green, niece of the late J. W. Horsley, esq. of Chiswick Mall.

Feb. 5. Aged 54, John Graham, esq. shipowner, of Newington-pl. Kennington-road.

Feb. 6. In Cornwall terr. Lee, aged 83, Rebecca, widow of Capt. Anthony

Ludlam, many years Head Harbour Master of the port of London.

In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 78, Mrs. Baguley.

In Upper Harley-st. Spencer Mackay, esq. Suddenly, aged 57, James Jones, esq. of Park-st. Camberwell, late of the Admiralty, Somerset House.

At Pear-tree Green, Lieut. James Lowry, only son of Capt. Lowry, R.N.

At Thirza-pl. Old Kent Road, aged 53, Jane, wife of Thomas Tatlock, esq.

Feb. 7. Aged 22, Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Nathaniel Cowles, esq.

Feb. 8. In New Bridge-st. Blackfriars, aged 90, Charles Charlton, esq. formerly of Bath.

At Cadogan-pl. aged 75, Margaret-Elizabeth, relict of William Chalklen, esq. formerly of Bromley, Kent.

Feb. 9. In the Strand, aged 62, Robert Armour, esq. of Brighton, merchant.

Feb. 10. In London, Alfred, third son of Dr. Edward Scudamore, Bridge-st. Canterbury.

Feb. 11. Suddenly, aged 72, Richard Taylor, esq. of Constitution-row, Gray's-inn-road.

Feb. 12. Aged 88, Rachel, widow of Joshua Hutchinson, esq. late of Highbury Park, and of the Stock Exchange.

At Sherborne Cottage, Wellington-pl. aged 82, Mary, relict of George Longman, esq.

Feb. 13. Aged 36, Thomas George Waller, esq. of Essex-court, Temple, youngest son of the late Samuel Waller, of Cuckfield, Sussex, esq.

At the residence of his father, Vice-Adm. Matson, Cavendish-road, St. John's Wood, aged 41, Melville Gore Matson, late Capt. in 59th reg.

Suddenly, at Tyers-terr. Vauxhall, Mr. George Samouelle, the well-known entomologist, for many years of the British Museum. The deceased had been for some time past in very reduced circumstances in consequence of his sudden dismissal from office. He was the author of the "Entomologist's Useful Compendium," "Directions for Preserving Exotic Insects," "Manual of Entomology," &c. He has left a family of nine children to lament his untimely loss.

BEDS.—Jan. 13. At Amptill-house, the infant dau. of the Hon. W. Petre.

BERKS.—Feb. 8. Aged 65, suddenly, Lucy, wife of William Lock, esq. of Old Field House, Maidenhead.

BUCKS.—Jan. 24. At Salt Hill, at the house of his son-in-law Archibald William Blane, esq. aged 68, Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. third son of the late Rev. Sir Thomas Delves Broughton, of Doddington Park, Cheshire, and brother of

the present Baronet. He married Hester, dau. of Rowells Leigh, of Adlington Hall, Cheshire, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Dec. 20.* At Cambridge, aged 30, Mary-Stevens, eldest dau. of the late Rev. George Kendal, Curate of Wrestlingworth, Beds.

Jan. 25. At Wisbech, aged 42, Thomas Blundell, esq. M.D.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 19.* At Gateshead, on his way from Edinburgh to Leicester, aged 69, Isaac Ryall, esq. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets.

Jan. 27. At Marple Hall, aged 62, Mary-Anne, wife of Walter Skirrow, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Q.C. one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 1. At Chester, aged 71, Elizabeth Venables, eldest dau. of the late L. Venables, esq. of Woodhill, near Os- westry.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 19.* At Mylor, aged 85, Mr. J. Pascoe. He was the last survivor of the gallant crew of the Antelope packet, of which he was boatswain, when in 1793 they took the French schooner privateer Atalanta. All the superior officers being killed, he took the command, and personally lashed the schooner's yard-arm to the rigging of the packet, during which he had three shots through his hat, but without injury to himself.

Jan. 26. At Falmouth, aged 72, John Jago, esq.

Jan. 27. At Pengreep, aged 77, Collan Harvey, esq. He was extensively connected with the mining and commercial interests of Cornwall.

DERBY.—*Jan. 14.* Near Chesterfield, James Wheeler Unwin, esq. of Bremsington Hall, son of the Rev. Mr. Unwin, of St. Alkmund's, Derby. He was remarkable for riding high-spirited horses; he had been to Chesterfield market, and was returning home, when his horse took fright, and threw him with such violence to the ground that it fractured his skull.

Jan. 16. Susannah, wife of Jedediah Strutt, esq. of Belper.

DEVON.—*Jan. 1.* At Plymouth, aged 83, the widow of Gen. Vaughan Lloyd, of the Royal Art.

Jan. 13. At Torquay, aged 21, John Holland Cooke, eldest surviving son of the late William Cooke, esq. of Burgh House, Lincolnsh.

Jan. 17. At Mont-le-Grand, near Exeter, aged 56, Capt. Gilbert Wakefield, late of 36th Foot. He served through a great part of the Peninsular war, and was present in every action in which his regiment was engaged, from the siege of Burgos to the battle of Toulouse.

Jan. 20. At Chudleigh, aged 78, William Searle Adams, esq.

Jan. 24. At Lee, near Chumley, aged 70, Catherine, wife of Richard Preston, esq.

Jan. 25. At Asherton, aged 27, Sophia Mary Everett, wife of George Potts, esq.

Jan. 27. Eleanor, wife of Elias Langton, esq. of Battenbury House, Moreton, near Exeter.

Jan. 28. At Stonehouse, aged 76, Mary, widow of Forrester Rose, esq. of Olive Bank.

Jan. 29. At Romansleigh Parsonage, the residence of his son-in-law, aged 70, Gilbert Dyer, esq. formerly of Exeter.

Jan. 31. At Exeter, Lieut. Henry William Baugh, R.N. (1841) eldest son of Capt. T. Folliott Baugh, R.N.

Feb. 1. At Plymouth, aged 12, Edward George Brickdale, R.N. Naval Cadet of her Majesty's ship Nimrod, only surviving son of Edward Brickdale, esq.

At the parsonage, Buckland Filleigh, Alice, wife of the Rev S. Nosworthy.

Feb. 3. At Exeter, Robert Hilcock, esq.

Feb. 4. At Exeter, aged 87, Mary, widow of Edmund Granger, esq. of Rougemont Lodge.

Feb. 6. At Teignmouth House, Teignmouth, aged 82, Catherine Anne, relict of Henry Temple, esq.

Feb. 7. At Cawsand, near Plymouth, Mary, wife of J. Entwistle Scholes, esq.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Mr. Richard May, of Stoke, acting foreman of shipwrights in H. M. Dockyard, Devonport, after a servitude of 45 years; his death was occasioned by a fall from the height of 27 feet, when he broke both legs, in the Sea-horse frigate.

Feb. 9. At Dartmouth, aged 84, John Eales, esq.

Feb. 10. At Exeter, Ann, relict of John Upham, esq. of London.

DORSET.—*Jan. 26.* At Winterbourne Abbas, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Sherrin, jun. esq. and dau.-in-law of the late Dr. J. P. Hilton, of Enfield, Jamaica.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 18.* Eliza-Mary, wife of George William Gent, esq. of Moynn's Park, Steeple Bumpstead.

Feb. 2. At Willingale, Sophia, widow of the Rev. John Deedes, Rector of that parish.

Feb. 5. At Woodford, Georgiana-Richards-Kelly, wife of Richard Heatley, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 3.* At Clifton, Anna-Monro, wife of the Rev. J. H. Hamilton, Minister of St. Mary's parish, Trinidad.

Jan. 23. Of advanced age, at Bristol, Louis Cousins, esq.

Jan. 24. At Ashley Hill, Bristol, age

67, John Tanner, an esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

Jan. 25. At Clifton, Wm. Hepburn, esq. of the Island of St. Vincent.

At Cheltenham, Sarah, widow of John Adair Gee, esq. and youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Darby, of Shelley, Essex.

Jan. 30. Aged 42, Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Samuel Marshall, esq. of Dowry-parade, Hotwells, Bristol.

At Clifton, aged 69, Jane Isabella Torrens.

At the residence of his dau. and son-in-law, in Gloucestershire, Isaac Ryall, esq. M.D. formerly of Dublin, aged 65, father of Dr. John Ryall, LL.D. the lately appointed Vice-President of the Queen's College, Cork.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Henry Geale, esq. youngest brother of the Countess Fortescue.

At Cheltenham, Garnett, eldest son of the late Jos. Braithwaite, esq.

At Clifton, Emma, wife of Edward Digby Murray, esq.

Feb. 1. At Cheltenham, Sarah-Eliza, the wife of Captain Henry Adolphus Shuckburgh, 40th Reg. Bengal Nat. Inf.

Feb. 4. At Hempstead Court, near Gloucester, Eliza-Sophia-Theresa-Henrietta, wife of the Rev. S. Lysons. She was the eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Lorenzo Moore, K.C.H. and C.B. and was married Jan. 1, 1834.

Feb. 4. At Clifton Vale, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brown, relict of Thomas Brown, esq. of Horton, near Devizes.

HANTS.—*Jan. 12.* At Portsea, aged 76, Capt. Robert Tucker, a zealous and brave officer. He entered the service at the early age of eight years, and was First Lieut. for many years of the *Courageux*, *Invincible*, and *Saturn*, 74's, was twice shipwrecked, and once captured. Lieut. 1795; Commander, 1804; retired Captain, 1840. He received the Turkish gold medal for services in Egypt in 1801.

Jan. 21. At Basingstoke, aged 89, Ann, relict of Dr. Hall, D.D. late rector of Monk Sherborne.

Jan. 26. At Ventnor, I. W. Patrick, third son of the late James Cruikshank, esq. and the Lady Anne Cruikshank, of Langley Park, Forfarshire.

Jan. 30. At Morley's College, Winchester, aged 64, Mrs. Yeomans, widow of the Rev. Dr. Yeomans, formerly of New College, Oxford.

Feb. 3. At the house of his father, Rear-Admiral Brown, Southsea, Lieut. Seymour Yorke Brown, R.N.

Feb. 8. At Upham Rectory, aged 13, Josepha Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Haygarth.

Feb. 9. At Millbrook, aged 55, Carroll

Satchell, esq. late Quartermaster of the 5th Royal Veteran Battalion.

HERTS.—*Jan. 17.* At the Rectory, Stevenage, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Charles Blomfield, esq. and sister of the Bishop of London.

Feb. 2. At Nunsbury Hall, Rosamund Emily Ann, aged 19, second dau. of the late Robert Dell, esq. of Mickleover House, Derbyshire.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of P. South Morris, esq. of Newbury, in that co.

Suddenly, John Taylor, esq. Hardwick House, near Bromyard.

KENT.—*Jan. 21.* At West Malling, aged 69, James Tomlin, esq. late of Hyde Park-place.

Jan. 25. At the vicarage, Lewisham, aged 59, Maria, wife of the Rev. E. Morgan.

Jan. 26. At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret, widow of A. F. Dobrée, esq. of Ronceval, Guernsey, and dau. of the Rev. T. Le Mesurier, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, Durham.

Jan. 31. At Canterbury, Mr. Wm. Goldfinch, aged 90, formerly organ builder, of Margate, and for the last few years an in-brother of St. Nicholas Hospital, Harbledown.

Feb. 5. At Ash, aged 86, Wm. Friend, esq.

LANCASTER.—*Jan. 28.* At Manchester, whilst on a journey, Mr. George Cocks, for many years the representative of the house of Messrs. R. Cocks and Co. music sellers to her Majesty, New Burlington-st.

Feb. 3. At Liverpool, aged 62, Peter Bourne, esq.

Feb. 11. At Palace House, Elizabeth-Holden, relict of John Greenwood, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 19.* Suddenly, aged 77, Joseph Bayley Haynes, esq. at Little Stanmore.

Jan. 20. At Coln Lodge, Twickenham, aged 71, Capt. Robert Cockerill, formerly of the 67th Regt.

Jan. 21. At Neasdon, aged 65, Sarah, widow of James Hall, esq. of New Boswell-court.

Lately. Elizabeth-Frances, wife of Joseph Dart, esq. of Monken Hadley, and late of Tidwell House, Devon.

Feb. 3. At Hadley Green, Louisa-Harriet Anderson, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Fullerton, of the Madras Engineers.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 11.* Sarah, widow of Capt. John Betham, of the Indian Navy, and third dau. of the late Peter Nicholls, esq. of Yelverton, near Norwich.

Jan. 20. At East Winch, Anna-Maria, relict of the Rev. George Wilson, late of Kirby Cane Hall, brother to Lord Berners. She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles

Millard; was married in 1797, and left a widow in 1837, having had issue twelve sons and one daughter.

Jan. 23. At the house of his brother-in-law, T. C. Williams, esq. Lynn, aged 22, Thomas, only surviving son of the late William Greenfield, esq. of Gray's-inn.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 14.* At Northampton, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Samuel Holt, esq.

Jan. 19. Aged 69, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, of Pitsford.

Jan. 20. At Peterborough, after giving birth to a still-born child, Selina, wife of the Ven. Owen Davys, Archdeacon of Northampton.

At the Vicarage, Guilsborough, aged 80, Susanna, widow of the Rev. Thomas Sikes, late Vicar of the parish.

NOTTS.—*Jan. 25.* At Carlton-on-Trent, Walter Charles, second son of Geo. Hatton, Esq.

Feb. 3. At Southwell, aged 77, Edward Sneyd Clay, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red. He had been nearly sixty-three years in the service, having entered the Navy in 1783. He was Lieut. of the Venerable at the glorious victory obtained by Lord Duncan over the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, in 1797, when he was severely wounded, and for which he received a pension of 300*l.* At the expedition to the Helder he was also actively employed; and in 1801 he commanded the Zebra bomb-vessel, at the defeat of the Danish fleet at Copenhagen. His commissions were dated,—Lieut., 1794; Commander, 1799; Captain, 1802; and Rear-Admiral (on retirement), 1837.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 11.* At Oxford, aged 102½, Mary, dau. of the late Rev. John Gray, Rector of Tanfield, Yorkshire, and relict of the late Very Rev. Robert Holmes, D.D. Dean of Winchester.

Feb. 12. At Witney, aged 73, Daniel Westell, esq. solicitor.

SALOP.—*Jan. 23.* At Moor Park, Ludlow, the seat of her uncle, John Salwey, esq. aged 18, Octavia-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Beale, esq. of the Heath House, Ludlow.

Lately. T. H. Cornewall, esq. of Diddlebury. At his funeral the pall was borne by six clergymen.

Feb. 6. At Madeley, aged 19, John William Ferriday, eldest son of the late Robert Ferriday, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 8.* In Sydney-place, Bath, aged 90, Mary, relict of Captain Hough, of the Royal Waggon Train.

Jan. 10. At Bitton, near Bath, aged 63, Mary-Anne, relict of Edw. Frere, esq. daughter and co-heiress of James Greene, esq. M.P.

Jan. 15. In the hospital of Hugh

Sexey, at Bruton, aged 107, Mary Biss. Up to the period of her decease she retained her faculties, and, until very recently, attended the daily service of the Episcopal Chapel attached to the above establishment.

At Mudiford, aged 74, Mrs. Frances Rose, dau. of the late Right Hon. Geo. Rose, and sister to the present Right Hon. Sir G. H. Rose.

Jan. 16. At Bath, Ann, widow of Fletcher Partis, esq. of Pulteney-st. She was a resident in Bath for more than 30 years. Blessed by Providence with ample means of following the impulses of her benevolent heart, she found pleasure in contriving to diffuse relief through numerous channels, both public and private. Almost all the hospitals in London benefited by her munificence, and the extension of her charity reached the public asylums for the support and education of youth. The London Orphan, the Infant Orphan Nursery, the National Benevolent Institution, St. Anne's School, the Ladies' School at St. Sepulchre's, and the Adult Orphan Institution, can bear witness to the substantial aid she gave. It was her beneficence which provided the funds for the erection and endowment of Partis College, near Bath—a retreat in age for the widows and daughters of clergymen and others.

Jan. 21. At Bath, aged 82, Charlotte, dau. of the late Sir William Gordon, Bart. and relict of Lieut.-Gen. W. H. Cameron.

Jan. 22. At Bath, aged 86, Frances, relict of John Blagrove, esq. of Calcot-pk. Berks. She was the eldest dau. and co-heir of Anthony Blagrove, esq. of Southcot. She was married in 1779 to John Blagrove, esq. and by that gentleman, who died in 1827, she had issue four sons and six daughters. One of the latter was married to the Rev. Dr. Routh, Master of Magdalene College, Oxford.

Jan. 25. At Bath, aged 75, J. Henrietta Pilot, dau. of the late Major Pilot.

Jan. 29. At Heriot Lodge, Wrington, James Cockburn, esq.

Jan. 31. Mary Ann, wife of Andrew Crosse, esq. of Blaxhold.

Lately. At Andersey, near Welling-ton, aged 74, John Day, esq. formerly a solicitor at Milverton.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 21.* At Lowestoft, after a residence of 43 years, aged 73, James Everard, esq.

SURREY.—*Jan. 16.* At Bretlands, Richard Charles Blunt, esq. second son of the late Sir Charles William Blunt, third Baronet.

Jan. 25. At Morden Lodge, aged 57, Angelina-Frances, wife of George Matthew Hoare, esq. She was a dau. and co-

heiress of James Greene, of Turton, co. Lanc. esq. was married in 1810, and has left three surviving sons of a family of ten children.

Jan. 26. At Ewell academy, aged 69, Mary, relict of William Monger, esq.

Jan. 28. At Carshalton, aged 78, Robt. Burra, esq.

Jan. 30. Aged 78, Thomas Brown, esq. surgeon, Epsom.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 13.* At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 31, Harriet, wife of John Reid, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Edw. Archbold, esq. of Ewell.

Jan. 15. At Brighton, aged 20, Marcella, fourth surviving dau. of Robert Fellowes, esq. Shottisham Park, Norfolk.

Jan. 18. At Uckfield, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thos. Kilgour, esq. of Bethelnie, Aberdeensh.

Jan. 22. At Brighton, aged 32, Ewen Henry Cameron, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, second son of the Rev. Charles Richard Cameron, Rector of Swaby, Lincolnshire.

Jan. 29. At Brighton, aged 55, William Atfield, esq.

Jan. 30. At Eastbourne, aged 80, Harriot Willard, spinster, eldest dau. of Thomas Willard, esq.

Feb. 4. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 22, Georgina, dau. of E. B. Metcalf, esq. of Thornton Heath, near Croydon, Surrey.

At Brighton, aged 57, Frederick Webb, esq. of Westwick, Durham.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 15.* At Milverton, Louisa-Jane, younger dau. of the late George Ansty, esq. of Russell-sq.

Jan. 31. At Lillingston vicarage, aged 28, Mary-Harriet, wife of the Rev. John Wise.

Lately. At Leamington, aged 63, Thos. Staunton, esq. of Ellesmere, Salop, and Penvant, Denbighsh.

WESTMORELAND.—*Lately.* At Haverham Vicarage, the residence of his son the Rev. R. W. Evans, aged 90, John Evans, esq. M.D. of Llwygroes, Shropshire.

WILTS.—*Jan. 30.* At the Rectory House, Donhead St. Andrew, aged 25, Mary-Celia, second dau. of the Rev. W. Dansey.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* In Worcester, aged 35, T. Wetherall Krause Smith, esq. only son of the late T. W. Smith, esq.

At Worcester, Mrs. Yeomans, relict of the Rev. W. B. Yeomans, D.D. Rector of Bucknell, Oxon, and Warndon, Worcestershire.

Aged 83, Miss Pakington, dau. of the late Sir Herbert Pakington, Westwood-park.

At Malvern, aged 83, Lydia, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Plumptre, D.D. Master

of Queen's College, Cambridge, and Prebendary of Norwich.

YORK.—*Jan. 19.* At Acomb, near York, aged 77, John Joseph Tate Wilkin-son, esq. patentee of the Theatres Royal Hull and York.

Jan. 27. At Preston, aged 47, Mary-Ann, dau. of the late Henry Jones, esq. of Mansion House-street.

Feb. 1. At Leeds, aged 73, Mervyn Richardson, Capt. and Adj. of the First West York Militia, late Capt. in the Fourth Dragoon Guards.

Feb. 2. Aged 69, Henry William Maister, esq. of Beverley, and formerly of Wood Hall, East Riding, Registrar of Deeds for that division of the county, and a Deputy-Lieut. He was the second son of Arthur Maister, esq. of Winestead, by Esther Thompson, dau. of John Rickaby, esq. He married, in 1814, Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, late of Chelsea College, but had no issue.

Feb. 3. At Burstwick, aged 66, Agnes-Grace, relict of William Raines, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Major Dawson.

Feb. 4. At Waltham Hall, near Grimsby, aged 66, Bushell Anningson, esq. lord of the manors of Waltham and Barnoldby.

WALES.—*Jan. 14.* At Newcastle-court, Radnorshire, Mrs. Whittaker.

Jan. 24. Aged 49, at Tremadoc, Carnarvonsh, William Augustus Riddell Mapwell, esq. late of the 2d West Indian Reg. He served his sovereign for 31 years, and fought at Waterloo.

Jan. 29. At Swansea, George Crane, esq. of Rose-hill, Mumbles, who, on the preceding Friday, took by mistake a blister mixture, composed of cantharides. He was a native of Worcestershire, and has been resident for the last twenty-two years in South Wales, with the iron trade of which he was most influentially and extensively connected. By the discovery of a process of applying anthracite, or stone coal, to the smelting of iron, he has conferred an invaluable benefit upon the district, the extensive stone coal-fields of which were, previous to the discovery, of comparatively little value.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 15.* At Edinburgh, aged 64, Alexander Gillespie, esq. of Sunnyside Lodge, near Lanark.

Jan. 22. At Aberdeen, aged 79, Mrs. Wilson Nicolson, of Glenbervie, Kincardineshire, youngest dau. of the late Sir William Nicolson, of Glenbervie, Bart. and relict of the Rev. James Wilson, Minister of Farnell, Forfarshire.

Jan. 24. At Edinburgh, Frances, widow of Thomas Symonds, esq. formerly of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 11.* At Kilbrittain Castle, Cork, the Hon. Charlotte Stawell,

relict of Jonas Stawell, esq. and sister of Viscount Doneraile. She was the second daughter of Hayes the 2d Viscount, by Charlotte, 4th daughter of James Bernard, esq. and sister to the first Earl of Bandon. She was married in 1816, and was left a widow in 1835.

Jan. 9. At Enniskillen, Hugh P. Baker, esq. a Capt. of the 5th Fusiliers. He committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He entered the regiment as an Ensign in Dec. 1837, and was gazetted to a company on the 30th Dec. last.

Jan. 14. At Dublin, Georgiana-Elizabeth, wife of Lieut. Boilien, Madras Eng.

Jan. 23. At Tullamore, Addison Lowe, esq. formerly Lieut. 4th Foot.

Jan. 24. At Strokestown, Christopher Harrison, esq. solicitor; he was murdered near that place.

Feb. 7. At Doneraile house, co. Cork, aged 52 the Right Hon. Charlotte Esther Viscount Doneraile. She was the second dau. of Francis Bernard, first Earl of Bandon, by Lady Catharine-Henrietta Boyle, dau. of Richard 2d Earl of Shannon, and was married in 1816 to her cousin the present Viscount Doneraile, (son of Hayes the second Viscount, by Charlotte Bernard, sister to the Earl above named,) by whom she has left issue an only son, the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, born in 1818.

GUERNSEY.—*Lately*. Aged 16, Geor-

giana, third dau. of Robt. Thornton Heysham, esq.

Feb. 9. At Beauvoir, aged 94, Ann-Saumarez, widow of Isaac Dobrée, esq.

JERSEY.—*Lately*. Penelope, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Paul, esq. formerly of Malton.

EAST INDIES.—Nov. 21. At Bellary, Robert Wynne Gray, esq. eldest son of the late Major Owen Wynne Gray, 62d Regiment.

Nov. 30. At Aurangabad, Capt. Benjamin Phillip Hamilton Johnstone, late commanding his Highness the Nizam's Rangers.

Lately. Major Scott, of the Bengal Art. son of Mrs. Scott, of Camden place, Bath, while on a journey from Bengal to Calcutta, whither he was going to meet his sons, who had left England for the purpose of joining their father in India.

Dec. 22. At Candy, Ceylon, Edward Jacob, esq. of the Hon. Company's Service.

Dec. 24. At Dhoolin, Capt. Frederick Jackson, of the 24th Bombay N.I.

WEST INDIES.—*Lately*. At Montego Bay, Jamaica, Henry Newman, esq. third son of T. Harding Newman, esq. of Nelves, Essex.

Bernard Mahon, esq. stipendiary justice of St. Andrew's, Jamaica.

Dec. 6. At Barbadoes, aged 63, James Fairman, esq. late Postmaster of that island.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM JAN. 24, TO FEB. 14, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1844	3634	Under 15.....	1708
Females	1790		15 to 60.....	1163
			60 and upwards	761
			Age not specified	2

Births for the above period.....5434

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, Feb. 17.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 6	30 0	23 3	37 11	34 11	38 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 2*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 6*s.* to 10*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20.

Hay, 3*l.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 16.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2708	Calves	53
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	18,900	Pigs	280
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, Feb. 20.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 45*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26 to February 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.	
Jan. 26	51	53	48	29, 19		rn. cldy. fair	Feb. 11	32	39	35	, 21		fr. snow, sleet
27	49	52	47	, 40		cloudy, fair	12	44	46	44	, 14		cloudy
28	49	54	45	, ,		rain, do. do.	13	45	48	42	, 16		do.
29	50	54	46	, 38		do. do.	14	44	48	42	, 18		do.
30	48	50	52	, 89		fair, cldy. rn.	15	45	48	43	, 26		do.
31	50	55	48	, 96		do. do.	16	44	48	47	, 23		fair, cly. rain
F. 1	49	50	42	, 89		do. do. rain	17	46	47	45	, 16		cloudy
2	43	47	40	, 90		do. do.	18	44	48	48	, 04		do. fair, rain
3	50	53	52	, 70		do. do. rain	19	44	48	45	, 02		fair, cloudy
4	45	48	44	30, 04		do.	20	46	49	45	, 13		do. do.
5	42	47	44	29, 82		rain, cldy. fr.	21	48	56	46	, 13		sleet, rn. fair
6	40	47	42	, 98		fair, do.	22	50	56	53	29, 94		fair, do.
7	49	50	40	, 85		hazy, shrs. fr.	23	52	56	53	, 88		constant rain
8	40	42	32	30, 01		fair, sleet, rn.	24	52	57	56	, 64		rn. cly. fair
9	34	37	33	, 14		do. snow, hail	25	53	58	54	, 09		fr. rn. cloudy
10	32	36	32	, 35		do. do.							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	206	94½	91½	97½	10½				32 pm.	26 30 pm.
30	206	95½	94½	97½	10½			257		27 29 pm.
31	207	95½	95	97½	10½			257	26 29 pm.	29 25 pm.
2	207½	95½	94½	97½	10½		106		30 pm.	25 28 pm.
3	207½	95½	94½	97½	10½			257	30 pm.	24 32 pm.
4	208½	95½	95½	98½	10½		105	257½	37 30 pm.	28 35 pm.
5	208½	97	96½	99½	10½			258	38 pm.	32 36 pm.
6	209½	97½	97½	100	10½			259	41 45 pm.	35 40 pm.
7	208	97½	97½	100	10½			258		40 37 pm.
9	209	98½	97½	100½	10½		107		41 pm.	39 41 pm.
10		98½	97½	100	10½				45 pm.	42 39 pm.
11		97½	97	99½	10½	97½		260	45 pm.	37 40 pm.
12	207½	97½	96½	99½	10½					37 40 pm.
13		97½	97½	99½	10½		108	260½		37 40 pm.
14	208½	97½	96½	99	10½				49 44 pm.	38 40 pm.
16	208½	97½	96½	98½	10½			259	38 pm.	37 40 pm.
17	207½	97	96½	98½	10½					36 39 pm.
18	208½	96½	96	98½	10½			260		36 39 pm.
19	209	96½	96½	98½	10½	96½		260	38 pm.	36 39 pm.
20	210	96½	96½	98½						38 36 pm.
21	209	96½	96½	98½				259	42 pm.	39 36 pm.
23	208½	96½	96	98½						37 39 pm.
24	209½	96½	96½	98½	10½			260	38 pm.	39 36 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have inserted in p. 381 (with some doubts we must admit,) the statement of our friend Mr. BRITTON that the late Mr. Green of Ipswich was the author of the *Lounger's Commonplace Book*. We are now informed by E. D. S. that in the last edition of that work, published in 1838 by W. S. Orr and Co. Paternoster-row, in two volumes, is a note stating "that this book, originally published about 1790, was the production of a *medical gentleman residing at Dover*. That his mind was a sound one, though tinged with peculiar notions, is evident from the tone which pervades his writings; and the present (1838) edition is given to the world from a strong feeling on the mind of the publisher that so much good sense and valuable information ought not to be lost." We shall be happy to receive more definite information on this subject.

R. remarks, "Amongst the contributors to the Probationary Odes, your correspondent J. H. (p. 245.) names the late Lord John Townshend, but does not assign to him any specified portion of that once popular publication. I believe it was well understood at the time that his lordship was the author of No. XII. 'Ode by Major John Scott, M.P. "Why does the loitering sun retard his wain,"' &c. To the Political Miscellanies he contributed the 'Dialogue between a certain personage and his minister,' in imitation of the 9th Ode of Horace, Book III. I believe also the political eclogue, entitled, 'Jekell,' though your correspondent assigns it to his friend Richardson. Lord John Townshend died in 1833 (See Gent. Mag. CIII. i. p. 369 for that year,) and was probably the survivor of all his co-contributors."

MR. URBAN,—Your correspondent PYLADES, in your Minor Correspondence, p. 226, inquires what degree of credit is to be given to the statement in Archdall's *Peerage* (iii. 271), that the family of Browne Earl of Altamont descends from Richard, younger son of Anthony Viscount Montagu? I would answer, *none whatever*. In fact, the statements in that work should generally be taken with great caution; but I would also advise that the statement of PYLADES himself should not be received with less caution. He says, "It was believed at one time that the late Marquess meant to have brought forward his claim to the Viscounty," &c. Now, Mr. Urban, Archdall states that Sir John Browne of the Neale, Baronet of Nova Scotia, had

three sons: 1. Sir George his heir (ancestor to Baron Kilmaine).

2. John, ancestor to the Earls of Altamont (Marquess of Sligo).

3. Dominick, of Breafoy.

Surely this is inconsistent with any pretensions of Lord Sligo to be heir of Viscount Montagu, as it represents Lord Kilmaine to be the heir of the eldest son, the Marquess of the second. The Marquess never meant to claim that title.

The observation, "to whom a far less distinguished origin is assigned in the west of Ireland," deserves a severer comment than I am disposed to make use of. I shall therefore merely observe that PYLADES has written on a subject he is very little acquainted with, and ill-qualified to correct.

I have heard that Lord Kilmaine at one time thought himself heir to the Viscounty, but, on investigation, it was found his ancestor branched off from the Viscount's family before the creation of the Viscounty, and were settled somewhere in Norfolk, I think at a place called Elsing, generations before John Browne, the first of the Neale, went to Ireland, with his relative Mabel, wife of Gerald Earl of Kildare, and daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, father of the first Viscount.

Yours, &c. W. S. BUTLER.

There are two or three trifling errors in our account of the late Mr. Frere. His father's name was not Hookham: that name came to the son from his mother. In p. 313, col. 2. the *Antijacobin Review* should be the *Antijacobin Newspaper*. Mr. Frere's lines on Canning, which we stated to be still in MS. may be found in the *John Bull* newspaper for April 9, 1842. To these corrections, the information may be added that the two following articles in the *Quarterly Review* are ascribed to him in *Gent. Mag.* Feb. 1844, p. 138: vol. ii. art. 14, p. 375, *Characters of Fox*; vol. iv. art. 13, p. 207, *Life of Pitt*.

ERRATA.

P. 103. Mr. Goding's son married Lady Jane Emily Coventry.

P. 301. The effigy described was found at Lewes priory, and the paragraph should have formed part of the article relating to the discoveries there.

P. 306. In the Births, that of the name of Harcourt belongs to Jan. 31, and those of Hope, Buxton, Buxton, and Petre, to Feb.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Days and Nights of Salmon Fishing. By William Scrope, Esq.

QUID vult concursus ad amnem?—a question that can best be answered by saying that it is by a natural instinct, an irresistible desire, that man adds to his generic title "homo" the specific addition of Aucuparius, Piscator, and even that of Venator illicitus, the poacher, or game-thief; and that from the earliest times, since he possessed dominion over the beasts of the field and birds of the air, he has taken good care that his manorial rights should not lie dormant or be disturbed. But he is not the hero he was of old, and there has been a considerable falling off in the manner in which he has captured his prey, since the days of that mighty hunter Nimrod. No doubt in heroic times when a field of sportsmen met, their *turn-out* was directed against the destructive savages of the desert, the Nemæan lion, the Erymanthian boar, or the bull of Crete; occasionally an army was called into the field to oppose a boa constrictor, or a stray Centaur had to be driven back to his mountain caves. The young Ascanius is described by the poet who has rendered him immortal, as despising the tameness of a stag-hunt, and in his juvenile ardour

Optat aprum, aut fulvum descendere monte leonem.

And in much later days Xenophon says, when attached to the army of Cyrus, that he passed in his march several parks or *paradises* of the Persian princes and noblemen, in which the wild beasts were collected and preserved for the amusement of the chase. But as the earth became populous and civilization extended, and man enlarged his empire over domains that from the time of the creation had owned no other king but the king of beasts; the somewhat despotic government of the "*Mansuetus Leo*" became abridged of its primeval rights and extent, and, though Africa was the fruitful mother of monsters, the demands of the Roman amphitheatre, which, in only two of its triumphal shows, called for a thousand lions from its tawny shores, so lessened the number of the royal progeny that in these august and interesting families Leo the Tenth was rather a rare occurrence. A remnant certainly of this old feudal kind of field sport is still preserved in the East. The chase of the royal tiger through the caney jungles of Bengal, by troops of elephants with castles on their backs, filled with rifles and writers, supercargoes and Zilla judges, occasionally needed by an English bishop, is both an animating and picturesque spectacle; and, as terror is a source of the sublime, if perchance some unfortunate speculator in indigo, or a collector of salt duties, should meet the fate of Adonis from a fatal gash in the femoral regions, or be prevented rising higher, as he intended, in the service, by being carried off into the interior of a teak forest, such events only tend to excite enterprise,* animate courage,

* Persons may talk of courage in the field, but is there another instance recorded equal to that of an English officer carried off by a tiger, and while in the jaws of the

and stimulate to revenge. In Europe the chase has assumed a character more in harmony with the cultivated state of the country, and the altered habits of the people. In Italy, indeed, among the wild recesses of the Apennines, in the huge Calabrian forests, or the caverns of the Umbrian hills, or far downwards by the lone Tarentine shores, a wilder and more savage foe is still pursued, and a friend of ours, the Meleager of modern days, once had the good fortune, never to be expected again, of successfully levelling his rifle at a wolf while in the act of seizing a wild boar, and he laid both savages at the feet of his Atalanta on his return to Naples. Deer-stalking, to be sure, amid the Athol hills is a sport worthy of a Highland chieftain; but in these, our southern districts, in spite of all that has been so eloquently said by Nimrod in his fascinating pages, the old English fox-chase has degenerated into a mere trial of headlong speed, and all the joyous and picturesque accompaniments of its former days,—the French horns, the deep-mouthed hounds, the old squire in his gold-laced hat and suit, and ladies on their ambling palfreys,—are exchanged for an attempt at swiftness totally incompatible with the true nature of the chase or the power of the animal pursued.* But there is fortunately another and a gentler sport, such as that which is so well described in the volume before us, that, instead of degenerating as the former has done, has advanced in skill, dexterity, and consequently in interest, and is at the present time more worthy the name of a *science* than it ever was before. The piscatory enterprises of the ancients were almost entirely confined to the sea, which admitted little skill, and consequently called forth less excitement. To catch a swordfish in a net, or strike a tunny with a trident, was among their greatest exploits, and it was not till the happy invention of the *artificial fly* that this sport became worthy of

monster, at a full trot to his den, coolly feeling for the pulsation of its heart, and then twice directing his pistol to the spot. The first missed fire, and he received a slight warning, from a movement of the tiger's jaws, to desist from such attempts; the second succeeded, the bullet entered the fatal spot and he fell. This man is *our hero*.—REV.

* The account given by Wyttenbach, in his biography of Ruhnken, of the manner in which that great scholar engaged in field sports, is very amusing. Though he was acquainted with all the art of sport, yet he indulged only in *coursing hares*,—"longis canibus earumque velocitate capiendo lepore." This he thought most noble and gentlemanlike, and best suited to the country of Holland; and he used *greyhounds*, because, on the authority of *Arrian*, they were in use among the *Cells*. That other species of hunting, mentioned by *Xenophon*, in which slower but sagacious dogs were employed, and nets, and snares, and javelins, and darts—"retia et plagæ, sagittæ et jacula"—as used by the Greeks, he thought meanly of, unworthy of the Greek genius and nature, and only to be allowed in mountainous countries. Mr. Professor Ruhnken was so skilful in the use of the gun—"recentioris ætatis missili, sclopeto, seu tubo ignivomo;" that he could shoot flying, even a difficult shot; yet, having witnessed many bad accidents from negligence in the use of guns, he gave it entirely up. Therefore he used only greyhounds, to whom, as *Xenophon* prescribed, he gave names consisting of a Greek dissyllable, sonorous, that easily reached the ears of the dogs.—"Ex præcepto Xenophontis, Græca dissyllaba, sonora, quæ facile ad aures canum acciderent." He had an excellent breed of dogs, and in coursing meetings carried off the prize. He encouraged them in the field, and even leaped wide ditches, filled with water—"fossas quamvis latas, et aqua plenas;" and performed all a sportsman's duties. His name was as high among sportsmen as among scholars, and he rejoiced very much that in this respect he rivalled the great *Joseph Scaliger*, who, when he lived in France, spent much time in hunting; and he once thought of writing his life. Ruhnken read all the Greek and Latin writers on the subject of field sports—"rei venaticæ Græcos et Latinos libenter legebat;" made many practical and intelligent remarks on them, and thought of editing them; but at last, one wet day, he caught a bad cold, &c. See *Vita Ruhnkenii*, à Wyttenbachio, p. 272.—REV.

pursuit,—formed the favourite pastime of many good and gentle minds, the recreation of the weary sons of genius, the pursuit of dignified clergymen, in whose person the shovel hat and rod have been gracefully united,* and the amusement and study of the philosopher and naturalist, who, by making the dissecting knife follow the hook, have discovered many of the most secret and obscure operations of nature, and made the sport of the field and of the stream the wise and useful handmaid to furnish them with the materials of knowledge, and guide them in the path of discovery.

To understand what *instinct* really is, we fully agree in the opinion of some former writer, that philosophers will in vain torment themselves in the investigation and definition, *until they have spent some considerable time in the head of an animal*, and then on their exit we may expect much solid and practical information. To reside within the head of the animal, without being the animal, is what we should desire; but as we can hardly expect such eminent naturalists as Lord Brougham and Mr. Jesse, for the mere love of science, to leave their proper homes,—the *domus et placens uxor*, to take up a temporary residence in the medullary system or cerebral gland of a domesticated hippopotamus or consenting alligator, we must learn what we can on this obscure and interesting subject from observations and experiments; and we have only to read the late works of naturalists and sportsmen to observe with what intelligence they have directed their inquiries to these important subjects, dignified a common and innocent pastime with the researches of science, and made their amusement subsidiary to the gratification of philosophical curiosity. The *Salmonia* † of Sir Humphry Davy is full of many curious researches and valuable discoveries; and the book now before us shews an extent and accuracy of information that has never before been brought to the subject, abounds in picturesque descriptions and observations on natural scenery, written with all an artist's taste and knowledge, and, besides the attractions of a light, polished, and agreeable style, is enlivened throughout by touches of playful humour, and pleasant and amusing anecdote, that make it well worthy to take the place

* The engraving of Archdeacon Paley with his amorphous clerical hat and fishing-rod is well-known. We believe that Dr. Wollaston died in consequence of a cold caught in fishing; a more enthusiastic angler never roamed the margin of a brook.—REV.

† The *Salmonia* of Sir H. Davy must not be considered only as a scientific treatise on fishing, but as a work full of ingenious remark and philosophical speculation. Subjects of the greatest interest and curiosity pass there under review, as the crossing the breed of fish; on the migration and generation of eels, a disputed and difficult subject; on animal instinct and migration; and those of a higher class, as on the Deluge, on phrenology, on Paley's famous argument, &c. on religious belief, &c. It also abounds with beautiful descriptions, and observations on natural scenery and phenomena. This tranquil sport, which, in the hands of the philosopher, almost becomes a science, was well suited to his weak and declining health, and filled up with pleasing occupation and hope many hours of languor in his latter years. Those who are interested in the subject should not rest contented with the "*Salmonia*," but also read the *Lives of Sir Humphry* by his brother Dr. Davy and Dr. Paris, where there is much interesting description of the Styrian and Carniolan lakes, and of the fish in which they abound. The very last employment of his active and philosophic mind was on the *generation of eels*, when at Rome, and to his piscatory excursions in Illyria we are indebted for our knowledge of that most singular animal, the "*proteus anguineus*," of which we never saw but one specimen, but have heard that three were lately brought alive to England. We may mention, that in the dialogue of the *Salmonia* the character of *Haliæus* is intended for Dr. Babington, and in the "*Consolations in Travel*" *Eubathes* is Dr. Wollaston. We may also observe that the account of the adventure at the Falls of Traun, in the *Consolations of Travel*, p. 177, is altogether fabulous.—REV.

of honour, as completing the *triad* of piscatory works,* all abounding in genius, taste, and feeling, and each possessing its peculiar and characteristic excellence. When our readers have perused this volume we feel assured that they will be prepared to agree in the opinion expressed in the following passage, which we extract from an interesting biography. "From a boy he was always an enthusiast in the sport of angling, and maintained the dignity of the science, for so it became in his hands, by constantly enumerating the host of worthies who were its devotees, and clenching its defence by an axiom which he heard Sir Francis Chantrey once advance at my father's table, 'that every man of genius was born a fly-fisher.'"[†] But we must now make a few selections which may prove to our readers the justice of the praises we have passed, and offer a few specimens of a work equally acceptable to the sportsman, the naturalist, and the traveller.

We must pass over, albeit reluctantly, the two *citizen* anglers, Mr. Pooley and Mr. John Poplin, gentlemen who rejoice in the suburban scenery of the River Lea, faithful to their old preceptor Isaac Walton, and open with the appearance of the *scientific* angler; and as we sit down to the portrait we think the features of something like the author himself flit before us.

"Mount we now one step higher, nay, a goodly stride or two, and let us celebrate the real scientific fly-fisher, to whom fortune has been more propitious. Possessed of ample means, he roves from river to lake, rich in rods of various dimensions, and the joyful possessor of all the flies that have been named or engraved in all the ninety-nine books that have been published on the art of angling, not forgetting that distinguished fly called the *professor*. We have a boundless respect for this young gentleman. We like his custom of roving about. He does not scruple to mount his tilbury, and to flouish his rod over the rivers and lakes of Wales, and to loah also with zeal all the waters of Westmoreland and Cumberland. He is not a mere angler, but somewhat of an artist also; at least he thinks so himself. So when the sun rides high, and the lake lies hot and motionless, 'and the flies make strange streaks, albeit skilfully thrown, on the mirror-like surface of the water,' as that most capital penman 'the organist' has described it, he plants his sketching stool in some shady nook, and, armed at all points with the necessary implements, imagines that he transmits to his canvass a vivid impression of what he

sees before him. Well skilled to select his subjects, he does not take a general view of the broad expanse, but gets a glimpse of the lake between the bolls of the trees opposed to it in shadow. Proud of his *à la marine*, he touches in the distant mountain, and the rugged brae nearer the foreground he paints rich and sunny; nor does he forget those accessories that give interest and character to the scene,—the smoke issuing from the cottage lying in some shady nook, the boat hauled up on the gravelly beach, or the cattle that stand listless on some point of land that juts into the lake. Perhaps, too, some shepherd lies sleeping with his flock around him in a sequestered glade. Thus he paints the images of rural life; and who happier than himself, when he retires to the clean little inn, and selects the trout for his dinner, giving a cast behind the dorsal fin to decry those of the reddest tint? Self-complacent are his regards when he eyes his ample capture—beaming are his looks when he contemplates his coloured canvass. It is with pain we take leave of this happy man; we would willingly write his memoirs, but we have a higher duty to perform," &c.

The following account of the noble fish which is the subject of the book

* Isaac Walton's *Angler*, Davy's *Salmonia*, and Mr. Scrope's *Salmon Fishing* form the *triad* we have mentioned. We believe the first to be the most popular book in our language after the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and then follows a work we should hardly have expected, Whiston's *Josephus*: a bookseller told us he had sold a thousand copies of it, we think, in the year.—*Rzv.*

† See *Life of Dr. T. Hope*, p. 331, by his Widow.—*Rzv.*

is intended as an addition to Mr. Yarrell's scientific and ample description, in his *British Fishes*:—

"This splendid fish leaves the sea, and comes up the Tweed at every period of the year in greater or lesser quantities, becoming more abundant in the river as the summer advances; that is, provided sufficient rain falls to swell the water to such an extent as will discolour it, and enable the fish to pass the shallows with ease and security. It travels rapidly; so that those Salmon which leave the sea, and go up the Tweed on Saturday night at twelve o'clock, after which time no nets are worked till the Sabbath is passed, are found and taken on the following Monday near St. Boswell's—a distance, as the river winds, of about forty miles. This I have frequently ascertained by experience. When the strength of the current in a spate is considered, and also the sinuous course a Salmon must take in order to avoid the strong rapids, this power of swimming must be considered as extraordinary. As Salmon are supposed to enter a river merely for the purpose of spawning, and as that process does not take place till September, one cannot well account for their appearing in the Tweed and elsewhere so early as February and March, seeing that they lose in weight and condition during their continuance in fresh water. Some think it is to get rid of the sea-louse; but this supposition must be set aside, when it is known that this insect

adheres only to a portion of the newly run fish, which are the best in condition. I think it more probable that they are driven from the coasts near the river by the numerous enemies they encounter there, such as porpoises and seals, which devour them in great quantities. However this may be, they remain in the fresh water till the spawning months commence. * * * In the cold months they lie in the deep and easy water; and as the season advances they draw into the principal rough streams, always lying in places where they can be least easily discovered. They are very fond of a stream above a deep pool, into which they can fall back in case of disturbance. They prefer lying upon even rock, or behind large blocks of stone, particularly such as are of a colour similar to themselves. They are not to be found all over the river like Trout, but only in such rough and deep places as I have mentioned; it is therefore very necessary for a stranger to take out some one with him who is acquainted with the water he means to fish, for there are large continuous portions of almost all salmon rivers where no fish ever take up their seats. It is true that a very practised eye, which is well acquainted with water, needs little assistance; but there are not many such nice observers," &c.

Though some fish we have seen throw themselves out of the water, in eagerness for the prey, yet the power of *leaping* properly is peculiar to the Salmon, and is a very interesting feat and provision of nature.

"That Salmon will leap a great height I have read, and heard asserted continually; but even the subdued account which Mr. Yarrell has mentioned, placing their powers of leaping ten or twelve feet perpendicularly, I hold to be beyond the mark. I have frequently watched their endeavours to surmount falls, and I do not think I ever saw a Salmon spring out of the water above five feet perpendicularly. There is a cauld at the mouth of the Leader-water, where it falls into the Tweed, which Salmon never could spring over. This cauld I have lately had measured most carefully by a mason, and its height varies from five feet and a half to six feet from the level above to the level below it, according as the Tweed, into which the Leader falls, is more or less affected by the rains. Hundreds of Salmon formerly attempted to spring over this low cauld, but none could ever achieve the leap; so that a Salmon in the Leader-water was formerly a thing unheard of. The pro-

prietors of the upper water have made an opening in this cauld of late years, giving the owner of the mill some recompense, so that Salmon now ascend freely. Large fish can spring much higher than small ones; but their powers are limited or augmented according to the depth of water they spring from; in shallow water, they have little power of ascension; in deep, they have the most considerable. They rise rapidly from the very bottom to the surface of the water by means of rowing and sculling, as it were, with their fins and tail; and this powerful impetus bears them upwards in the air, on the same principle that a few tugs of the oar make a boat shoot onwards, after one has ceased to row. It is probably owing to a want of sufficient depth in the pool below the Leader-water cauld, that prevented the fish from clearing it; because I know an instance where Salmon have cleared a cauld of six feet belonging to Lord Sudeley, who lately caused it to be measured for

my satisfaction, though there were but few out of the numerous fish that attempted it that were able to do so; I

conceive, however, that very large fish could leap much higher," &c.

We have the following remarks on the size to which this fish is known to have reached.

"Salmon keep on increasing in size till they attain a prodigious weight, even up to eighty-three pounds; which, says Mr. Yarrell, is the *largest* fish on record, and was exhibited at Mr. Grove's, fishmonger, in Bond Street, about the season of 1821. This was a female fish; and, from the observation of the same eminent authority, those fish which have attained a very unusual size have always proved to be females. But the devices and intelligence of fishermen have increased as salmon have become more marketable, so that few escape all the perils that beset

them long enough to gain any considerable size; and we no more hear, as in days of yore, of a fish being exchanged, weight for weight, for a Highland wedder, and the butcher having to pay. The salmon in the Tweed are no longer large; far from it. During my experience of twenty years, I never caught one there above thirty pounds, and very few above twenty. I have remarked that the largest fish are found in the most considerable rivers, which I attribute to the superior chance of longevity, where fish have a greater scope for escape."

Mr. Scrope mentions the great destruction of the salmon, by the young ones, under the name of parrs,* not being protected by law; and he advocates the construction of ponds in which, by artificial impregnation, the fry might be produced in any quantities. Mr. Scrope thinks this method would prove more successful than the method said to be adopted by the Chinese, which he says, for the better enlightening of barbaric nations, he transmits to posterity.

"The Chinese have taken a fancy to hatch fish under *fowls*. For this purpose they collect from rivers and ponds the gelatinous matter which contains the eggs of the fish, put it into vessels, and sell it to the proprietors of ponds. When the hatching season arrives, a fowl's egg is emptied of its usual contents, and this ge-

latinous matter is put in. The entrance is hermetically sealed, and the egg is then put under a hen. After some days it is opened, and placed in a vessel of water heated by the sun; it is kept in the rays till the little fish become strong enough to bear the external temperature."

Mr. Scrope, however, considers that this *foul* play may be dispensed with, and a river may be stocked with any sort of common fish by transmitting the ova and milt embedded in gravel, and placed in a vessel filled with water. About thirty years ago the late Sir Anthony Carlisle embedded the ova of the salmon in the gravel without the milt of the male, leaving the river trout to impregnate them: he asserts that they did so, and that the river was afterwards full of the fry so produced.

"It appears that salmon will live, and even breed, in *fresh* water, without ever making a visit to the sea. Mr. Lloyd, in his interesting work on the Field Sports

in the North of Europe, says, 'Near Kattrinebergh there is a valuable fishery for salmon, ten or twelve thousand of these fish being taken annually. These salmon

* Mr. Scrope has most ably and scientifically shown that this fish, called the parr, is the young salmon; but we must refer to his volume, p. 19 to p. 43, only forewarning them of the effect this discussion with Mr. James Hogg produced on a friend. "Upon asking my friend, Sir Adam Ferguson, if he recollected the circumstance, 'Perfectly well,' he replied, 'and it was at your own table; but I cannot say who had the beat of the argument, as I fell asleep soon after it began.'"—REV.

are bred in a lake, and in consequence of cataracts cannot have access to the sea. They are small in size, and inferior in flavour. The year 1820 furnished 21,817.*"

The following is a narrative of a still more curious experiment, though the fact, that several species of sea-fish will live in fresh water, is well known, and some curious particulars may be seen in one of Mr. Jesse's very instructive books on Natural History.

"Mr. George Dormer of Stone Mills, in the parish of Bridport, put a female of the salmon tribe, which measured twenty inches in length, and was caught by him at his mill-dam, into a small well, where it remained twelve years, and at length died in the year 1842. The well measured only five feet by two feet four inches, and there was only fifteen inches depth of water. In this confined spot she remained up to Saturday the twelfth of last month, when death put a period to her existence. This fish has been the means of great attraction. Since the time she was mentioned in the newspapers, which was about five years ago, many persons having come a great distance to see her; and those who have witnessed her actions, (of whom there are many in the city of Exeter,) can bear testimony to the truth of the following statement:—"She would come to the top of the water and take meat off a plate, and would devour a quarter of a pound of lean meat in less time than a man could eat it. She would also allow Mr. Dormer to take her out of the water, and when put into it again, she would take meat from his hands, or would even bite the finger if presented to her. Some time since a little girl teased her by presenting

the finger and then withdrawing it, till at last she leaped out of the water, and, caught her by the said finger, which made it bleed profusely: by this leap she threw herself completely out of the water into the court. At one time a young duckling got into the well to solace himself in his favourite element, when she immediately seized him by the leg, and drew him under water; but the timely interference of Mr. Dormer prevented any further mischief than making a cripple of the young duck. At another time a full-grown drake approached the well, and put in his head to take a draught of the water, when Mrs. Fish, seeing a trespasser on her premises, immediately seized the intruder by the bill, and a desperate struggle ensued, which at last ended in the release of Mr. Drake from the grasp of Mrs. Fish, and no sooner freed than Mr. Drake flew off in the greatest consternation and affright; since which time to this day he has not been seen to approach the well, and it is with great difficulty that he can be brought within sight of it. This fish lay in a *dormant* state for five months in the year, during which time she would eat nothing, and was likewise very shy.'"

On the subject of the beautiful and interesting change of colours which takes place in dying fish, and to which Mr. Scrope has paid great attention, he says,

"Some summers ago, I was in the habit of bathing near the stakes of the salmon fishery at the Eden at ebb tide, when the salmon were removed from the nets. I had a pleasure in walking into the inside of the nets, and seeing the finely shaped living salmon plunging about and still in their native element. Upon securing the fish, the men were in the habit of giving them the *coup de grace* on the forehead with a wooden mallet, analogous to my fishing rod butt; and at each successive strike on the brain, the

colours undulated away in the most delicate and beautiful radiance. All this is indeed exceedingly revolting to humanity, and presents a tempting theme for the reprobation of the poet and the sentimentalist; and yet I confess I cannot enter completely into this feeling, not only from my enjoyment of and relish for the sport of rod-fishing, but even from considerations of a more legitimate bearing. I do not think that cold-blooded animals suffer equally with warm-blooded.* and my grounds for forming this opinion I shall

* The instances of the less acute sensibility in fish, is fully supported by analogous examples of insects. One would presume, that the capability of pain and the degree of it would depend on the existence and the development of the nervous system entirely. Neither the apathetic Indian nor the ferocious animals can bear the pain inflicted by fire: the former owns the *fire-god* is irresistible; and the latter are subdued and tamed by it.—REV.

shortly state. I have often lost a trout which had gorged my bait and yet recaptured him in a short time with the former hook deep fastened in his stomach, and the broken line pending from his jaws. I for one certainly should have had little appetite to dine so soon after swallowing a fork. I have seen a large trout enjoying the amplitude of a clear pond, with a couple of my fly hooks appended to his nose. Nay, I have witnessed him rising to a natural fly in this situation, whilst fisher-like he caught a smaller companion by the depending hook. Nature is wonderfully benevolent to her children. The absence of all kind of medical aid in the waters seems to be fully compensated by the *vis medicatrix nature*—an old experienced practitioner, by whose manage-

ment the most severe wounds made by the pike on the trout, and the grampas on the salmon, are safely and rapidly cured.* I have caught trouts, particularly in the neighbourhood where pike harbour, in various states of mutilation, yet seemingly in good health and spirits; from all which I infer that their physical sufferings are less than we suppose, and that the quiverings they exhibit when dying are rather of a galvanic (which the change of colour seems to countenance) than of a convulsive or very painful character. It is, at least, comfortable for those who have been accessory in early life to much apparent suffering, to find out afterwards that the suffering was more apparent than real."

There is in this part of the work a very interesting inquiry with regard to the power possessed by fishes of changing their colour, as being affected by soil, by waters, and other circumstances. Mr. Scrope says,—“It is a circumstance pretty generally admitted, that salmon and other fish assume in some degree the colour of the channel they lie upon;” he adds, “this is perhaps the reason why fishermen tell you that they can distinguish the salmon of one river from those of another contiguous to it. Indeed, I myself could easily distinguish the *Isla* from the *Tay* salmon, by their colours, when I rented fisheries on both rivers.” Mr. Scrope justly thought this so curious that he had a correspondence with Sir David Brewster on the subject: and the paper given, (p. 49,) which *Dr. Gillespie* read at the Literary and Philosophical Society of St. Andrew's, on the habits and colours of fishes, affords some curious information. In Mr. Scrope's opinion, Mr. Yarrell and Mr. Shaw (*Arcades ambo*) join. Sir David Brewster, however, was not satisfied with the evidence produced; and his objections certainly appear to us to have considerable weight; but the subject is in the hands of professors, and therefore we

* The observance of this ἀπιστον μὲν ὕδωρ among the fishes probably gave rise to the “cold-water cure” among the terrestrial animals, of the efficacy of which, besides Sir E. L. Bulwer, who says it made his muscles like iron, other testimonies are not wanting.

Pray are our witnesses all here,
Our *scaly* friends from *Tvadland Mere*.
Here's Doctor *Tench* and preacher *Trout*,
And Farmer *Chubb* will come no doubt;
Call *Simon Trout*—we'll first begin
With *Mr. Trout*—come, swear him in.

See *Pleaser's Guide*, L. viii. Indeed, the *plagiarist* of this water cure is quite evident, and stands confessed,

By Doctor *Tench* a wise and wary
And learned fen-apothecary,

who, to cure the injuries inflicted by Mr. *Gull* on Squire *Gudgeon's* coat, and os coccygis, says,

I ordered him when faint and sick Sir,
My renovating *Fen-elixir*,
Then clapped my patent plaster on,
My genuine *Ichthiapharmacum*.—REV.

wash ours of it, only asking this question, If this change of colour in fishes is supported by *analogy* in any other animals, how far is it by the insect tribe? In the dying dragon-fly and in the dead locust the change of colour is very remarkable.

To a pleasing vignette of Melrose the following beautiful description is added:—

"My first visit to the Tweed was before the Minstrel of the North had sung those strains which enchanted the world, and attracted people of all ranks to this land of romance. The scenery therefore at that time, unassisted by story, lost its chief interest; yet was it all lovely in its native charms. What stranger just emerging from the angular enclosures of the South, scored and subdued by tillage, would not feel his heart expand at the first sight of the heathery mountains, swelling out into vast proportions, over which man has had no dominion? At the dawn of day he sees, perhaps, the mist ascending slowly up the dusky river, taking its departure to some distant, undefined region; below the mountain range his sight rests upon a deep and narrow glen, gloomy with woods, shelving down to its centre. What lies hid in that mysterious mass the eye may not visit; but a sound comes down from afar as of the rushing and din of waters. It is the voice of the Tweed, as it bursts from the melancholy hills, and comes rejoicing down the sunny vale, taking its free course through the haugh, and glittering among sylvan bowers,—swelling out at times fair and ample, and again contracted into gorges and sounding cataracts,—lost for a space in its mazes behind a jutting brae, and re-appearing in dashes of light through bolls of trees opposed to it in shadow. Thus it holds its fitful course; the stranger might wander in the quiet vale, and, far below the blue summit, he might see the shaggy flock grouped upon some sunny knoll, or straggling among the scattered birch trees; and, lower down on the haugh, his eye perchance might rest awhile on some cattle standing on a tongue of land by the margin of the river, with their dark and rich brown forms, opposed to the brightness of the waters. All these outward pictures he might see and feel; but he could see no further; the lore had not spread its

witchery over the scene,—the legends slept in oblivion. The stark moss-trooper, and the clanking stride of the warrior, had not again started into life; nor had the light blazed gloriously in the sepulchre of the wizard with the mighty book. The slogan swelled not anew upon the gale, resounding through the glens and over the misty mountains; nor had the minstrel's sharp made music in the stately halls of Newark, or beside the lonely braes of Yarrow. Since that time I have seen the cottage of Abbotsford with its rustic porch lying peacefully on the haugh between the lone hills; and have listened to the wild rush of the Tweed as it hurried beneath it. As time progressed, and as hopes rose, I have seen that cottage converted into a picturesque mansion, with every luxury and comfort attached to it, and have partaken of its hospitality: the unproductive hills I have viewed covered with thriving plantations, and the whole aspect of the country civilized, without losing its romantic character. But, amidst all these revolutions, I have never perceived any change in the mind of him who made them, 'the choice and master-spirit of the age.' There he dwelt in the hearts of the people, diffusing life and happiness around him: he made a home beside the border river, in a country and a nation that have derived benefit from his presence, and consequence from his genius. From his chambers he looked out upon the grey ruins of the abbey, and the sun which set in splendour beneath the Eildon Hills. Like that sun, his course has been run; and, though disastrous clouds came across him in his career, he went down in unfading glory. These golden hours, alas! have long passed away; but often have I visions of the sylvan valley, and its glittering waters, with dreams of social intercourse. Abbotsford, Mertoun, Chieftwood, Huntley Burn, Allerley,—when shall I forget ye!"*

* The mention of one poet will, by a poetical licence of association, allure us to mention another; and, as we may not have another opportunity of introducing him, the reason will be considered valid. The piscatory eclogues of Sannazarius are too well known to need any additional remarks on their elegance and popularity. They were republished by Pope in his very judicious collection of "*Poemata Italorum*;" but we believe that the works of another Italian poet, who subsequently lived on the same spot as Sannazarius did, and imbibed much of his poetical talent and skill, are far less known. We are speaking of the Jesuit Nicolas Parthenius, who, among

The following story is called "A very confident friend and his mishap."

"Sometimes salmon will leap out for a salmon has been once touched sharply
pastime, and at others from *fear*. Thus, if with the hook, when he sees the fly above

other Latin poems, wrote one in ten books, called *Halieutica*, and also thirteen piscatorial eclogues. His poems, though little known in England, appear to have been very popular, and much esteemed among his countrymen, and are to be praised for the smoothness and correctness of the versification, and the elegance of the imagery. These poems, like those of the ancients, would not have much interest to our anglers, as they relate only to sea and not river fishing, and all *sea* fishing. Mr. Scrope, in the name of himself and his brother anglers, eschews. The *Halieutica* contains some pretty fables, as the origin of amber (*succini procreatio*) in the ninth book, and on the invention of the pearl fishery in the tenth, after the manner of Ovid; but, to our mind, the occasional description of the beautiful scenery of Southern Italy—its soft wooded shores and curving bays—is the most captivating part of the work. The poet expatiates, with a lover's fondness, over his favourite hill of Pausilypo, and the Villa Mergellina, where Sannazarius lived, and near which, in the little village church, we saw the poet's tomb. In the eighth book of the "*Nautica*" is a description of the poet's life,—"*Amœnæ, felicisque ad Pausilypum vitæ descriptio*;" his morning walks among the wooded hills, or in his garden, with its living walls of box and myrtle, filled with resplendent flowers, and his orchard of fig trees and peaches, and the stroll by the seaside, when the evening breeze begins to blow—

"Jam Zephyri, et leni crispantur verbere fluctus
Litus adit, scopulosque et saxa virentia musco;"

and sometimes his trips in his little gay pleasure-boat to the neighbouring shores and isles—

"Viridemque revisit
Nesida, et longè Baias, collesque Dicarchi,
Et te de navi aspectans, Misene, salutat;"

or sometimes, reclining amid the fragrant moss and seaweed, he amuses himself in watching the fishermen in the bay casting their nets, and bringing their finny prey to shore—

"Cernit et inclusos resiliiri indagine pisces
Ac nitido squamas argento, auroque nitere."

In the fourth book of the *Halieutica* is an address to Sorrento, a place which he considers as abounding in all that can form the happiness of life, and worthy of a poet's residence.—"*Solaque Pieriis domus opportuna camænis*." His praise of Tarentum, in the eighth book of the same poem, is not delivered in less glowing language than the former:—a city founded by the Gods, gifted with all the riches of nature, and endowed with perpetual sunshine and eternal spring.

"Hic ver perpetuum, semperque nitentia ridet
Prata, et oderiferis vernant cum floribus horti;
Semper et apricis texuntur collibus umbræ,
Ac lætæ in campis pecudes surgentia tondent
Gramina; et irriguis nunquam non fontibus undæ
Per pictas viridi decurrunt margine ripas," &c.

We perceive that this poem is not wholly unknown to English scholars, for we found a little time since, in Dr. Edward Clarke's *Travels in Greece*, a quotation from it in praise of the isle of Chios (vol. ii. p. 189). We could willingly indeed have spared the history of *Columbus*, who, it appears, was the son of *Urania* by *Apollo*. In his anxiety to discover the new world, he prays for maternal aid. *Urania* is at that time sporting in a shady grove with her sister nymphs, *Ægle*, *Helice*, and others. The nymph *Cynosura* is the first who heard his lamentation; she acquaints *Urania* with it, and says *Columbus* (tua Cura) is crying beside the brook. She orders *Cynosura* to fetch him, and he is placed at supper between his mother *Urania* and his sister *Opis*. When the cloth is removed *Urania* asks him the cause of his grief, which he mentions. *Urania* says she will carry him through the air, and show him *America*; accordingly, she and all the other nymphs, like a flight of swans, set sail, and mount so high, that they hear a most celestial concert. *Columbus* inquires what it is; he is informed that

him on some future day he will often vault into the air. I once saw a marked instance of this. A very young friend who was fishing with me saw a fish spring over his line in this manner, and he kept flinging at him with the same result,—the salmon always moving forward,—till he fairly chased him up the water some hundred yards; that is to say, from 'The Webbs,' above Craigover Boat Hole, in the Mertoun Water, half way up to the Maxwell Burn foot. Believe me it was a pleasant thing to behold. My friend would not be denied; Master *Salmo Salar*, and he was a lusty one, would not accept, but acknowledged the courteous tender of Michael Scott at every cast in the manner I have described. Thus they held correspondence with each other a considerable time without coming in contact. At length *Piscator* began to suspect that the repulsive qualities were on his side, and the

attractive ones only on the part of the fugitive, who knew,

—'but how it mattered not,

It was the wizard Michael Scott.'

So he turned his back upon him reluctantly; but, casting a lingering look behind, he could not forbear returning and doubling his defeat. This fish had probably been touched by a fly before. That night, the hostel being full, we slept in a double-bedded room. At the dead hour of twelve, I was awakened by loud cries of 'I have him! I have him!'—'Hold him fast, then,' said I; for I thought he had collared a thief; but in truth he had not. He had only got hold of a *bell-rope*, and was fishing away with it in his dreams, with a salmon of course at the end of it. Luckily he did not arouse the Maritornes of the inn, no bell having been ever attached to the pull, which was a mere matter of ornament," &c.

The following observations on landscape painting, and on the style, merits, and objects of the three great landscape painters, are as discriminating as elegant, and worthy of our old and venerable friend, the patriarch of the picturesque school, the Vicar of Boldre.

"We began naturally enough to talk upon the principles of landscape painting; and, as we both agreed pretty well as to those principles, so we both laid down the

it is the *music of the spheres*—"astrorum concentus." They then pass through the seven planets; but yet at this distance he still sees the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Jura mountains, though much diminished and depressed, while, at the same time, he is in sight of the new world! But Urania informs him that he cannot reach it till he sacrifices first two sheep to *Doris*, and a calf to the goddess *Ammerice*, under whose protection it lies. Having said this, she descends with him to earth, and disappears, as all other goddesses do, *in a cloud, however fine the day may be*. We cannot, however, omit mentioning, before we leave this poet and his works, an image in the *Nautica*, expressed in language very close to that which Milton uses on the same subject, viz. the resemblance of the whale to an island, and the consequent mistake of the seamen (Vid. *Par. Lost*, l. 205);—

"The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff,
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side," &c.

Compare Parthenius, lib. vii. p. 214. He is addressing the whale.

"Se neque te aspectus telluris fallat inanis
Nam sæpe in medio quæ creditur insula ponto
Est sese undo tollentis ab æquore monstri
Dorsum immane.—
Non semel undivagæ puppes appellere ripæ
Gavisi nautæ, celeresque in litus inane
Delapsi.—
Anchora sæpe etiam tabuloso credita dorso
Et duris unco squamis infixæ tenaci," &c.

In Sir W. Drury's house at Hawsted, in Suffolk, was a painted panel (No. 36), of a ship that had anchored on a whale—the motto "*Nusquam tuta fides*;" the house temp. Elizabeth. There is an engraving of it in the second edition of Sir John Cullum's *History of Hawsted*, edited by his brother Sir T. G. Cullum. "Many cast their anchors on whales' backs, thinking them to be isles." Vide Lupton's *Notable Things*, p. 119.—We may observe that the numerous designs in these volumes of Parthenius are almost all by Solimene.—REV.

law with as much confidence as if we were the lineal descendants of Zeuxis or Apelles,—a fashion, I must observe, most particularly prevalent at the present day. I fear it is not worth while to notice our remarks. I will write them down, however, at a venture, and here they follow: ‘*View-taking*,’ said the cow limner, ‘I consider as of a distinct character from landscape painting. The interest of the first as a work of art, in all highly cultivated countries, must in a great measure depend upon accidental causes. Trees in hedges and most other positions have been planted or removed by the hand of man for profit or convenience, so that they are rarely found in the most natural or effective situations; other objects share the same fate, and even the vivid verdure is produced by artificial means. Still it is right for the view-taker to copy everything before him just as it really presents itself. This may be desirable as a remembrance, or an exact illustration of the scenery of a country, and indeed occasionally, by some happy accident, as a work of art: it may also have great interest as representing passages in rural life. But it is obvious that, in a country highly cultivated, a scene very accurately delineated represents the *materials* only, and not the *composition* of nature, strictly so called. On the other hand, the landscape painter should aim much higher. He should get all his materials from the most striking and characteristic specimens in nature, and study such forms and combinations as may make an interesting impression on the mind. Trees, rocks, water, mountains,—all his materials,—he should arrange upon the same principle that an historical painter observes in composing from living models. He should address the imagination rather than the eye, and endeavour to convey to his work some prevailing character, which may awaken a corresponding sympathy and interest in the contemplative beholder. As to colour and effect, every tinge of light that is beautiful and striking, every varied appearance that the change of the hour and the seasons may bring forth, should be marked down and coloured on the spot. This should be the unremitting practice of the artist, that his works may bear the impress and truth of nature. Taking care to lay his emphasis upon those dominant objects that give beauty, character, or sublimity to the landscape, he should keep all the rest subordinate, though intelligible; always bearing in mind that the eye sees those objects only *in detail* upon which it is immediately fixed. If, on the other hand, he copies every individual thing before him exactly as he sees it, when his eye rests upon that

individual object alone, he does not represent the scene such as he saw it in nature at one general and comprehensive view, but as it appeared to him by examining separate parts one after the other, each part having a distinct focus. If, then, he adopts this method of proceeding, he will paint upon a false though a very prevalent principle, and his picture cannot fail to have an unpleasant and irritating effect:

*Infelix operis summâ, quia ponere totum
Nesciet.*

“He paused a little to take breath, as well indeed he might. So I took the opportunity to lay down the law also, and to remark that he must have arrived at his conclusions from a study of the paintings of those ancient masters whose works are sealed with perfection, and sanctified by time,—productions that elevate us above the level of common thought, and carry us into the regions of poetry and romance. ‘In the pictures of Claude, by a happy treatment of his subject, you see more than the bare materials of common nature. There the glow of Italy lies radiant before you: the eye passes from the flowery foreground, with its tall trees just moved by the zephyr, and wanders from distance to distance over clustering groves and classical ruins, amidst the quiet lapse of waters, and all the pastoral beauty that poets have delighted to feign. Directly opposite to the blandishments of this great master, but true to itself, is the genius of Salvator Rosa. Little recked he of Arcadian scenes. Mysterious and elevated in thought, he delighted to stalk over the wilds of Calabria; and there, in regions desolate and dolorous, by the side of some impending rock, amidst the din of torrents plunging down to the horrid gulf below him, he formed a style original, savage, and indomitable. Nothing entered into his pictures that was common-place or mean. His figures were banditti, forlorn travellers, or wrecked mariners. His trees the monarch chestnut, forming impenetrable forests, or blasted and riven by the thunderbolt. All his forms were grand; even his winged clouds had a stern aspect, and partook of the general character. Titian, Claude, Poussin, Salvator Rosa,—these, and some others of the good old times, drew the poetry and soul of landscape, and not its mere dead image—and this is the triumph of art.’ I fancy my new friend the artist paid very little attention to my remarks, which I am not at all surprised at; for he began to soliloquise in an absent manner about Poussin, whom he said I should have placed between Claude and Rosa; and, as he seemed to threaten rather a long encomium, I pretended to see a fish

rise, and glided away quietly: for I thought enough had been said on the subject of painting already. As I stole off, however, I caught a few unconnected expressions; such as 'dark groves and solitude,—storms,—tempests,—and alpine ridges.' Then he grew somewhat

classical,* and began to recite from Virgil—

'Tot congesta manu præruptis oppida saxis,
Fluminaque antiquos subterlabentia muros.'

At this I walked faster and faster, till I got totally out of hearing," &c.

* This expression *classical* may apologize for the introduction of the following note. The *Haliæutics* of Oppian is, on the whole, an elegant poem, and much superior to the *Kunegetics*. It has many poetical images, and sentiments of tenderness and beauty. We may be permitted to point out, in the first book, the description of maternal love and the feelings of the child when first arrived at its home, wondering at all it sees:—

————— 'ὄδ' οὐ φρονέων περ' ἕκαστα
Παπταίνει, μεγάρωντε, καὶ ἤθεα τάντα τοκήων.

The description of the cow, in the same book, wandering in search of her lost young, is told with simplicity and feeling. The same image has been used both by Lucretius (li. 355) and Statius in the *Thebaid*. In the second book the description of the *drunken rake* being robbed in reeling home from his midnight debauch has a stronger touch of modern manners than we should have expected. The description of love, the picture of the timid, blushing bride, embellish the fourth book; and from this we take the account of the sisters and young bride welcoming home their long absent brother and husband:—

————— ἄτε ξέληνθεν ἰδοῦσαι
Παρθενικῇ δηναιὸν ἀδελφεόν, ἢ γενετῆρα
Ἥπιον ἐν μεγάροισιν ἀπήμονα νοστήσαντα
Ἦέ νεον Ζεύγλησιν ὑπ' ἐνναιῆς Ἀφροδίτης
Κούρη λήϊσθεισα γάμων ἐναγῆι δεσμῷ
Νυμφιὸν ἀμφέπλεξεν, ἐπανχέρι πάννυχχα δεσμῷ
'Ἀργεῖνοις ἐκατέρθε βραχίοσι γυρώσασα.

One more passage we must give, which is the reverse of the former, describing the departure of a husband or son to foreign shores, and we shall give it in a translation which does justice to the original (Δ. 334.)

"As when some mourning dame her son or spouse,
Her only son, or lord of all her vows,
With heavy heart to distant climates sends,
And weeping near the unwelcome shore attends,
With watchful eyes surveys the watery scene,
And thinks what mighty seas must roll between
Ere he returns; how oft the moon must roll
Her changing aspects round the tedious pole,—
Stands on the margin of the waving shores,
And quick return with ardent prayers implores.
When words can reach no more, her eyes pursue
The vessel, gently less'ning to her view," &c.

But in his description of the *dolphin*, the monarch of the seas, the favourite of Apollo, the friend of the poet, and the lover of justice and goodness, the author of the *Haliæutics* seems to delight to lavish all the treasures of his genius, and to adorn this fish, so distinguished in ancient times, with all the decorations of his glowing and picturesque language, till he elevates it at last to an equality with man, and denounces the curse of unforgiving heaven against the *murderer* who sheds its blood.

"The royal rangers of the purple flood,
Equal in dignity with human blood,
The Gods regard; not like the vulgar shoals,
By instinct led, and swayed by brutal souls,
Informing reason dictates to their mind
Discursive thought, and rivals human kind," &c.

The following remarks result from the effect on the nerves of his friend the painter of a most terrific chase and combat with an immense fish :—

"As I now reckoned upon his attention, I told him as follows,—how to manage a large salmon and how a large salmon may manage us. When you get hold of a *monstrum horrendum ingens* of a fish, say of some five-and-forty pounds, you must anticipate a very long and severe battle. If therefore you have a disposable Gilly with you despatch him instantly for some skilful fisherman, as well to assist you when you are exhausted with fatigue, as to bring your dinner and supper; not forgetting a dark lanthorn, that you may not be beaten by the shades of night—a circumstance by no means improbable. At the first onset you will probably be obliged to keep your arms and rod aloft, in order to steer clear of the rocks. This action with a heavy rod and large fish on your line is very distressing if continued even for a short time; and it will be necessary to repeat it often if the channel is not very favourable; and, in that case, your muscles will ache insupportably, if they at all resemble those of other men. The easiest position, when it is safe to use it, is to place the butt of your rod against the stomach as a rest, and to bring the upper part of the arm and the elbow in close contact with the side, putting on, at the same time, an air of determination. If your leviathan should be superlatively boisterous no one knows what may happen; for instance, should you be in a boat, and he should shoot away down the river, you must follow rapidly. Then when he again turns upwards, what a clever fellow your fisherman must be to stop a boat that has been going down a rapid stream at the rate of eight miles an hour, and bring it round all of a sudden in time to keep company with the fish who has taken an upward direction. And what a clever fellow picador must be if he can prevent twenty yards of his line or more from hanging loose in the stream. These sort of things will happen, and they are ticklish concerns.

All I can do is to recommend caution and patience; and the better to encourage you in the exercise of these virtues, I will recount what happened to Duncan Grant in days of yore.—First, you must understand that what is called 'preserving the river' was formerly unknown, and any one who chose to take a cast did so, without let or hindrance. In pursuance of this custom, in the month of July, some thirty years ago, one Duncan Grant, a shoemaker by profession, who was more addicted to fishing than to his craft, went up the way from the village of Aberlour, in the north, to take a cast in some of the pools above Elchies Water. He had no great choice of tackle, as may be conceived; nothing in fact but what was useful, and scant supply of that. Duncan tried one or two pools without success, till he arrived at a very deep and rapid stream facetiously termed '*The Mouniebunk*:' here he paused, as if meditating whether he should throw his line or not. 'She is very big,' said he to himself, 'but I'll try her, if I grip him he'll be worth the hauling.' He then fished it a step and a throw, about half way down, when a heavy splash proclaimed that he had raised him, though he missed the fly. Going back a few paces he came over him again, and hooked him. The first try verified to Duncan his prognostication, that if he was there 'he would be worth the hauling;' but his tackle had thirty plies of hair next the fly, and he held fast, nothing daunted. Give and take went on with dubious advantage, the fish occasionally sulking. The thing at length became serious, and after a succession of the same tactics, Duncan found himself at the Boat of Aberlour, *seven hours after he had hooked his fish*, the said fish fast under a stone, and himself completely tired. He had some thoughts of breaking his tackle, and giving the thing up, but he finally hit upon an expedient to rest himself, and at the same time to guard against the sur-

Not even the Homeric heroes had a higher sense of honour than this princely fish, or died with greater dignity :—

"Greatness of soul in latest hour appears.
Careless of life, the thoughtless *hero* fears
Lest aught that 's lessening, or that 's mean, at last
A sully'ing stain o'er former glories cast:
And *dolphins* thus in death we must admire:
Just to themselves, their conduct is entire;
Content t' assert their honour, and maintain
Their former post—the dolphin's dying *reign*," &c.

Δελφίνων δ' οὐπω τι θρώτερον ἄλλο τέτυκται.—REV.

prise and consequence of a sudden movement of the fish. He laid himself down comfortably on the banks, the butt end of his rod in front, and most ingeniously drew out part of his line, which he held in his teeth. 'If he rags when I'm sleeping,' said he, 'I think I'll find him noo,' and no doubt it is probable that he would. Accordingly after a comfortable nap of three or four hours, Duncan was awake by a most unceremonious tug at his jaws. In a moment he was on his feet, his rod well up, and the fish swatting down the stream. He followed as best he could, and was beginning to think of the rock at Craigellachie, when he found to his great relief that he 'could get a pull on him.' He had now a comparatively easy task; and exactly *twelve* hours after hooking him he *cleicked* him at the head of Lord Fife's Water. He weighed fifty-four pounds Dutch, and had the tide lice upon him. Thus Duncan Grant has instructed us how to manage a large salmon. *Let us now see how a large salmon can manage us.* In the year

1815 Robert Kerse hooked a clean salmon, of about forty pounds, in the Makerstoun Water, the largest, he says, he ever encountered: sair work he had with him for some hours, till at last Rob, to use his own expression, was 'clean dune out.' He landed the fish, however, in the end, and laid him on the channel; astonished and rejoicing at his prodigious size, he called out to a man on the opposite bank of the river, who had been watching him for some time,—'Hey, mon, sic a fish!' He then went for a stone to fell him with, but as soon as his back was turned the fish began to wamble towards the water, and Kerse turned and jumped upon it: over they both tumbled, and they, line, hook, and all went into the Tweed.* The fish was too much for Rob, having broke the line, which got twisted round his leg, and made his escape, to his great disappointment and loss; for at the price clean salmon were then selling he could have got five pounds for it. Thus you see how a large fish may manage us."

* There is a passage in Homer's *Iliad*, Ω . 80, which has some expressions regarding *fishing-tackle*, that we never could rightly understand. The poet describes Iris as sent by Jupiter to Thetis; and between the islands of Samos and Imbros she plunges into the sea.

Ἥδὲ, μολυβδαίνῃ ικέλη, ἐς βυσσὸν ὄρουσεν
 "Ἦτε κατ' ἀγράυλοιο βοὸς κέρας ἐμβεβανῖα
 "Ερχεται ὠμῆστῃσιν ἐπ' ἰχθύσι κῆρα φέρουσα.

Thus translated by Pope,—

"As bearing death in the fallacious bait,
 From the bent angle sinks the leaden weight;"

where the second line, in which the difficulty lies, is altogether omitted. Cowper gives the passage thus:

"As sinks the bull's horn with its leaden weight,
 Death bearing to the raveners of the deep."

But we are really at a loss to ascertain the meaning. The words in literal translation seem to convey the following image. "But she, like to lead (*Latin version* 'glandulæ-plumbæ,' a leaden bullet), plunged into the deep, which, passing through the horn of the ox, descends, bearing death to the voracious fish." We remember some years since meeting a Greek gentleman, who was also a scholar, and to whom we, barbari homines, ought to pay attention in such matters; and he attempted an ingenious solution of the passage, by mentioning that it is the custom of the fishermen in those seas bordering on Greece, to cast out fishing lines from the stern of the boat, which pass through a *horn ring*; but that interpretation, independent of other objections, would hardly meet the sense of the words. We think also a similar interpretation was given by Mr. Walpole to Dr. E. Clarke, and mentioned by him in his *Travels in Greece*, vol. ii. 56. But in turning to *Odyssey*, M' 255, we find the same image, but with an additional touch in the picture, which shows that the above-mentioned meaning given to the passage is erroneous; for it describes the fisher standing on a rock and angling with a rod and line.

Ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐπὶ προβόλῳ ἁλιεύς περιμήκει ράβδῳ
 Ἰχθύσι τοῖς ὀλίγοιςι δόλον κατὰ εἰδατὰ βάλλων
 Ἐς πόντον προΐησι βοὸς κέρας ἀγράυλοιο
 Ἀσπαιροντὰ δ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἔρριχε θύραζε.

From the 8th Chapter, entitled, Michael Scott—Michael's Imp—Thomas of Ercildoune—the Imp victorious—we make a short selection, though the spirit of the narrative is much impaired by our mode of treating it.

"Old Michael Scott, the wizard, whose fame as a powerful magician had spread over most part of Europe, (the same alluded to as having cleft the Eildon hills in three,) was at continual feud with the holy monks of Old Melrose, and constantly playing his cantrips on them: they on their part were assiduous in using exorcisms, and such means as put Michael Scott's power in some danger; so that the wizard resolved they should not have the light of the sun during vespers, but that they should either abstain from them altogether, or be put to the expense of oil or candles. To effect this purpose, he summoned a spirit or imp, or something very like a real devil, who was subject to his bidding, and for whom he was obliged to find constant employment. Him he commanded to place a mountain to the west of the monastery, so as to intercept from it the rays of the setting sun. The imp being ingenious and strong withal, looked around him, and found his affair in the Cheviot hills. Thither he hied,

and with an iron shovel, he took away at one scoop a quantity sufficient to form one of the hills, which he deposited where he was commanded, and in two more journeys formed the other two hills, just as we see them now, only they were bare of verdure. In his passage a part fell out of the shovel, which is now called Ruberslaw, which slovenly slip accounts for the inequality in point of size of the Eildons. At this slip Michael was exceeding wrath, and pursued his imp towards Tweedside to punish him. The imp had a good start, and Michael lay rather out of his ground; when the evil spirit came to old Melrose, he saw a brave company of monks in the haugh, who had made a *kettle of fish*; * and were carousing with goodly flaggons of ale. It is said *Thomas the Rhymor of Ercildoune* was with them, and that the prior, who threw a long line, had been very successful with it that morning, having had good sport in the Gatebeugh streams, and caught two clean fish in the Holy-wheel, now called the

Thus translated by Pope:

"As from some rock that overhangs the flood,
The silent fisher casts th' insidious food;
With fraudulent care he waits the finny prize,
And sudden lifts it quivering to the skies."

Cowper's version is,

"As when from some bold point among the rocks,
The angler with his taper rod in hand
Casts forth his bait to move the smaller fry.
He swings away remote his guarded line,
Then jerks at once around the struggling prey."

In both versions the difficulties of the passage being altogether avoided; literally, "As a fisher standing on a projecting rock or promontory with a very long rod, casting a deceitful bait to the little fish, lets down into the sea the horn of the ox, (*αγρᾶλῳ* is epitheton perpetuum,) and then casts his gasping prey on the shore." Here, however, is no mention of the *lead* that passes through the horn as in the other passage. Quintus Smyrnaeus in his classical poem, *Παραλιπομένα*, lib. xi. 63, mentions the three kinds of fishing in use. 1. The rod and angle. 2. The net. 3. The spear, or trident; but his expressions neither here nor lib. ix. 175, throw any light on the passage in Homer. Nor can we find any illustration for the language of Oppian. The lead indeed is often mentioned in conjunction with the net, as *Μολυβδὸς ὠστὲδίκτυον κατέσπασεν* (v. Plutarchi Moralia, ed. Wyttenbach, i. 287) but not with the horn or line. The reader may consult Busbequius's *Travels in Turkey*, p. 212, for the mode of fishing which he saw when in that country.—REV.

* Dressing the salmon on the spot, as soon as caught, is called "having a kettle of fish." There is an admirable drawing of this scene by C. Landseer. But why in Mr. Scrope's volume is the *fair attendant damsel* omitted, who forms the attraction of and gives signification to the piece? Was there a fear of scandal in such company?—"Parcius ista viris tamen obijcienda memento." The recumbent friar, indeed, still remains in the same attitude of solicitation, but his *Juno* has vanished into an "empty cloud." REV.

Hally-wheel, a stream which he himself *tabooed* upon the same principle that the Italians write '*Rispetto*' on the walls, namely, to keep off intruders. At the sight of so many pious men, the little imp sculked behind a tree, and Michael himself was taken aback, and ran cunning, making a cross cut over the peninsula, in order to come in upon the imp below; the latter being hardly pressed, made for the river, well knowing that his task-master was not only a bad boatman, but that no enchantment could subsist in a running stream. Arrived there, he formed the scoop of his shovel into an iron boat, in which he sat and launched himself, using the handle as a rudder, round which he twisted his tail, that he might steer with the greater nicety—*tali auxilio*. Michael, forgetting in the heat of his wrath the impotence of enchantment in a river, got into a fisherman's boat above Dryburgh, and gave chase. Now, this boat being more buoyant than the imp's iron one, he gained fast upon him, and just got hold of his tail in a long reach above Mertoun, called ever after from that event 'the Doup roads.' As to whether the said usual appendage to a devil was greased or not, tradition has left us in ignorance; but it eluded the grip, and the imp shot down a *cauld*, through so rapid a gorge, that the warlock hesitated to follow. And now a new scene presented itself, a *third* boat came sweeping under the scours in their rear and joined the chase; its crew consisted of Thomas the Rhymer, and two zealous fathers, who pursued the wizard, with bell, book, and candle; and they would have run into him a little below Craigover, but that he shot ashore, and then, being on dry land, threw up by his art a bay behind him to obstruct their passage, and thus jockey* them. But Thomas of Ercildoune, who was also a powerful magician, opened a passage on the south side of the river, and the monks only received a slight check. In the meantime Michael launched again: but the devil beat them

all hollow at Little-Dean Stream, which, being swift, rocky, and shallow, suited his style of navigation admirably. Now there was, and still is, a witch dwelling on the craigs near Makerstoun at the Corbies Nest, who by a deception in magic, called *glamour*, assumes the semblance of a *crow*. She was a sort of ally of Michael Scott, and flew forth, croaking her hoarsest and best upon the occasion. How far her power extended, and what she did, I never heard; but certain it is that the wizard landed, that his magic might have effect, and with or without her assistance endeavoured

'To Bridle the Tweed with a curb of stone;' but his left foot insensibly touching the running stream, the work was imperfect and disunited, so that the whole volume of the river gushed through the rocks in gorges with such appalling violence, that neither he of Ercildoune or the Frati thought it prudent to follow. Michael now seeing the pursuit of his familiar was vain on the water, remained ashore, and summoned another spirit, who was subservient to him, in the shape of a coal black horse, and springing on him, snid, as was his custom, 'Mount, Diabolus, and fly;' but he was scarcely firm in his seat, when the little devil got down to sea, where he sunk his boat and vanished to the bad place from whence he came. There is still a dangerous sand bank over the spot, where this curious iron boat is deposited; and, as the mode of dissipating shoals and blowing up sunken vessels is now well known, I trust some effort will be made, either by government or a joint stock company, to recover this valuable curiosity. Thus terminated a race singular for the skill that was displayed under embarrassing circumstances, and wonderful to the persons and powers that were engaged in it.

'When next these *wights* go forth to sail,
May I be there to see.'"

To Chapter ix. a couplet of Scott is affixed,

"Dinna let the Sherra' ken
Donald Cairn is come agen."

And lo! here is the commentary:—

"In times when water bailiffs in Tweed had very small salaries, they themselves were by no means scrupulous about the observance of close time, but partook of the good things of a river in all seasons, lawful or unlawful. There is a man now,

I believe, living at Selkirk, who in times of yore used certain little freedoms with the Tweed Act, which did not become the virtue of his office. As a water bailiff he was sworn to tell of all he *saw*, and, indeed, as he said, it could not be expected

* This spot still goes by the name of Jocky Bay, and is a good salmon cast.

mortal struggle, to yield his life, and hail the victor "*O terque quaterque beatus.*"

"We were now in a salmon cast called 'The Whirls,' which runs deep and solemn, and we had scarcely set our leisters in the rest ere we found that a fisherman had been to work before us, and an excellent hand he was at the sport; he had neither light nor boat, and being tolerably hungry, I suppose, was devouring a twelve-pounder, all raw as it was, in the dry channel of the river. 'See! the otter, the otter! he has got into the water. Bring round the boat,—quick, quick. Now keep her on the edge of the deep current, and we shall leister him to a certainty.' No such thing. He had not yet made up his mind to be leistered; and, being of a solitary disposition, rather shunned our society than otherwise; so, instead of attempting to gain the main stream, he went insidiously down the shallows, where no boat could swim. He was thus out of the reach of being speared in the usual manner; but Charlie Purdie had a go at him by flinging his leister from a distance. '*Nequicquam patrias tentasti lubricus Vane Ligur.*' [artes,

It was a complete failure. Charlie followed up the thing, however, by leaping out of the boat; nothing could be fairer or more honourable, as he thus gave the amphibious animal the advantage of element. The men were all eager and in commotion; so, what with boat and lights, to say nothing of the dreadful tridents, the beast was fairly confused and almost surrounded. Purdie, who had sent away his leister on a vain errand, albeit unarmed, continued the chase on foot, and at length gripped the brute by the tail; there was pulling and splashing, till at last he held the otter up aloft triumphantly. Now, as this position, though not pre-

cisely vertical, did not happen to suit the brute's convenience, the subtle animal managed to twist round and to fix his teeth on the captor's arm. This was rather disagreeable to Charlie, as the teeth of the otter abound in practical experiments. The posture of affairs then, you see, was as follows:—The tenacious Purdie had hold of the vermin with his dexter, and was loth to relinquish his grip; the foe, nothing behind in tenacity, fixed his teeth in Charlie's sinister with equal perseverance; thus both his arms were fully occupied. Nothing daunted, Charlie cried out, with Spartan endurance, 'Hey, lad, but twae can play at that,' so, extending his jaws, he fixed his grinders in the animal's throat, and worried him exceedingly. In fine, after a very ludicrous struggle, he shook off my excellent namesake and flung him on the shore, where he was despatched with the leisters before he could regain the river. Thus ended 'the battle of Otterbourne,' and thus ended, also, our sport for the night. * * * * We now marched home with our spoil triumphant; Sandy in front with the blazing beacon over his shoulder to light our steps, as has been practised from time immemorial; the others with the fish and leisters. One of the spectators began a *concordia discors* with his bagpipe, but bade us adieu at Melrose Bridge, and the dulcet sounds died away among the pine woods and furze brakes of the Eildon Hills. Then it was that we had the good fortune to meet my most humorous and excellent friend Sir Adam Ferguson, who made rare amends for the loss of our piper by singing the following strains in his richest style, which, as they are not very well known in the South, I venture to subscribe:—

The Laird o' Cockpen, he's proud and he's great;
His mind's ta'en up wi' the things o' the state;
He wanted a wife his braw house to keep,
But favor wi' wooing was fashous to seek.

Down by the dyke-side a leddie did dwell,
At the head o' his table he thocht she'd look well,
Macleish's ae dochter o' Clavers Ha' Lee,
A penniless lass, wi' a lang pedigree.

His wig was well pouthered, and maist gude as new;
His waistcoat was red, and his coat it was blue;
A ring on his finger, his sword and cockt hat,
And wha could refuse the laird wi' aw that?

He mounted his meer, he rode cannilie,
And rapt at the yett o' Clavers Ha' Lee;
'Gae tell Mrs. Jean to come speedilie ben,
She's wanted to speak to the Laird o' Cockpen.'

Mrs. Jean she was makin' the elder flower wine ;
 ' And what brings the laird at sic a like time ?'
 She threw aff her apron, put on her silk gown,
 Her mutch wi' red ribbons, and cam awa down.

And whan she cam in he bowed fu' low,
 And soon his errand he let her to know ;
 Amazed was the laird whan the leddie said naw,
 But wi' a laigh courtsey she turned awa.

Dum-founded he was, nae sicgh did he gie,
 He mounted his meer, he rode cannillie ;
 But said to himsel, as he gaed through the glen,
 ' She was daft to refuse the Laird o' Cockpen !'

Note.—In reading Mr. Swainson's works on natural history, in Lardner's Cyclopædia, we made a few remarks on statements which we thought might admit doubt before they were received : as " In the Study of Natural History," p. 185, on the use of the lion's mane. If it was to prevent the blood and gore coming in contact with his skin, why has not the tiger the same ? and the analogy drawn from the *vulture* will not hold without exceptions. We could suggest other reasons ; but a hasty assumption of *final causes* is of little use to philosophy. P. 256.—"The glory of the peacock is its tail : it is indeed a splendid ornament ; but it is an ornament alone." This we doubt, and we believe it to be of great use to the bird in steadying his position when perched in elevated positions, like a weight thrown out by a boat. P. 351.—May we ask what are "the *Egean* marbles in the royal museum at Munich ?" In his Natural History of Quadrupeds, p. 97, Mr. Swainson expresses his firm belief in the existence of *mermaids* :—"That some such animal has been created we have not a shadow of a doubt ;" and "No perfect link in nature is without a *natorial* type, and no such type can be assigned to the quadrumana from any of the aquatic quadrupeds already defined in our systems." He also (p. 189) says, "There is such an obvious hiatus, or gap, between the horse and camel, that every principle of analogy induces us to think an important link of connection has either become extinct or has been undiscovered. This form we consider to be possessed by some animal agreeing with the *unicorn*." In the volume on the Habits and Instincts of Animals, speaking of the *squirrel* (p. 107), the author says, "A more beautiful and interesting little animal does not exist ; but because they feed on the *nuts* of our wealthy proprietors, they denominate them vermin, and shoot them." This is not the case : the mischief which squirrels do to the fir tribe is very great, by eating off the young shoots. We have seen the ground entirely covered with them under the tree, and numerous squirrels would much injure, and almost destroy, a young plantation of spruce firs. P. 109.—Mr. Swainson says, "The *ibex* is said to exceed the activity of the *chamois* ;" but at p. 130, "The *chamois* far exceeds in this respect (agility) even the *ibex*." Which of these contradictory statements are we to believe ? The truth is,—for we have seen them both,—the *ibex* is a far more powerful animal than the *chamois*. From their increasing scarceness in the Austrian Alps the chase of them is prohibited. P. 113.—Mr. Swainson says, "On the river Liffey in Ireland is a cataract about 19 feet in height ; *over this the fish will frequently leap at a bound*." Now Mr. Scrope, an undeniable authority, informs us that the highest leap a salmon will take is about five feet, as we have already quoted at length in p. 343. P. 224.—"The *crow* is considered by most farmers as an undoubted enemy." Mr. Swainson means the *rook*, not the carrion crow. At p. 243 we have some strange Latinity :—Goedart de *Insectas*, p. 260 ; *Hirundo reparia* ; *cuculus canoris*. Mr. Swainson says (Quadrupeds, p. 156), "The otter, after devouring the *head* of a fish, will leave all the rest of the body untouched." Now we have repeatedly seen the otter devouring fish, and always observed that he began at the tail, and eating up till he devoured the whole body, *left the head untouched*. P. 154.—By the "*beech martin*" we think Mr. Swainson means the "*pine martin*." We have no wish in these remarks but to make useful books more useful.—REV.

1995

EAST BRENT CHURCH, SOMERSETSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

ONE of the latest topographers of Somersetshire (Mr. Rutter, in his "Delineations" of the county,) says of this place, that "East Brent has been incorrectly supposed * to have derived its name from having been *brent* or burnt by the Danish invaders," adding in a note the following etymology, which may certainly be considered more improbable :

"Celticè *Briant*, a name equivalent with *law*, the designation of similar hills in the north of England. The law having been anciently promulgated to the people from these heights."

Any such promulgation of the "law" from Brent Knoll, near East Brent, or from Brent Tor on Dartmoor, is no doubt extremely fanciful, if not absurd. And as for the Saxon *hlæw*, we have remarked that the word was in many cases, and perhaps in all, applied to sepulchral mounds or barrows.

The derivation from burning is not so extravagant, for such, we believe, is the authentic etymology of Brentwood, in Essex.

But with respect to the Somersetshire Brents—East Brent and South Brent, and to Brentford in Middlesex, we find in both cases a river bearing the name. The Somersetshire Brent rises in Selwood forest; and, after receiving various smaller streams, falls into the sea near Bridgewater. It also gives name to a hundred, containing four parishes, of which East Brent is one, but South Brent is in the hundred of Stanborough. The district is marshy, and the manor belonging to the abbey of Glastonbury is surveyed in Domesday-book under the name of Brentemerse. At the taking of the Valor of the possessions of Glastonbury abbey in the year 1535 the manor of Southbrent was worth annually 80*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, and that of East Brent 84*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*

There is also a South Brent in Devonshire, on the high road from London to Plymouth, and Brent Tor

on Dartmoor: but no river of the name is mentioned in connection with either of these.

The manor of Brent, containing "ten hides," was given to the abbey of Glastonbury in the year 690, by Ina King of the West Saxons. An interesting account of the manor-house at East Brent is given in the Terrar of abbat Beere, made in the year 1503: it may be translated as follows :

"There is there a manor suitably and handsomely built by John Selwode, late abbat [from 1457 to 1493], containing a chapel, hall, refectory (*canaculum*), chambers high and low, buttery (*promptuarium*), cellar, pantry, kitchen, larder, and a house to the south of the kitchen called the woodhouse, with chambers above called Gisten chambers (rooms for guests), and various other chambers nobly built; and with a handsome cloister (*porticus*), with [*blank*] and arms, and inclosed with sawed palings eight feet high; whereof the site with the garden within the pales contains an acre. Also in the outer court there is a stable with a loft and hayhouse built by the same abbat, whereof the site with the barton and pinfold (*punfaldo*) contains three perches. Also to the north of the said manor-house is an orchard, containing three acres one perch and a half, planted by the same abbat with apple and pear trees of the best kinds, of which the fruit is generally worth 40*s.*; and in the circuit of the same orchard are forest-trees, namely elms and oaks, growing to a wonderful height and bulk, where the herons are wont to build and breed: and the fuel thence arising is not estimated, because it is kept for the store of the manor-house.

"And there are in East Garston eight acres of pasture and brushwood lately belonging to the house called the Church-house; whereof the bailiff is charged in the issues of the manor at 4*s.* 10*d.* And further, the brushwood and trees growing there are reserved to make the flakes for the keeping up of the sea walls.

"The wardens of the church goods hold a house called the Church-house, and a piece of waste for archery butts, as appears by a grant of the lord abbat."

This grant is then inserted in the Terrar; from which it appears that the Church-house stood on the north side of the churchyard, being 36 feet by 20 wide, and had been granted by

* This refers to some remarks made by Collinson, History of Somerset, 1791, i. 195, in reply to Gibbons's Discourse of Antiquities found near Conquest. Langtoft's Chronicle, p. 478.

the late abbat John Selwode in the 36th year of his rule, at the yearly rent of 4*l.*; together with the site of another house then destroyed, measuring 37 feet by 30, for the enlargement of the said house, for which the churchwardens were to pay another 4*l.*; and for the waste-ground for archery 2*l.*,—in all 10*l.*; for the lease of which for eighteen years they paid a fine of 20*s.*

Some curious customs follow respecting the services called "Moundey-warkes," performed by the tenants called Moundeymen.*

The abbatial manor-house was taken down in the year 1708, and the materials sold. This circumstance is recorded by a gentleman then living; † who adds, "There were many monuments of the monks or priors in the cloysters. I saw some lye about the churchyard, covered with nettles and long grass, one of them at length a monk, as his tourse shewed, another half-length or bust. Doctor Westover of Blackford in Wedmore bought some of them, as I was inform'd, for statues in his gardens." It appears more probable, however, that these statues were architectural rather than sepulchral. Rutter states that Mr. Harden possessed in 1829 an old triangular chair, resembling that engraved in Warner's History of Glastonbury, which was supposed to have formed part of the furniture of this mansion.‡

The Church of East Brent, which stands upon a rising ground, is a handsome structure, manifesting the care and taste of its patrons the abbats of Glastonbury. It measures 114 feet in length, and fifty in breadth, and consists of a nave, chancel, north and south aisles, all covered with lead. At the west end is a quadrangular tower, eighty feet high, whereon is a spire rising to the height of sixty feet. In front of the tower are three niches, one above the other. In the upper one is an effigy of King Ina, with a

sceptre and mound, his feet embraced by a monk; in the middle niche is Queen Frithogitha; and in the lowest her husband, King Ethelred, the brother-in-law of Ina, and who succeeded him on the throne of the West Saxons.

In the windows of the church are the remains of some excellent painted glass. In one are the subjects of the Salutation, the Nativity, and the Wise Men's Offering; in another, the Virgin with her infant Son; in another, the Scourging; and in others, the Imprisonment and Decollation of John the Baptist, and figures of St. John the Evangelist and St. James the Less.

The effigies of two monks in stone lie at length under two of the windows.§

On the 7th Feb. 1786, this church received considerable damage from lightning. Collinson has noticed a few sepulchral memorials, but they are not of much importance.

The Vicarage is in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and its net value, as returned in 1831, 902*l.* The present Vicar is the Rev. Robert Harkness, who was collated by his father-in-law the late Bishop, in 1837.

MR. URBAN,

THE following passage is extracted from the glossary prefixed to the newly published volume of Mr. Kemble's Saxon Charters:

"*Defer* or *défer*, Endefer, No. 642. Myceldefer, No. 642. I cannot explain this word. . . . The form, however, is not Teutonic."

Query, whether the root sought for by Mr. Kemble may not be the Welsh word *derw*, an oak; or the Breton *derven*, an oak, *ders*, oaken; e. g. *coél derw*, an oak-wood.

I cannot analyse En-defer (Andover); nor can I deal with Brown Can-dover, Chilton Candover, and Preston Candover.

Within two miles of Preston Candover is a place called Preston Oakley; at a distance of five miles is Church Oakley. I hope that you have some correspondent able to decide whether it is possible that Mitchel-defer can mean the Great Oaks or Great Oakley.

Yours, &c. J. F. M.

* Hearne has printed the Latin of this *lundmariorum*; but qu. should it not be *lundinariorum*, from the French *lundi*.

† John Strachey, of Sutton Court in Somersetshire, esq. whose list of the Religious Houses in that county is printed by Hearne, appended to his Hemingford.

‡ R's Delineations of Somerset-



THE ALMONRY AT WESTMINSTER.

"TO the west of the Sanctuary," says Pennant, "stood the Eleemosynary or Almonry, where the alms of the abbey were wont to be distributed. But it is still more remarkable for having been the place where the first Printing Press ever known in England was erected. It was in the year 1474, when William Caxton, probably encouraged by the learned Thomas Milling, then abbot, produced *The Game and Play of the Chess*, the first book ever printed in these kingdoms. There is a slight difference about the place in which it was printed, but all agree it was within the precincts of this religious house. Would the monks have permitted this, could they have foreseen how certainly the art would conduce to their overthrow, by the extension of knowledge, and the long-concealed truths of Christianity?"

Such are the terms in which the Almonry is mentioned by one of the most popular writers on the history of
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London, Thomas Pennant; who, however inconsistent in his reflections, whether in praising the learned abbot for encouraging instruction in chess, or in imputing to the monks a desire to repress the truths of Christianity,—is, in the leading parts of his statement, more correct than many other writers have been.*

* An extraordinary notion is current in popular accounts of the early history of Printing, to the effect that Caxton set up his first press in a chapel of Westminster Abbey, and that such chapel was abbot Islip's chapel. (Allen's History of London, &c. &c.) Further, this story is presumed to be supported by the circumstance of journeymen printers still terming their assembled meeting of each set of workmen their "chapel." (Oldys, in his memoir of Caxton, *Biographia Britannica*, and M'Creery's Poem of The Press, and its notes.) The mistake appears to have originated from a modern misapprehension of the word "abbey." It had been stated

Stowe, indeed, the first author who mentions the introduction of printing, has given it a somewhat earlier date: he says,

"William Caxton, of London, mercer, brought it into England about the year 1471, and first practised the same in the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster;"

but we believe there is no positive proof that Caxton was printing "at Westmestre" before the year 1477, when that place is mentioned in the title-page and colophon of his "Dictes and Sayings of Philosophres,"* as it is again in his "Morale Proverbes of Christyne," the latter being finished

"At Westmestre, of feverer the xx. daye, And of kyng Edward the xvij. yere vraye."

On the 5th June, 1480, he finished "In the abbey of Westmynstre by London" his "Chronicles of Englonde;"† and there also, the 6th June, 1481, his "Historye of Reynart the Foxe;"‡ and the same place is again mentioned in most of his subsequent works until the close of his career in 1490. In

by the older writers that Caxton set up his press "within the abbey," meaning, of course, in one of its numerous domestic offices or outhouses; but modern readers, and writers too, have understood by "Westminster Abbey" the abbey church. We have heard of such things being done in *deseccrated* churches: as the abbey-church of Malmesbury after the dissolution was filled with looms for the weaving of cloth; and many monastic churches in France have been converted into manufactories. But no such deseccration would have been permitted at Westminster by abbot Islip. Besides, his mortuary or chantry chapel would scarcely be built during his life-time, and perhaps was the work of his executors. Moreover, the year 1471, which is named by Stowe as that in which Caxton commenced his art in England, or even 1477, which is the ascertained date of one of his books printed at Westminster, was *before* the time of abbot Islip, Thomas Milling being abbot until 1475, and John Estney from thence to 1483.—We trace this absurd notion, that "Caxton printed in the abbey church, in some of the side chapels," to the pen of John Bagford, whose silly remarks appear to have given more than sufficient trouble to the last editor of Ames's "Typographical Antiquities."

Dibdin's Ames, i. 60, 75.

d. p. 85.

† Ibid. p. 114.

1491 he was buried in St. Margaret's, Westminster, where the churchwardens received—

"Item, atte bureyng of William Caxton, for liij torches, vj^s viij^d."

"Item, for the belle atte same bureyng, vj^d."

He was succeeded by Wynkyn de Worde, who printed the *Scala Perfectionis* "in William Caxton's house" in 1494;§ and the *Constitutiones Provinciales*, "apud Westmonasterium, in domo Caxton," in 1496;|| and he continued to print there until 1500,¶ in which year also the churchwardens of St. Margaret's received—

"Item, for the knelle of Julian de Worde, with the grete bell, vj^d."

About that time Wynkyn removed to Fleet-street, where he died in 1534.

We have now given sufficient proof that both Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde printed in "the abbey of Westminster," and the curious document of which the annexed is a copy (and of which an engraved fac-simile is given in Dibdin's Ames, vol. i. p. cii.) testifies that the place in which his press was set up, was—not a chapel of the church, as even Dibdin (*ibid.*) is willing to admit, but a house bearing the sign of "the reed pale," the Red Pale, or Pall, in the Almonry. The following was from a small schedule or bill in Mr. Douce's collection.

If it plesse any man, spiriuel or temporel, to hye any pps of two or thre comemoratioⁿs of salisbury use, enprentid after the forme of this pps^t lettre, which ben wel and truly correct, late hym come to Westmonester, in to the almonestree, at the reed pale, and he shal haue them good chepe. ."

Supplica stet cedula.

This was printed either as an advertisement to be fastened in other books, or as a placard to be stuck upon the wall; and in either place the reader was, by the Latin postscript, requested to let it remain.

None of the books advertised by this paper are known to be now in existence. Dr. Dibdin seems to have supposed them to have been missals; but "pyes" were the smallest kind of

§ Dibdin's Ames, ii. 36.

|| Ibid. p. 52.

¶ Ibid. p. 88.

manuals of devotion, containing, as here mentioned, only two or three short services, or "commemorations."

The pye, or *pica*, was the handbook of the priest, called generally *ordinale*, and in France, *directoire*. The *incipit* of the Sarum Breviary et Portiforium, edit. Lond. 1555, states that with the breviary is united the *ordinale*, "seu quod usitato vocabulo dicitur *pica*, sive directorium sacerdotum." The Act 3-4 Edw. VI. abolished all books called "pies, portuasses, primers," &c.

Another misapprehension of the bibliographical doctor should also be noticed. He has misread the word "Almonestry," and so it appears in his index; but there is in the original no *t*, which quite alters the character of the word. As for the *es* it is the plural of the time, "almones-ry" would be written as the place of "almones" or "almes," and without the *t* the word is not so far removed from the Latin *eleemosynaria* of the monastery.

There can, we think, be no doubt



that the device used by Caxton, and afterwards by Wynkyn de Worde, was intended for the figures 74, (though Dibdin, p. cxxviii. seems incredulous

in the matter,) and that its allusion was to the year 1474, which may very probably have been that in which his press was set up in Westminster.

Within the Almonry was a chapel dedicated to St. Anne,* opposite to which an almshouse was erected, shortly before the Reformation, by Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby. These facts are given by Stowe in the following passage :

"Near to the Gatehouse westward was an old chapel of St. Anne, over against which the Lady Margaret, mother to Henry the Seventh, erected an almshouse for poor women, which is now turned into lodgings for the singing men of the college. The place wherein this chapel and almshouse stand was called the Eleemosinary or Almonry, now cor-

ruptly, the Ambrey, for that the alms of the abbey were there distributed to the poor."

In the Parish Clerks' "Remarks on London," 8vo. 1732, p. 276, are the following statements relative to the Almonry :

"In the Little Almonry are 12 almshouses for poor men and their families ; to each is paid 6*l.* per ann. by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

"There is in the Little Almonry a workhouse, where the poor of this parish, and of St. John the Evangelist, are employed and maintained."

The workhouse was many years since moved to a large mansion in Great Smith-street, previously the residence of Sir Robert Pye, (of which family, long resident in Berkshire, was the late Poet Laureate), and which is still occupied for the same purpose.

All writers who have recently had occasion to mention the Almonry have represented it as the sink of poverty, filth, and vice, and have concurred in lamenting that such a locality should exist in the immediate vicinity, and under the apparent control, of the authorities of the abbey church. It is now understood that measures are arranged for its purification, and for the general improvement of the neighbourhood. A new street will probably be carried from the western towers of the abbey church in the direction of Buckingham Palace, or Lower Grosvenor Place.

One step towards the consummation of this object has been the recent demolition of an old house which bore the appearance represented in the accompanying View. It stood on the north side of the Almonry, with its back to the back of those on the south side of Tothill-street. Its style was not older than that of the reign of Charles the First ; but because it was the oldest house in the Almonry it was generally called Caxton's House.

There are many buildings in the old part of Westminster of greater curiosity, and some of certainly higher antiquity,—as the Cock public house in Tothill-street, which may really have encountered the eyes of William Caxton, and the almshouses erected by Cornelius Vandun, who served under Henry the Eighth at Tournay ; but we have written the present article chiefly with the view of placing upon

* Some of the erroneous statements to which we have already alluded are connected with this chapel. It has been removed to the contrary extremity of the abbey-church, and then supposed to have been cleared away for the erection of Henry the Seventh's chapel. So suggests Dibdin (*Life of Caxton*, Ames, vol. i. p. cii.) ; and in the following passage of Knight's *London*, (iv. 77,) the idea is fully adopted, with considerable want of precision and caution : "The other incident to which we allude is the residence in some part of the abbey—Stowe says in the chapel of St. Anne, which was pulled down during the erection of Henry the Seventh's building—of the great printer, Caxton, who established here the first English printing press, during the time of abbot Estney." Most readers of this would suppose that there was Stowe's authority for Caxton having resided in the chapel of St. Anne, and for its having been pulled down to make room for Henry the Seventh's Chapel ; of both which statements he is innocent, whilst both are entirely wrong. A little study of the map of Westminster, or even of Stowe's description, would have saved this error. Stowe says correctly, that the Almonry and the chapel of St. Anne were west of the Sanctuary and the Gatehouse. The Sanctuary occupied what is now the open space in front of the towers of the Abbey, and which is still called the Broad Sanctuary. The Gatehouse, that famous prison, stood between the Sanctuary and Dean's Yard ; and we had the pleasure of publishing the only existing view of it, with another of its last remaining wall, in our number for March 1836.

record the real character of the house called Caxton's, and of commemorating the time of its destruction.

J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE resolved to address you on a subject which I consider of high and most essential importance to genealogical and topographical compilers and inquirers. I have long deplored the imperfections which are inseparable from all pedigrees and county histories put together, while our opportunities for executing such compilations continue so contracted as at present, and I think it would be much better if the further publication of such literature were delayed until authors have proper facilities for doing their work thoroughly; for, as it is, every MS. is thrust into print before a quarter of the most valuable materials relating to its subject has been brought to light.

There can be no question that the most valuable of all unpublished records are the Indentures of Fine prior to the Reformation, and the Chancery proceedings subsequent thereto; for, from these two series a complete history of every estate in the kingdom, and every family of any real property, might be compiled, extending from the reign of King John down to the present century.

Those who are conversant with the Pedes Finium, know well that prior to the Statute of Uses "final concords" generally combined both the "fine" itself and the "deed to lead" or "declare its uses." The old fine was by no means only the mere "power" (as Blackstone calls it,) to create a variety of limitations: it contained both the "power" and all the complicated arrangements of the intended conveyance—all that the deed to lead or declare afterwards contained; detailing the object and purport of the proceeding—the uses to which the fine was levied—often relating a long chain of remainders, &c. and thus involving the disclosure of as much family pedigree as the best genealogical records contain. It is therefore obvious of what utility and importance these records must be in the compilation of either territorial or genealogical histories.

At the period when these records lose their chief value, the rich and voluminous Chancery suits commence in good earnest, and remain perfect down to the present time; forming a continuation of these territorial and genealogical records more valuable even than the commencement.

Now genealogy and topography can never be thoroughly pursued till these two invaluable series of records are rendered perfectly accessible; which it is notorious to all engaged in these pursuits they are not: a fact which is indeed the very reason why they are so little consulted. An index of the fines was once commenced; but I believe it extends only to a few counties, and that all the rest must be searched upon the file: I, at least, have always searched on the file, often spending a week over less than a century. To the Chancery suits there is an index most assuredly; but such an index, that to search it for all the suits in which any one name occurs only as plaintiff, occupies a very considerable period.

To print calendars and indices is of course wasting time and money. Subjects of this nature should only once come in contact with the press; but they should be then done thoroughly. Printing things by halves and outlines is sure to create endless repetition, and the most unnecessary expense. The (old) calendar to the Patent Rolls is a remarkable instance of this half-and-half system. It was such a mere, and *imperfect*, outline of the record, and so extensively inaccurate, that it became needful to do the work over again before thirty years had elapsed.

Now I wish to draw the attention of some zealous and influential genealogist or topographer to the Pedes Finium and Chancery Proceedings: little or nothing has been yet executed respecting either: and I sincerely hope that when they are touched upon, the work will be done thoroughly;—that type, paper, and space will be made the last considerations, and that a full and voluminous abstract of each document will be published, detailing every territorial, genealogical, or remarkable fact. The present calendar to the Chancery proceedings, temp. Eliz. will stand as an exhibition of that plan of

arrangement most to be avoided. If ever five or six columns were introduced to swell out the subject and waste space and paper, this work bears ample proof such was the intention of its editors; while some calculation may be formed of their mode of executing the undertaking by pointing out the marvellous fact, that, voluminous as is the abstract detailed of each suit, the *date* of it is never given! Enquirers are told the names of the parties to the suit—the premises in dispute—the subject and cause, &c.; but they are not told when the suit occurred: they are allowed to date it anywhere between 1558 and 1603!

I feel quite convinced of the necessity, and most anxious regarding the proper execution of a complete "Territorial and Genealogical Abstract of the Chancery Proceedings and the Final Concords." My experience has convinced me that they contain more valuable intelligence of lands and persons than any other two sets of records we possess; and I feel sure that discomfited genealogists will become very scarce when this invaluable work is completed:—there will then be no waste of time in fruitless research; for the Chancery proceedings (almost alone,) will afford ample materials for a perfect history of every family ever possessed of property between 1558 and the present century. The anxiety, disappointment, and waste of time which are now the certain portion of every genealogist, will be then reduced beyond all calculation; far more than the publication of any other series of records could induce. None, save those who have had intercourse with these records, are aware how the labour and expense attending these inquiries must be lightened. A "bill" or an "answer" is very often found to detail the whole biographical history of a family for three generations or more—reciting deeds, wills, and settlements, facts and events of every description: and I am certain that if a long-sought yet wanting link in a pedigree is to be recovered from any description of public records, these are the most likely to contain it.

Yours, &c.

W. D'OTLY BAYLEY.

MR. URBAN, Exeter, March 4.

HAVING lately perused the curious and elaborate work of Mr. C. Wellbeloved, designated "ENURACUM," and published four years since, I was struck with a drawing which he gives of a "very thin plate of pure gold" found at York, on the site of the Roman baths in that ancient city, and now in possession of Mr. T. Allis, of Osbaldwick. Mr. Wellbeloved offers no explanation of the characters inscribed on this rare relic. In my opinion, which I leave open to your hieroglyphical correspondents (several of whom are well versed in the explication of the Egyptian hieratic and phonetic symbols on the remains of ancient art now in our national museum), I consider, from the *Neb en Nout* or *Nouth* in the second line, which means in Coptic "Lord or king divine or of the gods," that the inscriptions contain the name and titles of *Ré*, the sun or physical sun, emblematic of dominion over the universe, and designated as the hawk among hieroglyphic emblems. It appears seated with the hawk's head, opposite to the reclining sphynx, on the obelisk now on Monte Citorio at Rome, which was brought from Egypt, and set up as a sun-dial by Augustus in the Campus Martius (vid. Plin. lib. 36, and Zoëga de Obeliscis). Possibly some of the other deities of the Egyptian Pantheon are recorded in company with *Ré*. The letters or characters are indisputably Greek, and probably nothing but a priest's copy of some symbolical and ideographic figures on the cartouches and inscriptions indicative of the Egyptian deities, but read from left to right, and in Coptic.

That it was an amulet, piacular, or talismanic charm and *periamma*, is perfectly clear, and, possibly, was worn by some Roman legionary quartered at York, whose parentage was in Egypt, was an Alexandrian Greek, and in one of the numerous levies of Egyptian troops, many of whom, as Zosimus informs us (Hist. lib. 4), were in the pay of the Emperor Theodosius (379—395 A.D.), and transported into Britain as auxiliaries to the legions, of whom the 6th and 9th were at York.

I can offer no explanation of the first line, beyond the existence of the monogrammatic *Ré*. The other letters may be TO, for *Tore*, or TM (if we

imagine the oblong to be an attempt at the symbol M, which it rather resembles), and stand for TMOU, or *Atmou*, supposed Mars, one of the numerous types of Phré, identical to Amon-Ra. Σ, Π, Τ, Χ (+) Σ, Α, may stand for Sôou, Pnêb To (or Tafne), Khôns, χῶns, as transcribed by the Greeks among Egyptian proper names, and also *Hons*, *Khonsou*, and *Honsou*, (being a son of Amun) Saté, Amun, &c.

But it is also possible that these characters may imply a mystic name of Ré-Tmou, who was the lord of the material world, and, as indicated in the second line of the inscription (Φ) *Phré Nêb Enmoute*; i. e. *Phré* (Coptic name for the sun), lord of the gods. The Coptic is the ancient Egyptian text written in Greek characters for the use of Greeks, and so clothed in a foreign alphabet, by the testimony of Champollion.

Of the Monumental Stones which Mr. Wellbeloved gives us as found at York, and pertaining to the Roman legionaries there, there are two unexplained, with characters similar to some I have remarked in the British Museum, and worthy of the attention of the mystagogue. They are clearly the sepulchral tablets of centurions, from the character Ζ, which marks *centurio* or *centuria* always on inscriptions.

The letters on the perfect one are curious, from giving us a character resembling the Phœnician *lamed*, the Sigeian, Etruscan, Oscan, Samnite, and, I may say, early Greek form of the *lambda*, which occurs not less than three times in the name of the centurion.

It is the Celtiberian form of the K, or C hard, which, Le Normant observes, has the power of a k also in the Etruscan alphabet, analogous to the lunar *Caph* of the coins of Rhegium; also the reversed L of Delos.*

On the imperfect specimen a character occurs similar to the G hard

aspirated of the Celtiberian alphabet ☒, and to a variety of the early Greek *Sigma*. This is also indicated by the centurional device.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SHORR.

P.S.—In my *Antiquities of Devon*, p. 70, is represented a little bust of Isis found here. I have since thought I ought to have given the interpretation of the symbols on the plinth, viz. *Nêb*, lady; *Tou*, world; the hatchet, emblem of deity; Isis, lady, mistress of the world; i. e. if *Champollion* was right.

MR. URBAN,

March 5.

SOME little time since I had occasion to animadvert on an assertion of Dr. Royle's in a paper read to the Asiatic Society, that the mustard tree of scripture was the *Salvadora Persica*,—a groundless and absurd assertion, which was justly received by Rosenmüller with a smile. The same gentleman has read another paper, attempting to prove that the *hyssop* mentioned in St. John's gospel, to which the sponge of vinegar was attached, was the caper tree. This appears to me equally groundless; I should not, however, have noticed it but that, reading a few weeks ago the *Exercitationes* of that profound scholar, Isaac Casaubon, on the *Annales* of Baronius, I found that he had animadverted on the subject of the *hyssop*. This brought Dr. Royle's paper back to my recollection, and I therefore beg to give a short summary of the observations of Casaubon, together with a few additions of my own.

As regards the word "*hyssop*," Casaubon says, from the earliest days this question has been so difficult, that an *Elias* is to be looked for, to afford us any certain explanation. From a comparison of the words of Matthew and John, it clearly appears, that under the name of *hyssop* something should be understood which should be used as a stick to convey the sponge. The words of St. Matthew are, "Having filled a sponge with vinegar, and having put it on a reed," (καλάμῳ), that is, attached it to one end of the reed. St. John says, "When they had filled a sponge with vinegar, and put it upon *hyssop*," (ὑσσώπῳ). The two Evangelists use the same expression and the same words, except

* The fourth character Ϟ (like the numeral 9 retrograde) is a variety of the Phœnician D and R, and of the old Greek R also. To the eye of fancy the inscription may read, *Centurio LXS* (Lucius) R (Rufus) P. I. S. (Ponendum Jussit Sibi), L. L. S. (*Libens Lubens*), or more probably *Libertis Libertabus Suis*. But much of this is open to the mazes of conjecture, however probable the suggestion of the lapidary hermeneutist.

that one mentions *κάλυμνος*, the other *ὑσσώπος*. That both Evangelists meant the same thing, or *ἀνάλωγως*, two things applied to one and the same use, the word *περιβέντες* does not allow us to question. If the hyssop of St. John is then used according to the meaning of St. Matthew, as a reed or stick, it is intelligible enough; but not so if it is to be taken in some other sense. When Baronius says that the Greek means that the hyssop was mixed with the vinegar, as a medicine, he is wrong; for the words of St. John are, *σπόγγον ὑσσώπου περιβέναι*. Now no Greek scholar could safely explain the proper meaning of these words, *propter novitatem locutionis*, unless by a reference to St. Matthew, by which it was seen that *ὑσσώπος* was put for *κάλυμνος*. But then the objections to this interpretation are twofold. First, the nature of the plant. Secondly, the authority of ancient writers, who have interpreted the passage in a different manner. That hyssop was one of those plants which scarcely rise above the ground, the passages in Scripture and the authority of Josephus equally declare. Solomon wrote a natural history of all plants from the cedar to the hyssop, that is, from the largest to the smallest. And that the ancient interpreters did not consider the word "hyssop" to signify the same as "reed," is clear from St. Chrysostom, Augustine, Nonnus, Theophylact. For all in their interpretations supply the word *κάλυμνος* from St. Matthew's text as necessary to complete St. John's; and they con-

"hyssop" as a medicated draft, *cre, having "aliquam facultatem utam,"* and for that reason, says Chrysostom, it was added to the vinegar. Theophylact says it was added *ὡς ὡς*, as a poison. The line

ὡς κεκρασμένον ὄξος

gar being mixed with

from this interpretation the "hyssop" quoniam pectus and hyssop is a low humilis, and that soldiers was not to hurt, or hurt him, but for him. St. Luke according to ἀνάλωγως: and, as

Christ was expiring on the Cross, where was the object of giving him a poisonous potion? Certainly the barbarous and savage soldiery would not think of giving it out of humanity to assuage his pain, or hasten his death. That excellent German scholar *Joachimus Camerarius* thought there was an error in the text, and that it should be read *ὑσσώπου περιβέντες*, binding it round the point of the pilum (*ὑσσός*). This conjecture was much praised by Th. Beza; and Lucas of Bruges thought so highly of it that, in envy to Camerarius, he asserted that a friend of his, whose name he does not give, conjectured it long before.

Casaubon praises the erudition and cleverness of this conjecture, but disbelieves its correctness. Firstly, because the oldest interpreters of Scripture acknowledge the old received reading, "etiam Syrus, qui omnium, ut puto, vetustissimus." Secondly, the pilum of the soldiers was too thick and massive to have the sponge tied to it; and, thirdly, he objects to altering, or rather he mentions the danger of altering, the slightest point in Scripture, unless on the most urgent necessity. Quare satius, *ἐπέχειν*. Casaubon mentions his greatest reluctance to depart from the expositions of the fathers of the Church, and he wishes to reconcile this use of the word hyssop to their interpretation. He says, in the writings of the Rabbins, (and the Greeks borrowed the word from the Hebrew,) hyssop was the name not of one but of many plants. They enumerate seven species, whose names he gives, one is called *hyssopus græcicus*, which J. Mercer, a great classical as well as Hebrew scholar, thinks answers to the *Abrotanus* of the Greeks and Romans. Now Pliny mentions two species of *Abrotanus*, both very bitter in taste; and Casaubon thinks that the juice of this hyssop might have been squeezed with the vinegar into the sponge, to produce a more nauseous draught. He therefore takes an interpretation reconciling Matthew with John, that a sponge was tied to the end of a reed, that hyssop was mixed with the sponge, that when the top of it was moved to the lips of Christ whatever moisture was imbibed by him partook of this bitterness. This is the interpretation that comes nearest to that of

Augustine, of Nonnus, and the other old interpreters; and at the same time preserves inviolate the reading of the old manuscripts, and of the earliest ages. Casaubon owns that if it could be shown that of these various specimens of hyssop any one could be specified rising to such a height as would serve for a stick or staff, like for instance gigantic fennel, or the *arundo donax*, that reed used in Italy for the support of vines, then the interpretation would be easier and more certain. Such an interpretation he thinks might be supported by a passage in Josephus, who seems to mention hyssop among trees. See Lib. viii. c. ii. 5. Καθ' ἑκαστον εἶδος δένδρου, παραβολὴν εἶπεν, ἀπο ὑσσώπου ἕως κέδρου. Here Josephus does not say that Solomon wrote on every species of plant, φυτόν, but of tree, δένδρον, reckoning the hyssop among these last. Cyril seems to have adopted this interpretation for reconciling St. Matthew with St. John. He says, "There were many of those impious attendants (*near the cross*), some of whom used the reed (*calamus*) and some the woody hyssop (*ligno hyssopo*)."

Whoever was the author of the tragedy called *Christus Patiens*, which is generally attributed to Gregory Nazianzen, he has followed Cyril, and made the hyssop the vehicle on which the sponge was tied and elevated.

Ἄλλοι δ' ὑσσώπω σπόγγον ὀξυς ἐμπλεον
Χολὴν κεκραμένην δ' ἀνήγον εἰς στόμα.

As if in fact it was *κάλamos ὑσσώπου*, a reed of hyssop; each Evangelist taking one part of the entire term, and the two completing it.

Since the days of Casaubon, of course many critics and commentators have written on this passage and endeavoured to explain it, the chief of whom we think adopt the latter explanation, and believe that there is a species of hyssop in the East that rises to the height of a shrub. Salmasius asserts that there was a species of hyssop whose stalk was two feet long; and see Scheutzen's *Physica Sacra*, on St. Matthew, xxviii. 48. Rosenmuller says, that the hyssop in Palestine grows to a large size, and has a stalk quite strong enough for the purpose here named. Schleusner thinks this reed is the *arundo sativa*,

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or *donax*. De Diew believes it to be the *calamus aromaticus*. The reader may consult Salmasius, who was very learned in these matters, Exerc. de Homonymis Hyles Iatricæ, c. xix.; and De Cruce, pp. 286, 288, 311. Fessell, in his *Adversaria Sacra*, v. c. x., concludes it to be rosemary. Wetstein, in his *New Testament*, Joan. vol. i. p. 955, says that by *κάλamos* is meant the stalk of the hyssop. He says that the plant grows on the mountains near Jerusalem, and that it rises to the height of a cubit, "ad cubiti longitudinem." If this be the case, it is clear that there must be different species of hyssop, and that the one on which the sponge was raised was a different plant from that which "springeth out of the wall;" but what plant this was, as far as I know, no modern traveller has noticed. It would appear from the older Scriptures that hyssop was a sacred plant; the door posts were sprinkled with it. Exodus xii. 22, "Ye shall take a bunch of hyssop, and dip in the blood," &c. Leviticus xiv. 52, "And he shall cleanse the house with the cedar wood and the hyssop." Numbers xix. 6, "And the priest shall take cedar wood, and hyssop, and scarlet, and cast into the midst of the burning of the heifer." From these passages I am inclined to consider that the hyssop is not mentioned in the account of Solomon's extensive knowledge as the *smallest* of herbs, in opposition to the cedar, as the *largest* of trees, but as a plant of humble growth, but which was celebrated for its virtues, and for its being, in sacred purposes, conjoined with the cedar. It appears in the *Targum Jonathan* that the hyssop was used for the purification of leprosy, and the hyssop is mentioned, together with reeds, rushes, canes, as a plant with which tents were covered and shaded. That it was a *caper* no man in his senses could suppose; but I am not able to say exactly what plant it was.

Benhall.

J. M.

P.S.—I see Jer. Markland refers to Lightfoot's *Hor. Hebr.* on John xix. 29, "καλάμω, a stalk, viz. of hyssop." Consult also his note at p. 186 of Bowyer's *Conjectures*, 4to. where he properly opposes Bryant's conjecture.

NOTES ON BATTLE FIELDS AND MILITARY WORKS.—No. IV.

THE BATTLE OF SHREWSBURY.

"It cannot chuse but be a noble plot.
And then the power of Scotland and of York
To join with Mortimer!"

Shakspeare.

NOBLE, ambitious, politic, and vindictive, it was no difficult matter for Henry Duke of Lancaster* to raise a strong party in the State which recalled him from his unjust banishment and eventually seated him on the throne of England.

The weak and dispirited Richard the Second transferred his regal authority to the bold and aspiring Bolingbroke in the most humiliating terms: arrayed in the ensigns of royalty, he made an open declaration of their resignation, and thus enabled the lords and commons of the realm to exercise the privilege of election to the crown, which has been practically recognized as one constitutional right of the people.

The crown descends in hereditary right to the heir at law, but the succession has often been modified and diverted from its direct course by the omnipotence of parliament.

"I," said the fallen Richard, "out of my own mere motion and free will, do put and depose myself out of all royal dignity, pre-eminence, and sovereignty, and resign the possession, title, and use of this realm, with all rights thereunto appertaining, into the hands

of my cousin-german, Henry Duke of

Lancaster, to the end that it shall be lawful for you to elect him,—a man of great wisdom, a prince apt for a realm, a prince your sovereign Lord."†

Henry was a sort of *cogné d'elire*, chosen by the sovereign himself as his successful pretender to

the crown. He was son of John of Gaunt, a younger brother of Lionel.

Bolingbroke soon found that he had by acquiring the crown through "by-paths and indirect crook'd ways" purchased to himself, to use the language of Shakspeare, but "polished perturbation, golden care!"

The Welsh, under their native chieftain, Owen Glendower, a descendant of their ancient princes,‡ attacked a neighbouring baron, Lord Grey of Ruthyn,§ forced him to marry his daughter, and to purchase his own ransom for 10,000 marks. He made war on Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, in his own lordship of Wigmore,|| defeated, captured him, and

† His residence was seated in the vale of Llangollen, on the banks of the river Dee. It was a castellated mansion, surrounded by a deep moat; the site is still visible at a place called Sychnant. It is environed by the most romantic mountain scenery. The surname which he derived from this seat was *Glyn der dydd*, in English, the vale of the waters of Dee. He is so styled in contemporary records. See Rymer, *Fœdera*, tome VIII. p. 225.

‡ The Greys of Ruthyn were a powerful border family, eminent for their services against the Welsh.

§ The castle and town walls of Ruthyn, of which considerable vestiges are extant, were erected by Reginald Grey in the reign of Edward I. who conferred on him the neighbouring valley (*Dyffryn*) of the Clwyd. The terms of Lord Grey of Ruthyn's ransom will be found in Rymer, vol. VIII. p. 279.

|| Wigmore in Shropshire was the capital barony of the Mortimers, on whom their border privileges conferred the title of Earls of March. The situation of Wigmore is very romantic; on an eminence westward of the village, intersected by ravines, are the ivy-mantled ruins of its castle, consisting of an outer wall and a keep elevated on a lofty mound, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, the grim and silent sentinel over an important border district. Our baronial castles are most interesting illustrations

of the elective election, the claim of Edmund Mortimer, was set aside, and passed from Lionel, son of Edward Duke of Lan-

castre in the county of Hereford, and Hereford, and Lincoln, Duke of Lancaster.

consigned him to a dungeon, from which captivity the King refused to redeem him, being jealous of the claims to the crown which centred in Mortimer, as paramount to his own.

Shakspeare, therefore, adheres closely to the political truth of history when he makes the King exclaim,

"I will never hold that man my friend
Whose tongue shall ask me for one penny cost
To ransom home revolted Mortimer!"

Glendower long maintained a formidable and desultory warfare throughout the principality of Wales, burning and ravaging the towns and districts of the north and south. The terror of his name was magnified by the superstitious belief that he was a necromancer, and could "call spirits from the vasty deep," or rule the elements to combat with his foes.

While the Cambrian provinces and their confines were in this disturbed state, the Scots assailed the northern border country on account of George Dunbar, Earl of the Scottish marches, having taken refuge in England in consequence of Robert, King of Scotland, having preferred Earl Douglas before him in a matrimonial alliance for his son David. Mordake, Earl of Fife, the Earl of Angus, and others of the Scottish nobility, entered Northumberland with a strong force to spoil the East Marches. They were encountered in a valley near the town of Holmedon by Sir Henry Percy, who for his fiery and impetuous courage had acquired the name of Hotspur, by Dunbar, the Scottish Earl of March, and by all the military force of Northumberland, amounting to eight thousand horse and foot.

Shakspeare, closely following Hall, whose chronicle was published in the year 1548, has in a few faithful lines summed up the particulars of this victory.

"The Earl of Douglas is discomfited—
Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty
knights,

Balk'd in their own blood did Sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains: of prisoners Hotspur
took

Mordake, the Earl of Fife, and eldest son
To beate Douglas: and the Earls of Athol,
Of Murray, Angus, and Monteith."[¶]

of the history of our land in the dark ages essentially military.

* Henry IV. pt. i. Act I.

A force about this time was sent into Wales by the King of France to co-operate with Owen Glendower, and a report was currently circulated that Richard the deposed King was still alive. Henry, whose vigour of character always rose with an emergency, encountered and defeated the combined forces of the French and Welsh, and compelled the former to regain their fleet.

But dangers still more formidable awaited the King, for his own supporters Henry Earl of Northumberland, Thomas Earl of Worcester, and Henry Hotspur now began to shew themselves discontented with Henry's deportment, and especially by his peremptorily demanding the Scottish prisoners taken at the battle of Holmedon, and refusing to ransom Mortimer from the hands of Owen Glendower.

They now concerted a formidable plan for deposing King Henry and placing Mortimer on the throne. They entered into a confederacy with Owen Glendower; engaged Scrope, Archbishop of York, in the plot; proposed to make a new division of the English realm. Glendower was to possess the whole of Wales and the lands westward of Severn. To Hotspur was to be assigned the territory eastward of Severn and north of Trent. To the Earl of March was to be given the district south of Trent; thus forming the realm into a sort of tripartarchy.

The Scots were induced to give their aid to this confederacy. Glendower applied to the present crisis some visionary prophecies of which Merlin was the reputed author. He explained to the conspirators that Henry was designated in these ambiguous warnings as a mole or underminer of the land, cursed by God himself, that he was to be conquered and destroyed by a dragon, a lion, and a wolf, by which they themselves were prefigured, probably adapting the prophecy to certain cognizances or armorial ensigns of the respective parties, which heralds are invited to elucidate.

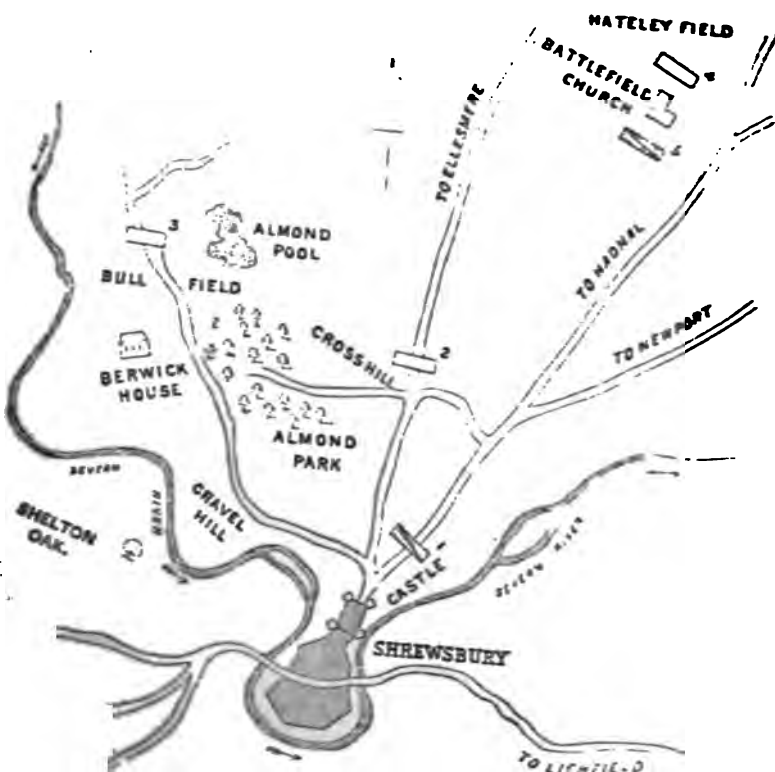
Percy now, at the head of a numerous army, augmented by the Scottish forces under Earl Douglas, set forward towards the Welsh Marches, giving out he marched to protect the country from the incursions of Glendower, his

real object being to join with him. At Stafford he met his uncle the Earl of Worcester, and thence by a rapid march he led his forces towards Shrewsbury, intending to make that strong town and castle the point of rendezvous for himself and Welsh allies.

The activity of the King, however, anticipated his purpose: on the 16th of July, A.D. 1403, his army was at Burton upon Trent; on the 17th at Lichfield; they entered Shrewsbury on the 19th, a few hours before Percy's arrival near that place, and encamped on the eastern side of the town, having its walls, castle, and the river Severn

in their rear, which extends its arms on either side, making the site of the city a peninsula.

Hotspur directed his march towards the course of the Severn, in order that he might place his right flank in communication with the expected forces of Glendower. He marched through Newport, which is 17 miles north-east of Shrewsbury: he advanced within sight of the city, and finding it preoccupied by the King's force he drew off westward, by an eminence called Cross Hill, towards the Severn, always expecting the reinforcements of Glendower.



References to the Plan.

- 1 of the King's army on the 19th of July, 1403.
- 2 of the rebels by Cross Hill, towards the village of Great Berwick.
- 3 of the rebel army at Bull Field.
- 4 of the rebel army at Hateley Field.
- 5 King's army advancing to attack the rebels.
- 6 forces is distinguished by the shading and by a diagonal line.

Shakspeare, with his usual adherence to every prominent point in which his dramatised histories might record realities of event and character, makes Hotspur emphatically exclaim, "Oh that Glendower were come!" a matter of as much importance to him as the advance of the Prussians at the close of the memorable day of Waterloo was to the English leader. Glendower, however, never came.* The strategic manœuvres of the rebels had not been calculated with that military precision which is so necessary to secure victory. Percy's father the Earl of Northumberland did not bring up his force as expected, prevented by sickness, or probably by a prudent foresight of the hazard of the enterprise.

Hotspur threw himself into the village of Great Berwick on the left bank of the Severn, but hastily withdrew, observing the King's forces were advancing on him, fearing perhaps that his left flank might be turned, his front changed, and that he might be placed in a very critical position,—a determined enemy in his front, a deep and rapid river in his rear.† His position appears to have been an open common called Bull Field, the village of Berwick on his right flank, a lakelet called Almond Pool on his left.

He broke up so hastily from Great Berwick that he left his sword on a table at his quarters: that sword (I recommend the investigation of the truth of the tradition to the members of the Society of Antiquaries, and the associations its competitors) is still said to be preserved at the seat of Colonel Wyndham, at Petworth,‡ in Sussex.

* Glendower approached Hotspur's force as far as the hamlet of Shelton, near the right bank of the Severn, a mile and a half north-west of Shrewsbury, where he ascended an oak tree to reconnoitre the adjacent country. The tree known as the great oak of Shelton is extant to this day, so decayed from age that the rustic children creep through the perforations in its trunk. It is engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for 1810, part. ii. p. 305.

† The disadvantage of such a position was demonstrated at the celebrated battle of Höchstet or Blenheim, which was gained by turning the left flank of the French army, and forcing their battalions into the Danube, on which their right flank rested, at the village of Blenheim.

‡ In the armoury at that noble man-

It has been recorded by tradition, that Hotspur, on learning that his favourite weapon had been thus lost, turned pale, associating on the instant the name of the village and the fact with the prophecy of a northern wizard who had told him that he should perish near *Berwick*. He thought *Berwick-upon-Tweed* was predicated, but now he found the juggling fiend "had paltered with him in a double sense."

Hotspur retired to a rising ground called Hateley Field, three miles north of Shrewsbury. His position is ascertainable by the church of Battle, which was erected over the slain, and by the vestiges of certain earthworks on the spot. A ground plan of these intrenchments is subjoined. They appear to have been constructed to cover the advance of the King's army and strengthen its position. They are intricate in their plan, and would present to an enemy a series of earthen rampires and mutually flanking defences. It was probably for the possession of these works that the heat of the contest at Hateley Field raged. It was the *Hougoumont* of the day. Here the most destructive carnage occurred, here the slain were interred, here the chantry was erected for the repose of their souls, and the place is still by way of eminence designated the *King's* croft.

Before the engagement the confederates sent a sort of manifesto to the King, which is given in the margin,—a document most interestingly illustrative of the motives of their revolt.§

sion. The sword is said to be light and manageable; not one of the huge weapons which were rather for state than use.

§ *Declaration of the Lords Percy and others sent to King Henry IV. before the battle of Shrewsbury.*

"We, Henry Percy, Erle of Northumberland, High Constable of England, and Warden of the West Marches of England toward Scotlande; Henry Percy, our eldest sonne, Warden of the East Marches of Englande toward Scotlande; and Thomas Percy, Erle of Worcester; beyng proc-tours and protectours of the comon wealth, before our Lorde Jesu Christe, our supreme judge, doo allege, saie, and entende to prove with our handes personally this instant daie, against thee, Henry duke of Lancastre, thy complices



It was now Sunday, the 21st of July, the vigil of the feast of St. Mary

Magdalene.* A field of peas nearly ripe occupied the front of Hotspur's

and favours, unjustly presuming and named kyng of Englands, without title of right, but only of thy guile, and by force of thy fautors: that when thou after thyne exile diddest entre Englands, thou madest an othe to us upon the holy Gospelles, bodily touched and kissed by thee at Doncaster, that thou wouldest never claime the crowne, kyngdom, or state royall, but only thyne owne propre inheritance, and the inheritance of thy wife in Englands, and that Richard, our sovereigne lorde our kyng and thyne, should raigne during the terme of his life, governed by the good counsaill of the lordes spirituall and temporall. Thou hast imprisoned the same thy sovereigne lorde and our kyng within the towre of London, until he had, for feare of death, resigned his kyngdomes of Englands and France, and had renounced all his right in the foresaid kyngdomes, and others his dominions and landes beyonde the sea. Under colour of which resignation and renunciation by the counsaill of thy frendes and complices, and by the open noyng of the rascall people by thee and thy adherents assembled at Westminster, thou hast crowned thyself kyng of the realme aforesaid, and hast seized and entered into all the castles and lordshippes pertaining to the kynges crowne, contrary to thyne othe. Wherefore thou art foresworne and false. Also we do al-

ledge, saie, and intende to prove, that, whereas thou swearst upon the same Gospelles in the same place and tyme to us, that thou wouldest not suffer any dimes to be levied of the clergy, nor fifteens on the people, nor any other tallages and taxes to be levied in the realme of Englands, to the behoofe of the realme during thy life, but by the consideration of the true estates of the realme, except for great neede in cases of importance, or for the resistance of our enemies, openly, and none otherwise. Thou, contrary to thyne othe so made, hast done to bee levied many dimes and fifteens, and other impositions and tallages, as wel of the clergy as of the commonalte of the realme of Englands, and of the merchantes, for feare of thy majestic royall. Wherefore thou art perjured and false.

"Also we do allege, saie, and intende to prove, that, whereas thou swearst to us, upon the same Gospelles, in the foresaid place and tyme, that our sovereigne lorde and thyne, kyng Richard, should raigne during the terme of his life, in his royall prerogative and dignitee, thou hast caused the same, our sovereigne lorde and thyne, traitorously, within the castell of Pomfret, without the consent or judgement of the lordes of the realme, by the space of fifteene

* Walsingham, Hist. Ang.

position, no material obstacle to the advance of his enemy. The battle joined. The air rang with the war-cry of the house of Percy, "Esperanza!" and

daies and so many nightes, (whiche is horrible among Christian people to be heard,) with hunger, thirst, and colde to perishe and be murdered. Wherefore thou art perjured and false. Also we do allege, saie, and entende to prove, that thou, at that tyme, when our soveraigne lorde and thyne, kyng Richarde, was so by that horrible murder ded as aboue saied, thou, by extorte power, diddest usurp and take the kyngdome of Englande, and the name and the honor of the kyngdome of France, unjustly and wrongfully, contrary to thyne othe, from Edmonde Mortimer, Erle of Marche and of Ulster, then next and direct heire of England and of France, immediately by due course of inheritance after the decease of the forsaid Richard. Wherefore thou art perjured and false.

"Also we do allege, saie, and entende to prove as aforesaid, that, whereas thou madest an othe, in the same place and tyme, to supporte and maintain the lawes and good customes of the realme of Englande, and also afterwarde, at the tyme of thy coronacion, thou madest an othe the saied lawes and good customes to keep and conserve inviolate, thou fraudulently, and contrary to the lawe of Englande and thy fautors, have written almoste through every shire in Englande to chose such knights for to hold a parliament as shal be for thy pleasure and purpose, so that in thy parlamentes no justice should be ministered against thy mynde in these our complaintes now moved and shewed by us, whereby at any tyme we might have any perfight redresse, notwithstanding that wee, according to our conscience, (as we truste ruled by God,) have often tymes thereof complained, as well can testifie and bear witness the right reverend fathers in God, Thomas Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Richarde Scrope, Archebishop of Yorke. Wherefore now by force and strength of hande, before our Lorde Jesu Christ, we must aske our remedy and helpe.

"Also we do allege, saie, and entende to prove, that, whereas Edmond Mortimer, Erle of Marche and Ulster, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendor, in a pitched and foughten feld, and caste into prison, and laden with iron fetters, for thy matter and cause, whom falsely thou hast proclaymed willingly to yelde hymself prisoner to the saied Owen Glendor, and nether wouldest deliver hym thy self, nor

shouts of "The King and St. George!" Flights of arrows, those eminently national missiles, fell thick as the driving hail. The Scots under Earl Douglas charged the van of the King's army; it was thrown into confusion, and its commander the young Earl of Stafford slain. Henry with the main body advanced to the succour of the foremost line, and his youthful son Henry Prince of Wales, then only 15 years of age,* gallantly took part in the engagement in support of his father, and displayed the first traits of that personal courage which was afterwards so gloriously exerted at Agincourt. The King's army was more numerous than that of the rebels, and it is no exaggerated calculation to estimate the aggregate number of both at 40,000 men. Had the forces of the old Earl of Northumberland and the mountaineers under Glendower been present, the tide of battle might have probably turned in favour of the brave and impetuous Hotspur.

The Scottish Earl Douglas is said to have slain Sir Walter Blunt and three others attired like the King, and to have struck down in the mêlée even Henry himself. We are often told in the battles of the middle ages of persons being attired in royal habiliments; they were probably officers of the royal household wearing surcoats

yet suffre us his kinsmen to raunsome and deliver hym; yet, notwithstanding, we have not onely concluded and agreed with the same Owen for his raunsome at our propre charges and expences, but also for a peace betwene thee and the said Owen. Why hast thou then not onely published and declared us as traitors, but also craftely and deceitfully imaged, purposed, and conspired the utter destruction and confusion of our persones? For the whiche cause we defy thee, thy fautors, and complices, as comon traytours and destroyers of the realme, and the invadours, oppressours, and confounders of the verie true and righte heires to the croune of Englande; whiche thyng we entende with our handes to prove this daie, Almighty God helpyng us."—Hall's Chronicle, reprint, p. 29.

* No one will feel surprised at this statement when he is reminded of the heroic conduct of the youthful son of Sir Henry Hardinge at the late glorious conflict in the Punjab.

embroidered with the royal arms, and might thus easily be mistaken for the King himself.

The King is said to have slain with his own hand in this battle six and thirty of his enemies,* and some affirm that among these was his most deadly antagonist, the brave Hotspur.

When he fell the fortune of the day was decided, the whole rebel army betook themselves to flight.

The Scottish Earl Douglas, Thomas, Earl of Worcester, uncle to Hotspur, Sir Richard Vernon, the Baron Kinder-ton and others, were made prisoners. The three last suffered as traitors the next day, and underwent all the barbarities of embowelling and quartering which law and custom had decreed to political insurgents; nor was the dead body of the valiant Hotspur exempted from the *post mortem* penalties of treason; it was divided into quarters,† suspended in the open street at Shrewsbury, and sent afterwards to rot exposed on the gates of four principal English cities.

It is time now for the honour of humanity and for the reputation of Christianity, even in a rude and superstitious age, to record whatever traits might savour of mercy in a severe and sanguinary conqueror. The slain in this battle were at least seven thousand; about two thousand on the King's side and five on that of his routed enemies. Their remains were collected and buried under the mounds still existing at the spot called the King's croft. The King obtained a transfer to his possession of a plot of ground in Hateley Field, in the parish of Albrighton Hussey, in the county of Salop, the site of the conflict, and founded thereon a church and chantry,‡ wherein services might be

performed for ever for repose of the souls of the slain. This, as I have said, is the church of Battle Field, so called

Aldbryghtonhusee in com. Salop, dederit, concesserit, et carta sua confirmaverit nobis quandam placeam terræ cum omnibus ædificijs superædificatis infra dominium de Aldbryghtonhusee, juxta Salop, jacentem in campo qui vocatur Hateleyfeld, in quo campo bellum inter nos et Henricum Percy et cæteros rebelles nostros nuper extitit, et per Dei gratiam victoriam habuimus et triumphum, que quidem placea terræ fossâ includitur, continens in longitudine et latitudine duas acras terræ, una cum duobus ingressibus et egressibus, uno videl't extendente in longitudine de Haddenallestone directe super terram Richardi Husee, domini de Aldbryghtonhusee, in com. Salop, ad dictam placeam terræ, et continente in latitudine viginti pedes regales, et altero in longitudine extendente de Harlastone directe super terram dicti Ricardi, et continente in latitudine viginti pedes regales, quam quidem placeam terræ fossâ sic inclusam dictas duas acras terræ in se continentem, cum duobus ingressibus et egressibus, p'dictis idem Rogerus nuper habuit ex dono et feoffamento p'dicti Ric'i, habend' sibi et successoribus suis rectoribus dictæ capellæ S^{ti}. Joh'nis Baptistæ, ad ædificand' et construend' super eandem placeam terræ quandam capellam in honore Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene, cujus capellæ idem Rogerus Magister sive custos nominetur de aliis sex capellanis per ipsum Rogerum eligendis et nominandis divina singulis diebus in capella p'dicta, pro salubri statu n'ro et benefactorum dictæ capellæ Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalene dum vixerimus, et pro animabus nostris cum ab hoc luce migraverimus, et animabus progenitorum nostrorum, et antecessorum dicti Ricardi Husee et uxoris suæ et hæredum suorum, et animabus illorum qui in dicto bello interfecti et ibidem humati existunt, et animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum celebratura; habend' et tenend' dictam placeam terræ fossâ inclusam dictas duas acras terræ in se continentem, cum duobus ingressibus et egressibus p'dictis, nobis, hæredibus, et assignatis nostris Regibz Angliæ imperpetuum, prout in carta p'dicta plenius continetur. Nos de fidelitate et circumspectione vestris plenius confidentes, assignavimus vos ad plenam seisinam et possessionem in dicta placea terræ, cum omnibus ædificijs superædificatis in dominio prædicto, necnon in dicta capella S^{te} Mariæ Magdalene, pro nobis et nomine nostro, juxta formam cartæ p'dictæ, capiend' et ad nos inde in cancellaria

* Monstrelet's Chronicles by Johnes, vol. I. p. 48.

† Hist. of Shrewsbury. By Owen and Blakeway.

‡ My friend Sir Henry Ellis, F.R.S. has been kind enough to forward to me the transcript subjoined of the King's letters patent for founding the chantry at Battle Field.

" Rex dilecto et fideli suo Will'o Walford, chivaler, salutem. Sciatis q^d cum dilectus nobis Rogerus Yve de Leeton, rector capellæ Sancti Joh'nis Baptistæ de

from the history of its foundation, and at this day standing on the memorable spot.

In the year 1813, my late excellent and gifted brother-in-law, Charles Alfred Stothard, F.S.A. visited the place in one of his tours in search of monumental effigies, and he made the subjoined sketch of the head of Henry IV.* from a square of painted glass still remaining in Battle Field Church.



The form of the features of the King, the forked beard and crown, closely correspond with those of his effigy in Canterbury Cathedral, which has fortunately also been copied by the same eminent hand,† so that the comparison may be relied on; but in this portrait from Battle Field Church we have a more animated representation of the distinguished founder of the Lancastrian race of kings; we may read in his eye and his contracted brows the character of a restless, energetic mind; the severe aspect of his countenance portrays in a lively manner the emotions which agitate his soul; we have before us Henry IV.

nostra sub sigillo vestro distincte et aperte certificand'. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod circa præmissa diligenter intendatis et ea faciatis ex exequamini in forma p'dicta. In cuius &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium septimo die Februarij." —MS. Lansdown, No. 296. p. 516. See also Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. III. Eccles. Colleg. p. 185.

* Kindly contributed from Mrs. Bray's valuable collection of the original drawings of C. A. Stothard, F.S.A.

† See Stothard's Monumental Effigies. GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

as we may suppose he appeared on the eve of the bloody contest at Hateley or Battle Field, on the issue of which depended his life and title to the English Crown. Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN,

AS a practical archer, without entering into any of the critical niceties of the passages pointed out by your correspondent ΤΟΞΟΤΗΣ, (p. 143.) in which Homer describes Ulysses's feat of archery, I cannot help observing, that on no one point has the suggestion of Mr. Hamilton, as to the mode of the act being performed, been shaken.

Much more simple and probable is the idea, that the axes were arranged in two parallel lines, six and six, leaving a space between the blades to be shot through, than that of placing axes in a single line, having double heads of this description: such a weapon as no ancient sculpture, painted vase, or collection of arms, of the classic ages ever exhibits; but is wholly, gratuitously, and improbably imaginative. As to the axe with a handle inclining *inwards*, thus, instead of *outwards*, a more ridiculously awkward weapon for use could not be well devised; it would fly from the hand, and could be practically designed only to "cut its master."

There is nothing in the forming of a single trench which militates against the axes being placed in double rows, over against each other; the trench was a parallelogram, the axes were ranged on either side against its edges, the earth replaced, and the handles firmly fixed, "δυνόχους ὡς δώδεκα πάντας," and, thus placed, might be aptly compared to the ribs of a ship's hull.

I cannot, in conclusion, but observe on the severity of subjecting the fourth-form boy at Eton to corporal punishment for construing πρώτης στείλειης "at the first discharge," when the master himself confessedly might not be able to interpret the meaning of



those words; which, however, it must be allowed, are rendered by Mr. Hamilton in a very novel sense, at variance with all the lexicographers."

Yours, &c. SAGITTARUS.

Note.—Both our Correspondents assume the meaning of *δριόχος* to be "galley ribs," whereas the balance of authorities is against any such signification. The *δριόχος* were most probably stakes driven into the ground firmly, and cut to a perfect level to form a support for the keel of a vessel in course of construction. An abundance of authorities might be cited for this meaning, notwithstanding Liddell and Scott, in their valuable Lexicon, give only that adopted by your Correspondents.—EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

THE blank portion of an old book having been used for official purposes in the Diocesan Registry of Cork, the other part has been casually preserved among the records of the diocese. It was an account book of a merchant named William Fagan, resident at Rochelle, a correspondent of many merchants in Cork, and some other places.

The accounts extend from 1650 to 1660, and contain a fragment of the date of 1648. It appears from this book that a considerable trade was carried on at that time between Ireland and France. The chief exports from Ireland seem to have been butter, hides raw, salted, and tanned, tallow, pilchards, herrings, frieze, and frieze stockings. The imports were inconsiderable; iron seems to have been the principal. I find but little mention of wine; wheat and salt occa-

sionally occur. The Fagans were citizens of Cork from old times. Smith, in his History of Cork, mentions a redoubtable hero of that name, who figured in 1603. Among the correspondents of William Fagan above-mentioned, were his brothers Christopher Fagan, of Cork, and Patrick Fagan. He had also a considerable dealing with one Stephen Rice, the husband of his niece Mary Fagan, and son of Bartholomew Rice, of Limerick. The book contains an original award of arbitrators, determining matters in dispute between the above William Fagan and his niece Mary Rice, the administratrix of Stephen, dated the 15th day of June, 1665, *style veteri*. This was long before the change of style in this country, and I am at a loss to understand the reason of the expression.† The arbitrators were Edward Roche and Ignatius Gouldie, of Cork, merchants; and there seems every reason to believe that the award was made in Cork.

The accounts were kept in French denominations. The arbitrators awarded to Fagan his whole claim: viz. 15,972 livres, 1s solz, and 6 deniers tournois; and that Mary Rice, alias Fagan, should give him full power to sue for debts due to her husband, the overplus, if any, to be returned to her; and that whatsoever moveables she had put into and left in the house of Ellen Fagan in Killarney should be delivered to her.

From this it is pretty evident that the Fagans were resident at Killarney as early as 1665, and were derived from those of Cork. Their pedigree, as published in Burke's History of the Commons, deduces them from the Fagans of Feltrim, in the county of Dublin, and brings them to Kerry at a later period than the above; and Mr. Dalton, in his History of the County of Dublin, countenances that extraction, but without quoting any proofs. However, it is observable that Burke's work contains, in different volumes, two contradictory versions of the same story, which alone is sufficient to expose it to suspicion.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

* Yet on the part of Mr. Hamilton it may be alleged as follows:

στέλλω, mitto, instruo, apparo, orno, amicio; *contraho ut vela*; reprimo, inhibeo, sisto,—middle voice, proficiscor; *expeditionem suscipio*.—English, to send, equip, prepare, dress, array, adorn, repress, diminish, go forward,—middle, to go forth, travel.

στέλαια, *ās, ŷ*, foramen securis, in quod *στέλλεται*, *id est*, immittitur lignum.—English, a handle, socket. *Στέλαιης* is the Ionic dialect.

This verbal substantive may, it is submitted, have any of the meanings of its verb, without violation of any rule of etymology; hence the meaning, a going forward or discharge of the arrow.

† Was it not because the new style was observed at Rochelle, where the book was kept. *Edit.*

LINES AD AMICUM E. J.

ΦΕΡΑΝΤΑ ΣΥΜΕΤΟΙΣΙΝ.

Two months have pass'd since you have had
 My own belov'd Eliza ;
 Those little months to me seem years,—
 So very much I prize her.

Belov'd, indeed ! 'Twould make a friend
 To our good fame look serious ;
 But yet attend, and we'll clear up
 All things that seem mysterious.

One morn my accustom'd walk I took
 Beside the beach and moorland wild,
 The wild sea-beach,—and there I met
 A solitary child.

There was a sweetness in her look,
 A thoughtful quiet in her eye ;
 Such looks as childhood seldom wears :—
 I could not pass her by.

Her little lap was fill'd with flowers ;
 And round her feet there lay
 Rich heather-bells, and yellow broom
 In knots, and garlands gay.

"Come, live with me ; but first we'll ask
 Your mother's free consenting ;—
 Let Duty but be Pleasure's guide,
 And then there's no repenting."
 She climb'd her mother's knees,—she plac'd
 Her lips unto her mother's ear ;
 Some magic words she whisper'd there,
 That finish'd in a tear.

That tear was follow'd by a smile ;
 The smile in thousand kisses ended :
 And every heart rejoic'd to see
 The little maiden so befriended.
 All things at first seem'd very strange
 In her new house ; she gaz'd and wonder'd :
 And now she'll tell you with a smile
 How terribly she blunder'd.

But every morn to school she went,
 And every eve she read to me ;
 And many a tear on thee she shed,
 Thou cruel "Rule of Three !"
 And so, through changing sun and storm,
 In Life's uncertain weather,
 For many years this little maid
 And I jogg'd on together.

My weekly bills she paid; she pack'd
 My parcels for the Magazine;
 And once, when I was busy, wrote
 My letter to the Rural Dean.

So many useful things she did,
 Indeed I cannot note 'em;
 But I grow old,—and she became
 My feminine factotum.

She kept my banker's book, with all
 The little that is in it;
 She comb'd Manchon,—she fed the fish,—
 She caroll'd to the Emmet.

And neatly, too, she dress'd—I give
 A poet's word upon it,
 That brighter eyes than hers ne'er shone
 Beneath a summer-bonnet.

I've sometimes thought, had I been young—
 But what's the use of thinking?
 It's better to keep open eyes
 Than be for ever blinking.

I've liv'd in day-dreams all my life,
 In building clouds and castles airy;
 But present things and present men
 Don't suit these visions fairy.

The world has sunk to good plain prose;
 All things are squar'd by line and rule;
 Question and answer,—we've become
 One huge parochial school.

And very learn'd we are,—so clear
 Our neighbours' hearts discerning;
 Some female heads I know, brim full
 Of this recumbent learning.

And yet I've thought from Learning's school
 If such dark winds alone should rise;
 A barren harvest we shall reap,
 For being over-wise.

But fare thee well—my latest words
 Are for my dear Eliza;
 Consider her a pot of gold,
 And fancy me the miser.

Do this,—and in return, from loads
 Of gratitude to free us,
 I'll send for your forth-coming book,
 More songs from Athens.

THE LOUNGER'S COMMON PLACE BOOK.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE reason to believe that the author of the "*Lounger's Common Place Book*," (inquired after by your correspondent in p. 226,) was Thomas Green, of Ipswich. The history of the work is curious, and the life and character of its learned author are alike matters of interest in the annals of literature. The work consists of four volumes 8vo., a third edition of the first three volumes being published in 1805; whilst the fourth was first published in 1807. The author's name does not appear in the book, nor is the latter mentioned in a memoir of Mr. Green, with a list of his writings, printed in 1825 (after his death) by his friend the Rev. J. Ford. Of that memoir only 100 copies were printed, for private circulation.

Green was the author of several pamphlets and some poems, and also a quarto volume, "*The Diary of a Lover of Literature*," which is remarkable for smart and discriminating notices of books, pictures, and men.*

It is singular that he should have preserved a mystery, like that of Junius, in the authorship of the *Lounger's Common Place Book*; but such appears to have been his fancy. Having invited Mr. Owen Rees, of the firm of Longman and Co. to meet him, a stranger, at Hatchett's Hotel, Piccadilly, he put a manuscript into his hands, offering him the same to publish at his own discretion. It was accordingly published in an 8vo volume, and the first edition sold within a year. A note was then addressed to Mr. Rees, requesting him to meet "the Author of the *Lounger's Common Place Book*" at the same place as before, when the publisher was presented with copy for a second volume; and alterations and additions to the first. The two volumes were out of print by the ensuing anniversary, when the author again visited London, appointed another interview with the publisher at the same place, and put into his hands manuscript for a third volume; still without giving his name, or any

clue for personal communication. The fourth volume was afterwards provided in the same way, and Messrs. Longman and Co. derived considerable profit from the work. Some years afterwards Mr. Rees learned the author's name, from Mr. Raw, a respectable bookseller of Ipswich, who had printed the "*Diary of a Lover of Literature*" for Mr. Green.

Yours, &c.

J. BRITTON.

MR. URBAN,

March 20.

IN the year 1717 Dr. Rawlinson published "*Proposals for Printing the History, Antiquities, &c. of the famous College of St. Mary at Eton*, from its first foundation to that time, wherein were to be preserved all the inscriptions on the monuments and gravestones formerly in the college chapel, but then disordered, dispersed, or removed; the whole compiled from printed and MS. authorities, with an appendix of charters in the Tower, Rolls-Chapel, Augmentation-Office, Bodleian and other libraries, and in public offices and private hands."

Now, Sir, as this was never done, nor ever will, perhaps, be done, although the Muniment Room and Library of the college would afford ample materials to any of its Fellows for so doing, and, seeing that the chapel is about to be newly roofed, stalled, and floored, as these last named operations, however able and careful the hands to which they have been intrusted, may possibly cause a further "disordering, dispersion, removal," or concealment—I beg to send you a list of the memorials therein noted by me in 1838, and of others recorded in a MS. by Strype in the British Museum as existing in 1661.

And as, upon the taking up of the present floor (which was laid down in 1700, and is a foot or two higher than the original floor), it is not improbable that several of the memorials recorded by Strype in 1661 may be still found in their pristine situation, I venture respectfully to suggest to the Provost and Fellows of Eton College that such memorials should remain, inserted in the new pavement, as nearly in their original situation as possible; or be otherwise preserved with honour and respect, many of them being to the memory of preceding Provosts, Fellows, and other celebrated Eton-men.

* Our readers will not have forgotten that the continuation of the "*Diary*" was printed by us in this Magazine, in successive numbers, from Jan. 1834 to June 1843.—ED.

Memorials in the Chapel of Eton College, 1438 :—

Henry Bost	Provost	MVII
Richard Arden	Fellow	MVII
Robert Rede	Gentleman	MXXV
Richard Grey	Lord Grey Cotemere, Wynton Bathyn	MXXII
Willm. Bouteade	Pety Canon of Wyndesore	MXXIII
— Horman		1525
Roger Lupton	Provost	MXXI
Thomas Edgcomb	Vice Provost	1545
Thomas Barker	Vice Provost	MVLVII
Thomas Smith	Fellow	1573
— Page	Fellow	1592
Edward Underhyl	Citizen of London	1606
Edmund Hobart	Son of Sir Henry H.	1607
John Clavering	Vice Provost	1612
Philip Botteler	Fellow	1613
Thomas Allen	Fellow	1636
Henry Wotton	Kt. Provost	1639
Jane Goad		1657

Other Memorials recorded by Strype in 1651.

Edith Westburn		1474
Godfrey Horman	Fellow	1483
Edward Audley		1498
William Tanton		
Richard Chamberlayn	Vicar of Upton	1504
John Gregory	Fellow	1512
Henry Smith	Surveyor of the king's works	1528
John Cletenbooke	Fellow	1544
— Cater		1546
John Longland	Bishop of Lincoln	1547
Alexander Philippe	Chantry Priest, for Dr. Lupton	1558
Jane Oxenbridge	Wives of John O. Fellow	
Francesca Oxenbridge		
Robert Stokys		1560
— Bradford		1563
Anna Day	Wife of Provost Day	
John Hammond		1599
Robert Nycols	Auditor of the College	1592
Thomas Kendall		
Henry Savile	Son of Provost Savile	1604
John Parsons		1612
Melchizadak Bradwood	Citizen of London	1618
Henry Savile	Kt. Provost	1621
Joane Bell		1623
Thomas Murray		1623
John Barker	Gentleman	1624
John Welles	Scholar	1630
John Best		1635
Katherine Townsend		1640
Elizabeth Baker		1641
James Luellin	Gentleman	1643
Francis Rous	Provost	1643
Alexander Southwood	Gentleman	1657
Maria Bateman	Wife of Richard B. Fellow	1657
John Chelde		

Strype also states that in the window of Lupton's chapel was this coat: viz. A. on a chevron S. between three *volutes* heads, erased S. three chief gules a Tau cross & escallops or: and in

other windows the bearing attributed to Edward the Confessor; the coat of Henry VI. founder of the college; of Nicholas Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln from 1560 to 1570; of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, put up probably by

Bishop Longland, he having been Principal of Magdalen; and a coat composed of "gules, a lion rampant or, quartering sable a fret . . . in a garter," put up probably for one of the two last Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel, and Knights of the Garter.

Yours, &c. W. B.

MR. URBAN, March 6.

A NOTICE of an error in the printing of the first Homer, which has not been remarked upon, to my knowledge, by any bibliographer, will doubtless be interesting to many of your readers. A marginal note, which I observed in a copy of this magnificent book, evidently written shortly after the book was printed, pointing out the error, led me to examine it.

The last line on the recto of signature O. II. is the 343rd line of the 13th book.

Ἐρχομένων ἀμύδις μάλα κεν θρασυκάρδιος εἶη.

Verses 344 to 382, instead of being on the verso of O. II. are printed on the recto of O. VII. and verses 695 ("Ἔσκε Μέδων, &c.") to 733, (Ἐσθλόν, &c.) are printed on the verso of O. II. instead of being on the recto of O. VII.

I can imagine your learned corre-

pondent, J. M. (of B—II) amusing himself in reading this splendid 13th Book of Homer in his fine copy of the Princeps edition, and his disappointment when turning over the leaf to find his progress stopped. I hope this notice may catch his eye before that happens. Three copies of the book are now before me, and as they all exhibit the same transposition, it is to be presumed that it runs through the whole impression.

Yours, &c. H. F.

Note.—This is a singularly curious communication with regard to so remarkable a book, that has been collated by scholars, and critically read by other persons; and it is a piece of valuable information respecting the bibliography of this beautiful work. How it could have escaped all previous collation, is wonderful. May we not address our learned correspondent in the very words of the Danish poet, Beringius, begging him, with so auspicious a commencement, to continue his communications.

"Incipe magnificæ felici flumine linguæ
Et toto Fossi, quantus es, ore loqui,
Ore illo, quo nil summæ facundius aræ,
Quo nil doctorum cultius orbis habet."

See Beringi Carmen Ampl. Viro H. M. Fossio Eminentissimo, &c. Del. Poet. Dan. ii. 144.—ED.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Deliciæ Poetarum Danorum. 2 vol. Ed. F. Rostgaard. 1693.

ACCORDING to our promise, which we made to our readers a few months back, to look into the little old *cubic* volumes which contain the productions of those who have written Latin poetry in modern times, and which have been collected and arranged according to their respective countries, in order to point out or select anything in them relating to our own country and literature, we have commenced with the volumes mentioned above. All these works are rare, nor have we ever seen a copy so complete as our own.* They are very seldom consulted, we should think, even by the curious, though we remember that Mr. Southey mentions his having gone through them. The present volumes, containing the productions of the Danish Muse, have scarcely anything to our purpose, but are confined almost entirely to subjects connected with their own country. In the *Carmina Viti Beringii*, 70, are some verses "In imaginem Caroli 2di M. Britannię Regis," which contain nothing worth extracting, but is a very loyal panegyric, in very indifferent poetry. 90. We find some lines, "Indigno Funeri Celsissimi et Potentissimi M. Brit. Franciæ, et Hiberniæ Regis, Caroli Primi, autor est Vitus Beringius;" but neither from

* Rostgaard, the editor of this work, says that the *Deliciæ Poetarum* extended to eighteen of these little thick volumes, independent of his own.

this is it necessary to quote, except to observe, that the pleasing and mild character of Charles's countenance is not overlooked by his Danish admirer.

Frons ea, quam placidi mitis clementia vultus
Semper adhuc similem fecerat esse Diis.

Among the poems of Henry Harder (vol. ii.) is one, "In fortunam Caroli Secundi, anno 1660;" and another following it, called Olivier Cromvellus. No. 88 is "In Fœminam *Cornutam* Londini in Anglia visam. Anno 1670."

Vidimus his oculis *cornutam* vidimus Anglam,
Nil Anglus quod nunc jure queratur habet;
Si nequeant teneri tot cornua ferre mariti,
Ipsa onus hoc uxor, quod facit ipsa, feret.

We think this *Woman with the Horn* is alluded to in some passages in our old dramatic writers. There are some lines (92), called "Incendium Londinense," by the same poet, ending—

Nil agis, indomitæ jam desinis Mulciber iræ,
Nil agis, invidiæ contrahe fræna tuæ.
Magnificam dolere paras, et corrigis urbem,
Clarius a flammis erigit illa caput.

Another in praise of the English language, "*Lingua Anglicana*," ending—

Effigies Veneris, quam sic collegit Apelles,
Effigies linguæ est illa, Britannc, tuæ.

101. We meet with "*Thomæ Mori Epitaphium*," which we do not recollect to have been introduced into any *Life of More*.

Mori memento quisquis hunc tumultum vides
Ille ille gentis tanta lux Britannicæ,
Columenque voxque civium, Regis manus,
Et purpuratorum alpha Morus præsidium,
Charitum voluptas, dulce Musarum decus.
Virtutis ara, terminus constantiæ,
Virque omnium, dum vixit, integerrimus.
Hic ille *Morus* ille divisus jacet
Iræ furentis immolatus principis.
Pœna quid ista fecerit dignum rogas?
Age, arrige aures: ipse quamvis mortuus
Tibi dicet ipse—nempe quid dicit? Nihil.

And this is all that the Muse of Denmark affords to her British sister. The names of the poets whose works are collected in these volumes are—H. Albert, J. Hopner, Chr. Aagard, [the most distinguished of all the Danish Latin poets], V. Bering, Hen. Harder, and, better known than all the rest, Olaus Borrik. Biographical notices are given of all; and this little obscure and obsolete work is very well edited. To the Preface is attached Olaus Borrik's *Dissertatio de Poetis Danis*,* in which he mentions "Est et *Tychoni Braheo*, illustrissimo Mathematico, suus inter *Poetas* locus, id quod non tantum insigni elegiâ in Uraniam, sed et alterâ in secessum suum e patriâ declaravit, cujus primordium,

"Dania, quid merui? quo te, mea patria, coeli
Crimine, quod rebus sis inimica meis?"

B—H.

J. M.

* In the year 1663 Olaus Borrik came to England, was introduced to Sir Kenelm Digby, R. Boyle, Charleton, and other philosophers and men of learning; and at Oxford to Wallis, Dickinson, and others; and he then made a tour per amœniora provinciæ, Glocestriam, Bristolium, Wellesium, Sarisburiam, Cantuariam, et quicquid in itinere illo, vel ars commendabat vel arcanior naturæ genius, attentè inspexit, &c.; but his Muse was not awake at this time.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Biographical Dictionary: published under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 5 vols. (Vol. III. P. I.)

THE five volumes of this work, extending as far as A—R, are all that have come under our notice, and we are quite ignorant of the further progress of the work. But our opinion of these is so highly favourable, that we hope such encouragement will be given by the public as to enable the full design to be carried into execution. The branch which relates to classical antiquity, biography, and criticism, is very satisfactory, and the information it affords is copious and accurate. The point on which we are most doubtful is one which we grant it is difficult to settle by any fixed and unalterable rule, and which relates to the comparative length of the various biographies. By what standard is this to be measured? By the materials that can be procured, or by the interest that may be felt? by importance of subject, or by proximity of time? Is preference to be given to articles belonging to the country in whose language the work is written? and should, for instance, the life of Queen Anne of England occupy a larger space than that of Queen Anne of Austria? Again, should the Oriental biography extend to the space which is given it here, when, to the general reader, the names are previously quite unknown, and the subject devoid of interest? In the first volume a very large space is occupied by Arabian and African names of whom no one ever heard, and no one cares, but a very few learned Oriental scholars; such names as Abu Obeyd Al-Bekir, Abu-l-Wallid-Ibn Roshd, and Abu-l-Walid-Ibn Zeydun, and so on through twenty or thirty pages together. We would not decide hastily, but we almost think it would be better to have a separate Oriental biography, like Herbelot's, only admitting a few illustrious and well-known names, as Timour, Mahomet; but this is a matter

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which is best settled by public feeling and opinion.

In that interesting department of the work which is commemorative of ancient art, and in which a space almost unoccupied was left for the writer, we have looked carefully at some of the articles; and the conclusion which we draw is, that the authors of them should at once honestly and openly acknowledge that they drew their information from Sillig's *Catalogus Artificum*, which we possess only in Latin, but which we believe was translated by the late Mr. E. H. Barker, and made accessible to those who could not avail themselves of it in its original language. Now we will take the very first article, which is thus given:

"*Acestor*, a sculptor or statuary of Cnossus. He is noticed by Pausanias as the author of a statue which was in Altis of Alexibius of Heræa in Arcadia, a conqueror in the Pentathlon. Acestor lived about 428 years before the Christian æra. He had a son called Amphion, who was also a sculptor. (Pausanias, i. 17.)"

Sillig's account, which we *translate*, as more commodious to our readers than giving it in Latin is:—"Acestor, a statuary mentioned by Pausanias, vi. 17, 2. 'Alexibius gained the victory of the Pentathlon. Heræa in Arcadia was his country; and Acestor made his statue.' He was a native of Cnossus, or at least for some time exercised his art there. Pausanias, x. 15, 4." "Amphion of Cnossus, the son of Acestor. 'His son was Amphion, who, himself taught by Ptolichus of Coreyra, was the master of Piso the Calauræan.' Pausan. vi. 3, 2. But since Ptolichus lived about the 82nd Olympiad, and Amphion about the 88th, it follows that Acestor his father was the coeval of Ptolichus. See Critias and Democritus." It is clear that the life in the Dictionary is formed from this of Sillig, but with a wrong reference to Pausanias of lib. i. 17, instead of vi. 17, 2.

"*Admo*, a gem engraver. The reputed author of a very fine cameo representing
3 D

Augustus. It is supposed he lived in the time of that Emperor: but the place of his birth is unknown."

Sillig:—"Admo, an engraver (sculptor), whose country is doubtful, who lived in the time of Augustus. See Gemma ap. Bracci, t. i. tab. 1. He engraved a likeness (effigium) of Augustus on a cameo very finely, which Mongez appears to be the first to publish in his *Iconographia Roman.* tab. 18, nr. 6."

Here the chief difference is, that Sillig is more full and particular, and that he says, "Admo lived in the time of Augustus:" the Dictionary says, "It is *supposed* he lived," &c.

The article "Agineta" is abridged from Sillig, but with this difference,—that there is an interval of no less than a *hundred olympiads* between the respective dates given by the two authorities as to when this sculptor flourished. Sillig gives the 140th or thereabouts, the Dictionary between the 30th and 40th; being a difference of about four hundred years!

The name of "Æpolianus," as given by Sillig, is omitted altogether, and also "Æschines." As there is doubt regarding "Æsopus," the mention of him was not necessary.

"*Action* made a statue of Æsculapius of cedar wood," &c. We take this opportunity of asking what wood did the Greek writers mean by cedar? Was it a *cupressus*, was it a *thuja*, or *arbor vitæ*, or what was it? It is clear it was not the cedar of Lebanon. Was it the Lycian *cupressus*? We ask for information.

The article "Aganthagolus" is entirely copied from Sillig, except that all the references are omitted, which is a great defect.

In the article "Agatharchus," the reference to Andocides is made c. 7; Sillig gives § 17.

The article of "Ageladus" is entirely taken and abridged from Sillig, only reversing the order of the disquisitions; yet the abridger should have been more accurate. "There were two statues by Ageladus. One was of Jupiter as a child, the other of a beardless Hercules." But Pausanias says, "Of Jupiter when a child, and of Hercules, too, who had not a beard,"—meaning a young or infant Hercules, as he is seen on coins. But, as the

transcriber has it, it might be a *full-grown Hercules without a beard*. Again, he says, "At Delphi there were some *fine* statues of horses," &c. Pausanias simply says there were some horses, *οἱ ἵπποι οἱ χαλκοῖ*.

In the account of "Agesander," Sillig has given the various conflicting opinions concerning the age in which he lived much more clearly and correctly than the Dictionary, which says, "A much later date is now assigned to it (the Laocoon), and Agesander and his assistant sculptors are placed by Visconti, Sillig, and others, in the first century of our æra, and contemporary with the *earlier* Roman emperors." Now Sillig mentions three different opinions on the subject: 1. Winkelman refers the work to the age of Lysippus; 2. Meyer to a few years after the death of Alexander the Great; 3. Lessing to the age of Titus the Roman Emperor. With this last opinion Sillig agrees, on the authority of the passage of Pliny, and says nothing about the *earlier* Roman emperors; though he says that Craterus with Polydorus filled the palaces of the *later* Cæsars with statues.

In the article "Aglaophon," we do not see on what authority it is said that "the beautiful horse mentioned by Ælian was probably by the younger" (*Aglaophon*). The scholiast on Aristophanes says that the younger *νεωτέριος* made the statues of Victory and of Cupid with wings. The passage from Athenæus, also, is very inaccurately rendered, "Alcibiades *sitting or lying* upon the knees of Nemea, with a face of extreme beauty." It ought to be, "Nemea is represented *sitting*, and Alcibiades on her knees, with a countenance more beautiful than a woman's;" which expression is meant to be significative of the kind of beauty he possessed, and for which he was so celebrated.

In the article "Agoracritus," the argument on the famous statue of "Nemesis" is not so clearly or fully given as in Sillig. The Dictionary says, "The opinion of its being the work of *Diodotus* is unsupported by any ancient testimony." Why, it is supported by the testimony of Strabo, of whom Sillig says, "*unum ex certissimis fideque dignissimis Græcis scriptoribus esse omnes consentirent.*"

But in turning back to the life we find that the words "Diodoto, qui præterea nusquam memoratur," that is, "who is only mentioned by Strabo," was the foundation of the assertion of the Dictionary. Sillig thinks that Phidias may have assisted his pupil in this statue, and that the inhabitants of Rhannus would naturally wish to attribute the statue to the greater sculptor—to the master rather than the pupil.

The article of Alcamenes is taken from Sillig; but the Dictionary has omitted mentioning the statue of *Æsculapius* among the sculptor's works. The words of Lucian too, describing the Venus, *ἐν κήποις*, should have been more accurately translated. *Ta μῆλα* does not signify "the neck," and Lucian does not in general terms praise "the arms and hands," but "the extremities of the hands, the harmony and gracefulness of the joints, and the slender fingers tapering to a point."

Alcimachus. "He was celebrated for a picture of the victory of the famous Athenian Pancratiast Dioxippus, who at the Olympic games contended naked with a Macedonian, completely armed, and vanquished him."

Where the author of this account could get the words "contended naked," we do not know. Pliny says he conquered him *ἀκονίτι*, which means without toil or difficulty; and Suidas accordingly interprets the word *εὐμαρῶς*, "easily." Ælian, in his various history, mentions how he obtained the victory, lib. x. c. xxii. "He had a club, with which he first struck the spear out of the hand of the armed Macedonian, and then knocked him down and killed him with his own sword;" but says nothing about his being naked; and Curtius mentions, ix. 7, that while the Macedonian was in the act of drawing his sword, Dioxippus seized him by the legs and threw him on the ground. This was the naked truth.

Of *Alexander*, an Athenian painter, who is said to have been the first who designed with accuracy the human figure, no account is given in the biography.

Of *Amphion*, the Dictionary says he flourished about the 90th Olympiad; Sillig's authority gives the 88th.

The article of *Amphistratus* is taken from Sillig; who, however, mentions

that this sculptor appears to have applied himself chiefly to making statues the size of life. "*Statuis iconicis conficiendis.*"

The article of *Anaxagoras* is from Sillig. "Another work by Anaxagoras is mentioned in Brunk's *Analecta*, who may be the same person as Anaxagoras of Ægina." Now this "who may be the same person" is entirely dependent on what Sillig says, "*Haud dubito quin idem hic Anaxagoras sit,*" &c.; and Sillig's authority should have been referred to.

The article of *Androbios* is translated word for word from Sillig, omitting the authorities of Pausanias and Strabo.

The article of *Androcydes* is also from Sillig. "Which was apparently never completed," rests on the authority alone of Sillig's interpretation of Plutarch, "*licet suspicari Androcydem pugnam pinxisse, neque tamen ad finem plane perduxisse.*"

Androsthenes "is supposed to have been living in the 90th olympiad." Sillig, "*Nonagesima circiter olympiade floruisse, satis probabile est.*"

Angelio. In a passage in this article, we presume the writer must have been misled by the English translator; but, as we have never seen the translation, we cannot speak confidently. He says, "Pausanias says that Angelion and Tectæus made for the Delians the statues of Bacchus and Apollo, and placed in the hand of the latter the figures of the three Graces." Pausanias says no such thing. His text is corrupt, the word *Διονύσου* having crept in, which is properly omitted in Siebilis' edition. Had he said what the translator makes him say, he would have written *τὸν Διονύσου καὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα*; because *Διονύσου* is totally ungrammatical, and has no meaning. But the words that follow, *ἐπὶ τῇ χειρὶ αὐτοῦ*, show that *Apollo* only was mentioned. In comparing Pausanias with Plutarch, it is clear to us that *Διονύσου* is a mere corruption and interpolation. We are not sure that the words *εν νησῶ* may not lie hid in it; but that would require other alterations.

In the article of *Antenor*, it is said that when Xerxes carried away the bronze statues from Athens, made by Antenor, the Athenians had others sub-

stituted by *Critias*; but Sillig says by *Critias*, or by *Praxiteles*, and refers to *Pliny*, *Hist.* xxxiv. 8, 19; and here repeats, that when Alexander the Great sent back the original statues, which he had found at Susa, the Athenians placed them near the later ones made by *Critias* or *Praxiteles*. This certainly should not have been overlooked.

The reason of Sillig's changing the name of *Anthermus* into *Archeneus* is that, firstly, no such name as *Anthermus* ever occurs; secondly, it is not formed according to the analogy of the language, "non Græcum est;" thirdly, *Boeck*, in his *Inscriptiones*, Nr. 22, t. 1, 38, mentions the sculptor *Archeneus*.

The article *Antheus* in the Dictionary, though taken from Sillig, is not so complete. Sillig says he was a *good artist* (*satis probatus*); secondly, that his name was generally spelt *Antæus*, but that *Junius* and *Heyne* preferred the orthography he adopted. Both these things are omitted.

When in the account of *Antiphanes* it is said, "It is supposed that these works were executed some time after the event referred to," this is founded on Sillig's observation, "That it was the opinion of *Müller* (in his *Dorians*, i. 158) that the statues were dedicated long after the battle alluded to."

In the article of "*Apelles*," in that very difficult and disputed interpretation of the story of *Apelles* painting on the picture of *Protogenes*, we think that the word "*linea*" has been taken too literally; for it means "any touch or stroke of the pencil." But, after all, we must think that *Pliny* had not a very clear idea of what he was describing.

The article of *Apollodorus* is taken entirely from Sillig, as is that under the name of *Apollonius*, and also that of *Aristander* and *Aristeus*.

Arimna. Had the author of this article attended to what Sillig says relating to the corruption of the text of *Varro*, he would not have given an interpretation directly *contrary* to the author's meaning; and *sic* should certainly be altered to *sicut*.

The article of *Aristodemus* is entirely translated from Sillig, with the omission of the words in *Pliny*, that he painted "*old women*," and that his

statue of a *Doruphoros*, or *spearman*, had its merit."

The last article we mention is that of *Aristomachus*, which is thus given in the Dictionary: "*Aristomachus*, a sculptor named *Strymenius*, who is celebrated in the *Anthologia* as the author of three statues of courtesans. *Anthol. Græc. lib. vi. tit. i.*"

Now Sillig says, "A statuary, born at *Strymon*, of an uncertain age, who was the first who made statues of courtesans, on whom an epigram of *Antipater* may be read in the *Palatine Anthologia*, vi. 268." The Dictionary has omitted the reference to the *Palatine Anthologia*, probably not being aware that that edition by *Jacobs*, from the *Palatine Manuscript*, is very different from the other; and his reference would consequently lead the reader to the wrong book.

In concluding these observations we beg to observe that we do not blame the author of these articles for the use he has made of Sillig's work, which, indeed, he would have been wrong not to have consulted; but he ought, either at the commencement to have given a full and general acknowledgment of his intention to avail himself of it, or to have specified his obligations in each article; and we must observe, that while *Sillig's* name is studiously concealed, and only incidentally mentioned in two or three articles, other authorities are copiously quoted, though all derived from him, and referred to by him. The fruit of a man's mental labour is his property; and of not a particle of this should he be deprived. We advise also the author of these articles, if he proceeds—which we hope he will do—in his labour, to consult always the original work of Sillig, and never to trust to a translation.

The Fall of Napoleon; an Historical Memoir. By Lieut.-Col. Mitchell. 3 vols.

WE read Colonel Mitchell's former work, his *Life of C. Wallenstein*, with great pleasure; great interest attached to the remarkable character of the hero of his tale, and the historian's observations and criticisms on the military conduct, the talents, and knowledge of the eminent captains of the age, on *Gustavus*, *Tilly*, *Wallenstein*, *Pappen-*

heim, &c. are to us full both of novelty and instruction. In the present work he has undertaken what might be considered no light task, to show that the world has formed a wrong and exaggerated idea of the military genius of Buonaparte; and he has successively mentioned and reviewed all his military operations, from the taking of Toulon, when a lieutenant of artillery, to the battle of Waterloo, pointing out the mistakes he committed, and attempting to shew in him a want of those talents, resources, and genius which mark the great general and leader of armies,—such talents as Hannibal is universally acknowledged to have possessed in ancient days, and Turenne and Marlborough in modern. To prove a man to be no general who has been for a long succession of years eminently victorious, who has conquered and subdued nearly the whole of Europe, who has raised himself by his success in war to the throne of the greatest empire in the civilized world, we must own, seems to be a work shewing, at least, a bold design; and, in order to execute it successfully, Colonel Mitchell has commented on all the great battles which have been fought under Napoleon's command, looking at them with the experienced eye of a soldier, and shewing in what particulars the errors of judgment or conduct are to be found. Whether at such a distance of time such criticism can be accurate enough to be useful; whether it is possible for the historian to obtain such a thorough knowledge of circumstances as will authorise him to pass a decided judgment on the manner in which various and complicated movements, with all their changes and turns of fortune, mixed up, as they are, with accidents, are conducted; whether even an eye witness of a battle has it in his power to give a clear and comprehensive summary of it through all the vicissitudes of the eventful day, we must confess, whether wrongly or rightly we do not know; but we may observe that this feeling somewhat diminishes our confidence when following Colonel Mitchell through his clever and interesting commentary on the wars of the great commander of modern days, and so do his strong partizanship, and his very apparent dislike to Napoleon,

and open contempt of his abilities. A more compact, we would also say a more candid narrative, confined to simple and scientific statements, and accompanied by quotations from the authorities alluded to, and on which he depended, would have been of more value as a professional work, and might, indeed, have formed a military manual full of instruction. For there must be many, and those of no mean repute, who still entertain very different opinions regarding Napoleon's military talents than those inculcated by Colonel Mitchell: to them no reasoning would be satisfactory but that which was conducted according to scientific demonstration, and they would dislike all loose or exaggerated statement; and to those who brought to the perusal of the work any thing like personal regard or natural feeling towards him who had so often led them to victory, and with the glory of whose name they felt their own honour and the country's identified—to such as them the general tone of feeling pervading Colonel Mitchell's book, and occasionally the language, would be so offensive, as to induce them to forego the advantage they might derive from it. As it is, however, we confess there is much in the work in its present form that is valuable, no doubt very much that is true, much that is near enough to absolute truth to be useful; and the whole is written with such spirit and animation, and many of the scenes are painted with such a free and masterly hand, that we know not when our attention has been more earnestly fixed and kept alive, or the various feelings and emotions of the mind more urgently called into action. The great interest commences with the Russian campaign, nor does it cease, or even diminish, until the whole drama is ended, with all its long and wonderful series of events that moved on through many years, in such rapid succession between the bridge of Lodi and the plain of Waterloo.

We shall now mention just the heads of some subjects which we thought in our perusal of the work particularly worthy of attention. Vol. i. p. 17, &c.: the remarks on the English, Prussian, and continental armies at the breaking out of the Revolution, and the fact that when the war with France commenced

there was not a single man of eminent talents at the head of any of the continental cabinets or armies. After this the reader will find a rapid survey of the earlier campaigns of Napoleon in Italy and elsewhere, and an account of the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena. The defeat of the Prussians, so rapid, so decisive, and so fatal, the author attributes almost entirely to the Duke of Brunswick, their commander, "a man totally destitute of skill," having no military ability, whose ideas never extended beyond the practice of the drill ground, and who was in the field a commander without confidence, and a soldier without enthusiasm. The account of the great Russian invasion should be read entire; and the reader will then see that Colonel Mitchell's review of the whole conduct of this great crusade is most unfavourable to Napoleon, not only in the conduct of the successful battles, as those of Eylau, Aspern, Wagram, Smolensko, but as to the plan and system of the campaign, with all those prospective arrangements and wise provisions that were necessary for the safety of the army and the success of the enterprise.

"Never," says the author, "since man pointed hostile arms against man, had graver and more palpable errors been committed in the guidance of a military enterprise."

Again,—

"In this manner ended the invasion of Russia, a military enterprise undertaken with the *greatest means* ever employed for the purposes of war, and conducted with *a want of judgment and ability exceeding any of which history makes mention*. The power at the disposal of the aggressor *trebled* the forces of the assailed to the last hour of the contest; his name and fame continued to weigh heavily in the balance against his enemies. All the usual elements of conquest were on his side,—wealth, resources, numbers, the science, skill, confidence of his subordinates, the courage confirmed by years of victory, and victory even over the very foes to be encountered. And yet with these boundless and almost decisive advantages, the result was the *most disastrous ever experienced in war*, and accompanied by the most overwhelming disgrace that ever settled on the brow of a discomfited commander."

Again,—

"According to our view, it is impossible

to suppose that the mind which projected the invasion of Russia on the plan adopted by Napoleon could have been endued with enlightened wisdom or judgment."

In allusion also to a battle fought later in the campaign, after his return from Paris, Colonel Mitchell says,—

"In none of the battles he ever fought had Napoleon brought into the field so great a superiority over his enemies as at the battle of *Bautzen*. His army, including the flanking corps of Ney and Lauriston, exceeded 180,000 men. The right flank of the enemy he was about to assail was completely exposed, had nothing to lean upon, and could, by the aid of such vastly superior numbers, be turned with perfect facility; and, as we have seen, two corps were actually in march against this exposed flank. The defeat of the allies seemed almost certain; they had greatly underrated the strength of the French army; and it is not clear what could have saved them from a signal overthrow, had the *skill of the hostile commander* been equal to the gallantry of his troops, and to the favourable nature of his position."

In the account of the battle of *Dresden* the author allows no praise to the military genius displayed by Buonaparte in its defence, but says,—

"The position in which he had placed his army was so very unfavourable that he derived no benefit from the advantage so gallantly obtained by his troops. Here it was that, for the *last time*, fortune offered him a fair opportunity to redeem his fame, and save the vast power so lavishly conferred upon him; but Napoleon could only receive and not merit favours; and here, as in every other instance where success was to result from his actions or energy, he was found an absolute dwarf, unable to support the gigantic reputation which an extraordinary combination of events had thrust upon him."

Colonel Mitchell (vol. ii. p. 77) considers the capture of Vandamme as owing to a want of proper support from Buonaparte, who was trifling away his time at Dresden; but the entire observations of the author on Buonaparte's line of conduct after the battle of Dresden, from p. 83 to p. 89, should be read.

"He did not even know," says Colonel Mitchell, "how and when to apply the most common-place rules or principles of the science of war when the opportunity presented itself, and was thus guilty of a gross and flagrant error, which would have been charged as such against the most

common-place drill commander; but he who could not follow the banner that victory waved before him, could libel subordinates, deny his own orders, and assert untruths that forcibly prove the accuracy of the charges here preferred against him," &c.

He considers that Buonaparte was totally in error in this campaign in directing his efforts against Berlin, which, in a military point of view, was of no advantage, instead of following up his success against Swartzenburgh.

"In Napoleon's movements we discover not a vestige of ability, highly as they have been lauded. On the contrary, we are bound to say, that in the mass his adversaries displayed by far the greater amount of skill; the daring genius of Blucher encouraged Swartzenburgh, and forced even the Crown Prince to depart from his tortuous policy."

In the great and fatal battle of Leipsic, Colonel Mitchell can see admirable conduct in the troops, and soldiership of the highest order, but "of generalship evinced in the conduct of the battle he finds no proof whatever." Napoleon shewed great error in marching to *Dresden* instead of removing to the fortress of *Torgau* (p. 196), and a total want of plan in locking up 130,000 men in the German and Polish provinces.

The only praise we recollect that is bestowed on any manœuvre or operation of Buonaparte by the author, is his determination to fall on Blucher and the Silesian army with the whole of his disposable force, when the dilatory movements of the Austrian commander had given the French breathing time at *Troyes*. "It was a bold and able resolve, and the best ever formed by Napoleon during the whole of his military career;" and, as our readers know, it was as eminently successful; though he says "he was incapable of following up the victories he so wonderfully achieved." He also allows, (p. 289,) "that in Napoleon's conduct in the campaign in France there is much to praise, though the merit has been overrated and the errors kept out of sight." He considers the battle of *La Rothière* to be an error of the greatest magnitude, (p. 292,) and that Napoleon should have fought the battle under the walls of *Paris*, (p. 293.)

In his third volume Colonel Mitchell proceeds to observe on the last short and memorable campaign which terminated at the battle of *Waterloo*. Buonaparte has himself told us that his plan was to throw himself between the Prussian and English armies, and attack them in detail, beating one before it could be assisted by the other. He calculated that the hussar habits and energy of Blucher would bring the Prussians first into the field; and that, from the methodical and cautious character of the Duke of Wellington, he would not make any forward movement till the whole of his forces were concentrated. Now the author says, that this plan may sound very well to those who judge of military plans by words alone, but those who bring it to the test of professional or logical investigation, will prove it to have originated in a complete confusion of ideas, and in a total inability to define the exact meaning of the very language on which it seems to have been founded; and he proceeds to shew that the two armies were too near to one another and in too close correspondence to permit any separation; that they could not, except by their own mismanagement, be attacked in detail, and that to rush in between two armies so situated, would be to rush headlong into the lion's den. The assailant could not aim a blow at one enemy, without the certainty of being struck in flank or rear by the other, and obliged to fight two battles instead of one; and if thrown upon the defensive, forced to make front in two different directions, as actually happened to the French in consequence of the lauded manœuvres here mentioned. He considers, (p. 75,) that even after the victory over the Prussians at *Fleurus* and *Quatrebras*, "so feeble and ill-conceived was Napoleon's entire plan of operations, that his situation had in no respect been improved by his temporary success." He says, "the greatest error committed by the French commander during this entire campaign of errors, was that of allowing the British to retire unassailed from *Quatrebras*. Whether Ney could have held them fast till the arrival of Napoleon's army is certainly a matter of doubt; but the attempt should have been made, as it offered the only chance

water, the wild daring of Rob Roy, and the woes of the fair-haired Lochiel. Mrs. Thomson has had the use of some unpublished materials of considerable value, and has thus been enabled to give new interest to the ever-attractive narrative of their sufferings and adventures. In her work the worthless and unprincipled Earl of Mar again leads this unfortunate band; but, in spite of all Mrs. Thomson's new information, he still remains a poor, paltry, and incompetent intriguer. It is a great misfortune to her book that it opens with such a subject. Many persons, after reading 150 pages about the unworthy Mar, will throw the work aside in disgust, little dreaming that it contains matter so interesting as the notices of Lochiel and Rob Roy. In the former she has had access to a MS. narrative written by Mrs. Grant of Laggan, which has given considerable value to that portion of the work. Donald Cameron of Lochiel was indeed, on the whole, the worthiest of these unfortunate men. Descended from the black chiefs of Lochiel, and son of the beautiful daughter of Robert Barclay the quaker laird of Ury, he grew up amidst the sighs of his clansmen, who remembered with sorrow that it had been said from old time, that a fair Lochiel should never prosper. Fate seemed to mark him for something extraordinary, even from his birth. His parents had twelve children, all healthy and beautiful; but, alas for the hopes of the clan, they were all "ladies"—for so it was the courtesy to call the daughters of a chieftain. This singular succession of girls gave rise to some lines which we remember to have heard in Scotland years ago, as handed down by tradition.

"What now's the luck the leddy's got?

Laddie? lassie? ane? or twa?

Donald sighed, 'Anither leddy!

Whare's the tocher for them a'?"

At length Lochiel was delighted by the birth of a son; delighted, notwithstanding the little fellow was in complexion fair, like his sisters, and therefore but a poor representative of the clan of Donald Dhu. The quiver of the chief was filled up by two other sons; and this fine family of fifteen children all grew up to manhood and

womanhood, and were long remembered and renowned in the neighbourhood of Auchnacarry. Their mother, the young quakeress, was a woman of great intelligence, and under her care the twelve "ladies" were so admirably brought up, that the fame of their good sense as well as of their beauty extended throughout the Highlands (i. 382). It became a sort of fashion for the young highland heirs to select one of Lochiel's tocherless daughters, and, in due time, the whole twelve were married to heads of houses, and formed a confederacy of Jacobite families, which added greatly to the importance of their father, and, after his exile, to that of their brother, the fair Lochiel.

Their father was "out" in 1715, and was in consequence obliged to take refuge on the continent; but his heart was ever in the Highlands, and his exile was relieved by occasional stolen visits to his home, where, amongst his numerous sons-in-law, he was enabled to remain in perfect security. In the meantime the clan continued faithful to his eldest son, the fair Lochiel, who exercised amongst them the authority of a chieftain, but held all his possessions in trust for his father. He was one of those who strove to dissuade Charles Edward from the attempt in 1745, and it is well known that he went to the prince at Borodale for that purpose. Brought over to give his reluctant consent to the rash enterprise, he joined the rebellion with a heart full of sadness, although when once in the field no man distinguished himself by greater daring. At Culloden, Lochiel fell, wounded with grape shot in both ancles. His brothers bore him off the field in their arms, and for some time he lay concealed in the Braes of Bannoch (i. 367), and afterwards on Ben Alder (i. 373). In the meanwhile his clan was brutally massacred, his paternal residence was sacked, ruined, burnt, utterly razed to the ground, and himself was hunted from place to place by soldiers, who with a view to his recognition were furnished with a portrait of him which had been found in his own house. At one time, whilst searching in the neighbourhood where he lay concealed, his pursuers fell in with a gentleman who, being of fair complexion, was instantly arrested and

which was soon realised in a tempest of thunder, lightning, and rain in a deluge, which continued, with short intermissions, for several days. The temperature of the atmosphere was now changed to that of the coldest we experience in October; but, though the sky soon recovered its wonted deep azure, and the sun its accustomed brightness, the winds which now rushed down from the snow-capped mountains in the vicinity of the Tuscan capital grew daily colder, until the third week in November, when I quitted Florence, then quite as cold as we usually find the weather in the south of England at that season; but the air was ever bracing and clear."

The author observes that Florence, Venice, Milan, Turin, are all subject to great variety of temperature, all very cold in winter, and, with the exception of Venice, subject to great heat in summer. Leghorn and Pisa enjoy a much milder climate. Venice, it is said, enjoys for three out of the four seasons of the year the same delicious climate which Florence and Milan experience in the autumn and spring; but Pisa, which is on the Arno, and within five miles of the sea, is considered as the most healthy, as well as possessed of the mildest climate, of any of the cities of Italy, and is to be preferred as a winter residence.

Those who have been used to consider Italy as possessed of a paradisiacal climate,—skies ever bright and serene, and the soft air ever fanned with the wings of zephyrs,—will learn with surprise, that when Mr. Hill was at Naples the mountains were covered with frozen snow, "*and that he found it necessary to seek a more genial climate,*" and "that he was driven from Naples by the badness of the climate."

On the humanity of the Mussulmans, the author gives the following anecdote. In one of the streets of Constantinople he observed an old man anxiously soliciting alms. He carried a box with him, into which, at every stall, some charitable Mussulman dropt a *para*. The author, with superior liberality, intended to bestow half a *piastre* as soon as opportunity offered.

"But I had no sooner intimated (to my guide) my intention of putting in half a *piastre*, than I learned that the collection which the good Mussulman was making, though it should be for a charity, was for one of a very different description from any that an European might be prepared

to expect. It was for an account which we might even scarce have looked for in a society where the true Christian spirit was indeed predominant over every selfish feeling else. The collection, in a word, which the charitable old man gathered with so much ease, was for the necessities of one of the canine inhabitants of the city, and, as my guide learnt as we passed along by the remarks which were incidentally made, for an especial case of one of the females of the species, whose lately-produced little litter had brought her to the verge of starvation, which should involve a half-score at least of both sexes of her kind in equal perdition, until this timely interference for their preservation."

Towards the end of the volume there is an account of the author's visit to the slave market, always an interesting subject, but which is too long to extract: and at Naples he saw, as we have seen, the miracle of St. Januarius; but what we believe to be a clever deception, not at all impossible to account for, he considers as "a miracle beyond confutation!"

Sir Edward Thomason's Memoirs during half a Century. 2 vols.

THIS is a work of a very singular kind. We hardly know how to describe it. It is an autobiography, extending from the year 1793 to 1845, of one who began life by serving his time as a pupil to Messrs. Boulton and Co. at Soho, and afterwards commenced his manufactures at Birmingham. It contains the history of a long succession, during half a century, of the most ingenious mechanical inventions, and of the honours which accompanied their acceptance by the world. The pages of these volumes are crowded with letters of praise and thanks from most of the persons of the age illustrious in rank, or eminent in science and literature; they contain the history of many inventions which have conduced much to the conveniences of life, and to the improvement of art; and, which is of far more value than all the rest, they reflect the image of a right-minded and worthy man, conducting his life by the highest and best principles, and in all the engagements of business, and in the long prosperity of his career, preserving a deep sense of gratitude to that Being from whose bountiful hand all the blessings of his life had flowed. Much as we admire the activity of Sir

F. Thomason's mind, and the useful application of his talents, there is something still more attractive to us in these pages, in the moral character of the man. There is a simplicity and openness in his disposition, a liberality and gentlemanly feeling in his conduct, which seem to have been duly appreciated by those who knew him, and which are clearly reflected in this the plain mirror of his posthumous life. We feel that we are in the presence of a man whose heart was so enlarged by his noble passions, which we can only wish to see reflected in the conduct of those who are his successors in the same noble and useful career.

Let us turn to the second part of the memoirs, which is a history of the various projects and schemes which he conceived and carried out, and which are the result of his long and arduous career. We find that he was a man of great energy and initiative, and that he was not content with the ordinary routine of his office, but that he was always seeking for new and better ways of doing things. He was a man of great vision, and he was not content with the present, but he was always looking forward to the future.

He was a man of great courage, and he was not afraid to stand up for his principles, even when they were unpopular. He was a man of great faith, and he was always confident that his plans would succeed. He was a man of great hope, and he was always looking forward to a better future.

He was a man of great love, and he was always kind and generous to those who were in need. He was a man of great respect, and he was always respectful to those who were in authority. He was a man of great honor, and he was always proud of his country and his office.

He was a man of great strength, and he was always able to overcome all his difficulties. He was a man of great wisdom, and he was always able to see the right way. He was a man of great power, and he was always able to get things done. He was a man of great glory, and he was always able to win the respect and admiration of his fellow-men.

brushes, and the sword canes. The author then sent out 5,000 medals to Buenos Ayres, while a brother manufacturer forwarded 300 warning-jans to improve the temperature of the Brazilian summers. The medals came back to the Birmingham melting pot, but the warning-jans were sold to a good profit, having been considered "an improved invention upon the market for firing the pulse of the sugar plantations in Brazil." Mr. Thomason, having soon after received an order for the manufacture of St. Domingo medals, he decided to make use of this opportunity. The Haytian Charge at London, who had given him the order, was a man of an extraordinary character, and he was an exacting person. He was a man of great energy and initiative, and he was not content with the ordinary routine of his office, but he was always seeking for new and better ways of doing things. He was a man of great vision, and he was not content with the present, but he was always looking forward to the future. He was a man of great courage, and he was not afraid to stand up for his principles, even when they were unpopular. He was a man of great faith, and he was always confident that his plans would succeed. He was a man of great hope, and he was always looking forward to a better future. He was a man of great love, and he was always kind and generous to those who were in need. He was a man of great respect, and he was always respectful to those who were in authority. He was a man of great honor, and he was always proud of his country and his office. He was a man of great strength, and he was always able to overcome all his difficulties. He was a man of great wisdom, and he was always able to see the right way. He was a man of great power, and he was always able to get things done. He was a man of great glory, and he was always able to win the respect and admiration of his fellow-men.

The author then proceeds to describe the various projects and schemes which he conceived and carried out, and which are the result of his long and arduous career. He was a man of great energy and initiative, and he was not content with the ordinary routine of his office, but he was always seeking for new and better ways of doing things. He was a man of great vision, and he was not content with the present, but he was always looking forward to the future. He was a man of great courage, and he was not afraid to stand up for his principles, even when they were unpopular. He was a man of great faith, and he was always confident that his plans would succeed. He was a man of great hope, and he was always looking forward to a better future. He was a man of great love, and he was always kind and generous to those who were in need. He was a man of great respect, and he was always respectful to those who were in authority. He was a man of great honor, and he was always proud of his country and his office. He was a man of great strength, and he was always able to overcome all his difficulties. He was a man of great wisdom, and he was always able to see the right way. He was a man of great power, and he was always able to get things done. He was a man of great glory, and he was always able to win the respect and admiration of his fellow-men.

We cannot, however, afford space to follow the author step by step through his ingenious, useful, and honourable career, but must point out, as we proceed, a few of those passages which we think particularly interesting, as p. 112, &c. on the diamond, both as regards its properties and its history. It appears that in England we can only calculate on having had four very large diamonds of the value of 10,000*l.*: 1, the Auckland; 2, British Crown; 3, the Piggott; 4, the Pitt, or Regent diamond. This is allowed to be the finest if not the largest diamond in the world. The kings of France wore this diamond in their hats. Buonaparte fixed it in the pommel of his sword. The largest diamond existing (if a real diamond it is) is the Portugal uncut, weighing 1680 carats, and valued at 5,644,800*l.* What is suspicious, the Portuguese Government refused to shew it to Mr. Mawe, our mineralogist, and he doubts whether it may not be—a white topaz. At p. 156 is an account of the Portland Vase, which appears to have been bought by the Duchess of Portland of the Medici family for 5,000*l.* The author says of this very singular work of art—

"This vase is a most singular and extraordinary work of art, the most so of anything of the kind which I have seen of its character and style. In the first place, the artist at that period had the aptitude first to blow, in purple glass, a beautiful form of a vase, with handles attached. Even so far this is considered in our day a masterpiece of skill at our best glass houses. Secondly, with the oxide of tin, forming an opaque white glass, the artist managed to cover the whole of the purple vase with this white opaque glass, and almost to the thickness of a *quarter of an inch*. The artist then, in the manner of cutting a cameo upon the onyx stone, cut the opaque glass away, leaving the white figures and allegory embossed upon the purple."

We must add what the author says of his attempt to imitate it—

"This so much astonished me, and also Riddle, of the Birmingham Neath works, that we made many trials to imitate this art, but all to no purpose. Several workmen did succeed in blowing a classical vase in contour, and in attaching to it a pair of handles; but we did not succeed in covering the vase with

the white opaque glass: the degree of temperature essential to form the liquid white glass, induced the white opaque, at the instant an attempt was made to put it on or surround the purple, to force the purple away from the heat, and crack it in endless strife, and crush it into a chaos of confusion. The Portland vase thus exhibits one instance of superior skill by the ancients."

At p. 161 we meet with a strange proposal from Sir W. Couzens to Sir E. Thomason, to make a gold piece *the size of a guinea, but only the weight of half a one*, to prevent the coin being sent out of the kingdom, or melted down. When this was shown to the Prince Regent he said, "Sir William, you must try again; for nothing will induce my subjects to fancy that ten shillings and sixpence will look like a guinea, unless they were all simultaneously filled with champagne." At p. 171 is a very curious narrative of a discovery made at Paris of a few medals, the dies of which were *secretly* executed in 1804, when Buonaparte threatened his invasion of England. On the obverse, the head of Napoleon; on the reverse, Antæus vanquished by Hercules; legend, *Descente en Angleterre*. On the exergue, *Frappé à Londres en 1804*. Denon held these dies in secret during the period the flotilla and French army were at Boulogne, ready, in the event of success, to strike off the medals in the royal mint of France, and issue them as if struck off at the royal mint of London! Denon secreted the dies, and about half a dozen of the medals, in the wall of his house, and it was not till his death that the discovery was made. At p. 204 the reader will read with pleasure the proposal, and see the designs, for a classical service of plate, formed in design almost entirely from the Parthenon, for George the Fourth. It was only owing to want of funds on the part of the prince that this was not executed. If it had, the prince would have sat down to soup tureens made like cinerary urns; curry dishes containing the dispute between Neptune and Minerva; the dinner plates illustrating the birth of Minerva; the dish covers adorned with the battle of the Centaurs; the candelabra representing the Temple of Demosthenes. The flaggons were presided over by the

The introductory history, after sketching the first conversion of Bohemia, and its subsequent intercourse with the Wickliffites, details the transactions of the Hussite period, the progress of the Utraquistic controversy, and the rise of the United Brethren. The reign of Ferdinand I. (the brother of Charles V.) occupies some space, as do the events preceding the Thirty Years' War, which forms the principal subject. The military and civil history of that time has been copiously written, and may be found in the pages of Bougeant, Schiller, Harte, and Hollings, as well as incidentally in those of Pfeffel, Coxe, and the *Annals of the Empire* by Voltaire. But the religious history has hitherto had to be gleaned rather than reaped in those fields, and such as have wondered before at its scantiness, will now be surprised at its plenty.

The causes of the war are distinctly traced through the reigns of the tolerant Rudolph, Matthias, and Ferdinand II. From the various authorities which the writer has been enabled to consult, more light is now thrown upon that period than by any work hitherto known in this country. The events attending the transitory reign of the elector Frederick are related at sufficient length; but, as the author says, with reference to the battle of the White Hill, "the inquiry into the mediate and immediate results of that battle upon the Protestants is of more importance to us." (vol. i. p. 369.) The contents of the tenth chapter supply us with a melancholy outline of that portion of the work:—"Imprisonment of the Directors and Defenders; Inquisitions; Execution of the Leaders; Oration to their Memory; Other Punishments; Confiscation of Protestant Estates; Treatment of the Evangelicals in Moravia."

In the second volume this subject is pursued in detail, through seven chapters, exhibiting such a tissue of internal history as few authors have had the means of collecting. After 1631 the accounts are confessedly scanty, owing to the concurring causes of extirpation, concealment, and, it must be added, of outward compliance. Connected with the persecution is the emigration of such families and persons as fled from it, on which head the par-

ticulars are interesting and full. The existence of "secret Protestants" in Bohemia brings us down to the Edict of Toleration of Joseph II. the formation of evangelical communities, and the subsequent condition of the Protestants. The last chapter contains a specific account of the Moravian brethren to the present time, and the fate of Bohemian exiles in various parts of Germany.

It is obvious that from a work of this kind selections might be multiplied to any extent; our task, therefore, is not to note down everything interesting, but only to give a few specimens, which will serve, with the previous analysis, to convey a correct idea of it.

The following extract from the account of the persecution under Ferdinand I. reminds us of the duplicity of Arefaste, who joined the "Heretics of Orleans" in 1017, for the purpose of observing and betraying them. (See Faber's *Vallenses*, p. 135, and Elliott on the *Apocalypse*, vol. ii. p. 552.)

"When Zahera was asked how he dared to oppose principles which only a short time previously he approved of in all seriousness, he replied, 'The only reason why I went to Luther was, that I might know him and the Picards the better, and thus be more able to oppose them.'" (i. 60.)*

During the same period we meet with a trait which reminds us of the enormities in the Coreyean sedition, as described by Thucydides, in the second Roman triumvirate, and in the first persecution of the Huguenots.

"Every kind of outrage might now be perpetrated with impunity against all who were not of the Calixtine, or the Romish faith; and indeed, if any one was unwilling to pay his creditor, he needed only to accuse him of Picardism, and all was settled, for he was immediately banished." (p. 61.)

But persecution produces two sorts of fruit, the odious and the heroic. When Prostiborsky was put to the rack on suspicion of maintaining intelligence with Saxony, he bit off his tongue (as Leana in Grecian history

* Zahera was not in full communion with the Romanists, as he belonged to the Calixtines, who received the sacrament in both kinds, and was administrator of their consistory.—REV.

is said to have done), and when taken from the torture he wrote down this reason: "That I may not be induced by pain to declare what is false against myself or others, I have disabled myself from speaking at all." (p. 57.)

During the period of comparative quiet under Maximilian II. the Bohemian Brethren were engaged in their celebrated translation of the Scriptures, which bears the name of the Brethren's Bible. "Copies are now very rare, for during the anti-Reformation they were committed to the flames. Among the few that are known to exist is an excellent one in the Museum of Prague, lately obtained from Zittau." (p. 112.) At p. 376 it is mentioned, that after the battle of the White Hill, and the surrender of Prague,

"The Spanish and Low Country soldiers ransacked the libraries of the citizens, doubtless at the instigation of the Roman clergy, and, selecting all the Bohemian books, burned many thousands of them in the public places, without any one considering whether or not they really deserved to be committed to the flames. In this tumult, the whole edition of Dalimil's Chronicles, with the exception of three copies, was burnt."

The author observes in a note, "Hence the scarcity of old Bohemian books;" and in a passage quoted from the Romanist Pelzel (at vol. ii. p. 80) it is asserted, that "a Bohemian book and a scarce book have from that time become quite synonymous." At p. 82 we incidentally learn that the former statement is taken from this writer, as well as the suggestion concerning the *dominant clergy*, as he calls them.

Pelzel has drawn, with a candid pencil, a melancholy picture of the ensuing state of learning in Bohemia:

"As high as the Bohemians had risen in the arts and sciences under Maximilian and Rudolph II., just so low were they now sinking. I do not know a single example [instance?] of a learned man who distinguished himself in Bohemia by any marks of erudition after the expulsion of the Protestants. The Caroline University was in the hands of the Jesuits, or, as it were, destroyed. . . . Most of the schools were managed by Jesuits and monks, where little more than bad Latin was taught. . . . They also endeavoured thereby to efface all remembrance of the former erudition and the former freedom of Bo-

hemia. For the same reason, moreover, they made their pupils believe that, before their arrival in Bohemia, there had been nothing but extreme ignorance in the land, and carefully concealed from the people the works of their forefathers, and even their names." (vol. ii. p. 79—81.)

The whole passage contains a violent invective against the policy and system of "the Society," who make a conspicuous figure in this history. Pelzel, who wrote a "Picture of Bohemian Learned Men," speaks of Budowa, who was one of the victims of Ferdinand's triumph, in these terms:

"He was one of the old caste of the serious, reflecting, and inflexible Bohemians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. When advised in the prison to crave the clemency of the offended Ferdinand II. he answered, 'I will rather die than see the ruin of my country.' *Budowa was the last Bohemian, as Brutus was the last Roman.*" (vol. i. p. 405, 406.)

Budowa had accompanied the embassy from Rudolph II. to Constantinople in 1578. He had studied the Koran, "and had various conversations upon it with some respectable renegades," some of whom were brought back to the Christian religion. The conference which he had with two Capuchins who visited him in prison is very remarkable, as it brings the controversy into the smallest possible space. They said, "My lord is mistaken in that he thinks to know the way of salvation; for, as he is not incorporated with the holy Church, he can have no part in it,—there being no salvation without the pale of the Church." To this he replied, "I have the excellent promise, *He that believeth on Him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.*" They departed, smiting their breasts, and saying they had never met with so obdurate a heretic. Such was the account which he gave to an evangelical minister who visited the other prisoners (for to himself that favour had been denied), and he was anxious to have this known, as it had been said that he had sent for the Capuchins. (i. 407-8.)

The case of Harant is less interesting, as he had compromised himself too decidedly in the insurrection to expect clemency on personal grounds, yet he was entitled to the intercession

of the Romish clergy, to whom, in his capacity of president of the exchequer under the temporary government, he had behaved considerably. He said, in allusion to his holding that office,

"That I took upon me the office of president, it surely turned out for the benefit of the Roman clergy, whose dues I always ordered to be fully remitted to them, which no one else would have done." (i. 412-13.)

Harant had distinguished himself as a traveller in the East, and the dangers he underwent remind us of the perils encountered in our own times. After the death of his wife,

"He determined to follow the example of many of his countrymen by undertaking a journey into Asia. . . . After having stayed some time at Jerusalem, and viewed the remarkable places in that city, he went by sea to Egypt. From Cairo his curiosity impelled him to visit Arabia and the Desert as far as Mount Sinai. Upon his return to Cairo, he was attacked by a band of Bedouins, who drew him from his camel, and stripped him stark naked. His companions Herman, Czernin, and the others, shared the same indignity. Harant had the good fortune, while they pulled off his clothes, to convey a purse of twenty-four ducats under his foot, and to hide it in the sand, or they would have found great difficulty in returning to Cairo. . . ."

"He wrote several Latin poems, which he distributed among his friends, and assisted those who devoted themselves to erudition. Elias Nysselius, in his *Tropæo Christi Resurgentis*, calls him 'the prop of decaying literature.' At the request of his friends he wrote an account of his travels in Asia, which he afterwards published in his mother tongue. . . . This book abundantly shows that Harant was well versed in ancient and modern history, as also in mathematics and zoology, and that he was no common observer." (410-11.)

These cases are taken from the immediate consequences of Frederick's rash attempt and fall; the slower but steady process adopted for furthering the "Anti-Reformation" occupies the greater part of the second volume. When we read in the "Book of Persecutions" that, after the expulsion of the evangelical clergy, "the churches were often supplied by dissolute and irreligious men," the testimony, being that of an adherent may be challenged by the opposite party; but we cannot refuse to believe the Romanist Felzel,

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who says of the Polish monks who were called in for that purpose, that "they preached and taught, indeed, with great zeal; but, on the other hand, they led a *vicious life*. Many returned to Poland, having previously either seduced or carried off the daughters or the wives of the citizens." Holyk, who was forcibly educated among the Romanists, and who thus had an opportunity of observing them, has estimated them at the extremest point of profligacy. (ii. 54-56.)

The author or the editor, in a note at p. 205, has remarked a parallel to the Black Hole of Calcutta, in the cruelty of Hansbursky, governor of Schlan. The text itself states that

"Among other cruelties he confined fifty men in a chamber of the town-hall, so narrow in its dimensions that they could scarcely stand, much less sit or lie down. Here they were imprisoned for three days, without being allowed to go out, even for the most necessary purposes. Their fortitude in such distress could not but be broken down by infected air, disgust, and indignation. They were therefore set at liberty, having promised to receive instruction in the Papal religion." (ii. 204.)*

On the other hand the Martyrology, or narrative of persons who died in adherence to their faith, is so vivid, that, to adopt an expression of Johnson's, the man is little to be envied whose piety would not gain ground in perusing it. As some compensation for the sufferings they endured, the author observes "it is very remarkable how frequently we hear of the great age to which the exiles attained." (ii. 414, note.)

* The real efficacy of such proceedings may be estimated by Llorente's testimony to that of the Inquisition, of which he had been secretary: "This tribunal wrought no *conversion*." (Preface, p. xix.) In Bohemia, "when the new converts could come to evangelical ministers, they lamented their fall, and again took the sacrament in both forms; but others were re-attacked when it was discovered that all was not quite right with their conversion. There were also imperial commands and directions issued from the commissioners to force the people a second and a third time to confession." (vol. ii. p. 237.) Fear may produce apostacy, but that it should be the parent of conviction is scarcely possible.

The methods used to further the "Anti-Reformation" are chiefly related in the third chapter of the second volume, but we can only glance at the contents: "Expulsion of Protestant Schoolmasters and Tutors; Surrender of the Caroline College to the Jesuits; Destruction of Protestant Books." We quote, however, from chap. vii. some expedients employed for that purpose.

"Wishing to persuade the people that the Virgin Mary was *weeping* over the unconverted members of the community, i. e. the Protestants, they contrived to place little fishes in a vessel of water behind the image, so as that by its motion drops of water should be forced to its eyes, and these were the tears exhibited to the befuddled spectators. In other places the priest had a crucifix, the joints of which might be moved by means of wires. The priest, having his hands between its two bearers, could easily manage that the image of Christ should salute the Romanists with an inclination of the head, and that it should turn to the other side whenever it was faced by a Protestant. A similar trick was played with an image of Mary, so made as either to extend the arms, as if to embrace or repel any object standing before it." (ii. 241.)

We do not, however, perceive how the effect attributed to the first of the images was produced, unless it communicated with the vessel of water by a pipe. The easiest way, we think, would have been to have the head hollowed out like a basin, with the water and the fishes inside, whose motion would easily force the drops out at the eyes, as of course they were so loosely fitted as to allow of it. The second image reminds us of the statue of Minerva at Troy, which reticulates the sign of acceptance to the Trojan supplicant. (Hom. *Iliad*, vi. 341; Virgil, *Æn.* i. 482.) The third may be traced, through machinery formerly common in Europe, to the Apege of Nabis, the Spartan tyrant; but the effect, in the present instance, was to produce a moral torture instead of a physical one.*

Here, however, we must stop, as our object is, not to supersede the perusal of these volumes, but to invite our readers to it. We wish that the

references had been more specific the works which are quoted are *now* inaccessible here. The circumstances of the translator's being a foreigner occasionally discernible, as a native would sometimes have used of expressions. Thus at p. 2, vol. i. *luna* should have been *noctua*, and p. 126 *forged* should have been *fraud* and it is an unfortunate error, as aggravates meaning otherwise *simul* but such blemishes are compensated by the hearty style into which the original is rendered. The author and the editor's notes are not easily distinguished: that at p. 98 (where it is) seems overstrained, for the language of 1 Tim. iii. 2, does not apply to *compel* marriage, but to direct conduct in married life, though it are respectable names in favour of former interpretation. At p. 8, ii. *Vulnem* should be *Valence* (France). The note on Hollar the graver (p. 416) is carried too far the author's purpose, as will be seen referring to Aubrey's account him, appended to the Letters from Bohemian Library. The typography generally correct, at least we remember two misprints, viz. *may many* (i. 45), and 1679 for 1579 (ii.).

We now lay down the work as would part from a friend whose acquaintance has pleased us, with which we wish to keep up an interest and whom we wish to introduce widely as possible. The history of Bohemia may now be said to be known in this country, and the effects, doubtless be traced in many a vol yet unwritten. Nor will it be without moral fruits in teaching patience example, though such are less visible to the eyes of the world.

Some Account of the Church of Dunstan in the East, in the City of London. [By the Rev. Thomas Murray, M.A. Rector.] Dec. 1

THIS is only a sheet of eight parts of the first being occupied by a woodcut view of the church; but have seldom seen eight pages of with more substantial information. It is a concise but complete memoir of the past and present state of one of the metropolitan churches, one of the most remarkable in respect of architecture, and not deficient, as to

* See Mr. Pearsall's description of the German Yungfrau, or Maiden, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii.

pages show, in many other points of interest. Indeed, we heartily wish that the incumbents of the rest may be induced to compile similar accounts on a corresponding plan, for we are convinced that by such means families may be attached more closely to their own parish church, to the spot where their forefathers worshipped, and where their bones now moulder in the dust, or their names still linger on the walls.

The matters comprised within this concise but complete memorial are these:—The account and legend of St. Dunstan, A.D. 988.—A general description of the church by Stowe, as it appeared in 1598.—Ancient patronage of the living in the prior and chapter of Christ's Church, Canterbury.—Transfer of the patronage to the Archbishops of Canterbury, A.D. 1365.—Notice of the recent transfer of the Archbishop's peculiars, of which St. Dunstan's was one, to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London.—Great antiquity of the old church, appearing from a minute in a curious manuscript churchwardens' book, commencing A.D. 1450, and preserved in a good state in the parish.—General description of the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, which commence A.D. 1558.—Ancient custom observed of viewing the registers every Sunday, according to the 70th canon.—Discoveries in 1815 of remains of the old church.—Extent of buildings connected with the church before the Reformation.—Extracts from the old churchwardens' book respecting the removal of the rood-loft, &c.—Appearance of the church in Aggas's Plan of London in 1560.—Stowe's description of the interior in his "Survey of London."—Mention of all the names recorded by Stowe and Weever (in his "Funeral Monuments,") as having been inscribed on tombs and tablets in the ancient church.—The extent of destruction of this church by the fire of London in 1666; the two other churches in the ward (of Tower) having escaped the flames.—Mention of the plague of 1665, with the evidence of mortality in the parish, as given by the register of burials.—Curious resolution of vestry for keeping diseased persons out of the church.—The early efforts of the parishioners (in 1667)

to rebuild their church.—A splendid contribution of four thousand pounds towards the re-edification, by the Lady Dyonisia Williamson, widow of Sir Thomas Williamson.—Assistance from the tax on coals towards the rebuilding; to superintend which Sir Christopher Wren was appointed.—Notice of the beautiful tower and spire of St. Dunstan's.*—Tradition assigning the plan to Sir Christopher Wren's daughter Jane; grounds stated for the probable truth of this story: epitaph on Jane Wren in St. Paul's.—The storm of Nov. 1703 does not injure the spire, while the spires and pinnacles of some neighbouring churches suffer from the wind.—Notice of Wren's church, with Grinling Gibbons's wood-carving, and Father Smith's organ.—Resolutions of vestry in 1810 to repair and then to rebuild† the body of the church.—Opening of the present church in 1821; Wren's tower and spire remaining.—Description of the present church.—Cleansing and restoration of the church in 1845: notice of works done.—Description of the several monuments now in the church, thirty in number, the inscriptions being generally given in full, with notes on some of the families whose names are recorded.—Statement of all the names, with the dates of burial inscribed on the floor of the church, these flagstones being forty-two in number.—List of the rectors of the parish from 1312 to the present time, with short biographical notes on Bishops Castelen and Barlow, and Archdeacon Jortin.‡ —Names of the present clergy and churchwardens.

* It was an imitation of the church of St. Nicholas at Newcastle, but unequal. See John Carter's criticism in *Gent. Mag.* 1813, vol. cxxxiii. i. 334.

† The architect employed was Mr. David Laing, who designed the Custom House: "with the active assistance of Mr. William Tite, who has since arrived at great eminence in his profession." Mr. Tite has also superintended the repairs and decorations executed last year.

‡ Is there not among the Rectors another Bishop that Mr. Murray has overlooked? viz. John Mey, S.T.P. from 1565 to 1573? He was made Bishop of Carlisle 1577, and died 1598.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS COMMISSION.

The fifth Report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts, announces that six arched compartments in the House of Lords are to be decorated with fresco paintings, one of them to be completed before the others are commenced, so as to afford an opportunity for judging of the finished work. The execution of the first fresco is committed to Mr. Dyce,—and the subject selected is the cartoon exhibited by him, "The Baptism of Ethelbert," with any alterations in the details which may appear to the artist advisable. Meanwhile, "being desirous to afford opportunities for the further practice of fresco painting, and for the cultivation of the style of design which is fitted for it," the Commissioners propose that the "Upper Waiting Hall" should be decorated with fresco paintings, provided the architectural arrangements and the light should, on the completion of the apartment, be found to be adapted for the purpose; and to commit the execution of five of these works to Mr. Cope, Mr. Horsley, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Severn and Mr. Tenniel, and 2,000*l.* is to be appropriated for their remuneration. The competition in oil painting is postponed till June, 1847. The appendix contains a brief report from the committee appointed to inquire as to subjects for stained glass windows in the House of Lords. This report is simply—"that a representation in painted glass could not be satisfactory except in the case of sovereigns whose faces, figures, or attributes were familiar to the observer, from their coins, seals, or other records of their personal appearance; and could not convey an adequate impression of private individuals, however eminent, and however deserving of a place

in the series;"—that "the beauty of the proposed windows would be enhanced by rich draperies, and by the intermixture of female portraits, and the latter object especially could scarcely be attained in any other appropriate manner than by a recension of the Queens of England."—A report is added from Mr. Eastlake, the secretary, on the styles and methods of painting suited to the decoration of public buildings.

THE MEDAL FOR CHINA.

Mr. Wyon, the engraver to the Mint, has completed the die for a medal to be distributed to the officers and soldiers who served in China during the late war. The die has been successful, and preparations are making for striking the medals, of which 12,000 are commanded. They are to be all of silver; no difference being made between those to be presented to the officers and those to be given to the men. The intrinsic value of each is about 3*s.* 6*d.* The medal is a beautiful work of art, worthy the skill and genius of the foremost artist of the age in this description of art. It contains a portrait of her Majesty, with the words "Victoria Regina;" on the reverse is a trophy composed of the weapons of the army and the navy, resting under the shadow of a palm tree, which supports the armorial bearings of Great Britain. Above are the words "Arma expowere pacem;" and underneath is the word "China." The riband is to be of scarlet with a yellow border, the scarlet denoting the colour of England, and the yellow being the Imperial colour of China. The medals will probably be issued to the soldiers and sailors about the middle of the year.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 9. W. Tite, esq. V.P. A paper was read, by Mr. R. C. Lucas, "On the Parthenon, with reference to his restoration of that building now in the British Museum." Mr. Donaldson complimented Mr. Lucas on the industry and ability which he had shown in these restorations, but protested against their being represented, as they were in the description published by Mr. Lucas, as "exhibiting the temple as it appeared in the seventeenth century, and executed from the

existing remains or from authentic drawings;" the fact being, that Mr. Lucas had never visited the existing remains, nor had access to such drawings as were requisite to guide him in their restoration,—and as the trustees of the British Museum, by their purchase of Mr. Lucas's models, had set a stamp of authority upon all his mistakes, he protested against their being accepted for a result of the labours of English architects on the ruins of the Parthenon. Mr. Donaldson then pointed out several errors in the architecture of the restored model. He considered the casual

occurrence (for so he believed it) of the fragment of a Corinthian capital among the ruins of the Parthenon to be no authority for establishing that order throughout the interior. Mr. Lucas had continued the mouldings of the capitals of the *antæ* where they certainly never existed; the cornice in the cella was at variance both with Stuart and the existing remains; the plinth shown in the porticus was certainly never there; three, not four, was the undoubted number of the steps on which the peristyle was raised: in the restoration of the door Mr. Lucas had been altogether misled by modern alterations, and he had overlooked the bronze enclosure of the porticus. Mr. Donaldson also objected to the treatment of the statue of the goddess, and the entablature of the lower order of the interior, as contrary to principle and precedent,—to the advance of the hypæthrum before the line of the supports, as apocryphal, to the heads of the statues in the pediments standing forward so as to cut into the line of the corona. Mr. Lucas rejoined, by recapitulating his authorities upon some points and admitting the objections made to others.

Feb. 23. A paper was read by Mr. F. C. Penrose, 'On the Curved Lines of the Parthenon.' On a recent visit to Athens, Mr. Penrose availed himself of the opportunity now afforded by the removal of the mass of modern buildings and rubbish which formerly surrounded the structure, to measure with accuracy the steps and other remaining portions of the eastern front, by which he has been enabled to confirm, what was previously discovered by Mr. J. Pennethorne, the existence, both in the steps and entablature, of certain curved lines. It appears that the upper steps of the portico, instead of being perfectly horizontal, are slightly curved, the rise in the centre being $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the 101 feet; and the architrave, frieze and cornice have a similar rise, probably for the purpose of correcting the appearance of depression in the middle, an effect observable in perfectly straight horizontal lines. The same curvatures are found to exist in other Greek temples, and in the temple at Segesta, in Sicily, whilst in the Great Temple at Paestum, they are confined to the fronts—the stylobate and entablature of the flanks being horizontal. Mr. Penrose had likewise an opportunity of measuring the shafts of the columns with great accuracy, and determining that the *entasis* is an hyperbolic curve. There are still, says Mr. Penrose, several dimensions only approximately determined:—it is of the utmost importance that the great buildings of antiquity should be accurately and scientifically

measured with the best possible instruments, with a view to determining from the stones themselves, the amount of disturbance they have experienced from time and other causes; and I would (said he) willingly offer my services, and provide the necessary instruments, if we could induce Government to patronize the scheme, and provide good and sufficient scaffoldings about the buildings; I would propose that the Parthenon, the Temple of Theseus, the Temples at Paestum, and the Pantheon, at Rome, should be scientifically measured. Mr. Penrose likewise alluded incidentally to the great advantage that would be derived from the adoption of the decimal system of measures.—Mr. J. I. Scholes exhibited several drawings to elucidate the mode of construction adopted, particularly in the entablature and pediment.

The successful competitors for the Prize Medals of the Institute, for the year 1845, were then announced as follows:—To Mr. T. Worthington, of Manchester, the Medal of the Institute for the best Essay on the History and Manufacture of Bricks. To Mr. S. J. Nicholl, the Medal of Merit, for his essay on the same subject; and to Mr. J. F. Wadmore, of Upper Clapton, the Medal of Merit, for a design for a Royal Chapel.

March 9. J. B. Papworth, V.P. in the chair. A portion of the prize Essay, 'On the History and Manufacture of Bricks,' by Mr. Worthington, was read, comprising chiefly an account of the earliest recorded instances of the application of brick, both in a crude and burnt state, in the walls and structures of Babylon, Nineveh, Ecbatana, and other cities of Assyria, in China, Egypt, Greece and Italy, involving frequent allusions to the Sacred Writings, and lengthened quotations from Herodotus, Pliny, and other ancient authors, as well as modern travellers.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 11. A meeting of this society was held yesterday evening at their new room, Holywell-street (late the Music-room), the rev. the President in the chair, surrounded by one of the largest attendance of members that has ever been known. The spacious and lofty room is well calculated for the purposes of the society; a large selection of casts of the most elegant architectural details throughout the kingdom are chronologically arranged on either side of the room, and the walls facing the entrance are hung with some most interesting specimens of ancient sepulchral brasses; in the centre of the room is a large cast of the beautiful

alabaster tomb in Norbury Church, which had been presented to the society by the Earl of Shrewsbury some time back, but which, from want of space, they had been hitherto unable to exhibit. There is also an extensive library, a large collection of drawings and engravings, which have been arranged by the secretaries, so as to make them available for reference to the architectural student. A report from the committee, congratulating the society on being settled in their new abode, was read by Wm. Trevor Parkins, S.C.L., of Merton college, honorary secretary; a large number of presents were laid on the table, after which a paper was read by Mr. Cox, of Trinity college, on "The Development of Anglican Ecclesiastical Architecture," which he intimated had reached perfection in the period of the Decorated style.

Feb. 27. The Rev. J. L. Petit read a paper "On the Principles of Gothic Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches." He contrasted the heavy richness of the classic style of architecture, giving evidence of its durability from its great size, while our medieval architects designed means for diminishing the weight, and at the same time adding to the beauty and strength of the building. The classical arch was marked by the keystone, which gave weight; the Gothic arch by the point, which certainly gave lightness; the horizontal line, so necessary for effect, was marked in the classic style by the heavy cornice; in the Gothic by the light string-course. Classic towers appeared durable from their massiveness; Gothic, a firm basis, growing up into light pinnacles, surmounted by a spire, as the beautiful one of St. Mary's, Oxford, gave an idea not only of durability, but of great beauty. He preferred Gothic for its catholicity; by that he meant its suitability to all climes, ages, and materials. In regard to the latter, he spoke of classical

architecture as requiring necessarily large blocks of stone, not always attainable, while the beauty of Gothic often consisted in the small pieces with which it was worked. After alluding to the uncertainty of a rule for the size of chancels, instancing various proportions (from no external appearance of any, to the one at Shoteshbrook, where it was larger than the nave), Mr. Petit concluded by asserting that our old parish churches would never be found models of larger churches or cathedrals in miniature.

March 11. Mr. Millard, Hon. Sec., read the Report of the Committee; the chief matter of which related to the progress of the works at Dorchester Church. The great south window and the beautiful sedilia, which together form the portion already contracted for, are now on the verge of completion. The state of the restoration fund is more promising than at the last meeting of the society; for subscriptions from the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of the diocese, General Burrows (the patron of the living), and others, have completed the sum necessary for the second contract, and the committee will immediately put in progress the restoration of the east and Jesse windows, with a portion of the roof of the chancel. In restoring the great east window, an original design will be necessary for the tracery in the rose; and that this somewhat difficult task may be satisfactorily accomplished, the committee believe it will be necessary to call in the assistance of another architect.

The Rev. C. P. Chretien of Oriel college, has been elected secretary, in the room of Mr. Parkins resigned.

Mr. Guy, of Lincoln college, read a paper on the "Architecture of Howden Church, Yorkshire," illustrated by a great number of drawings and engravings.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 26. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. E. T. Artis exhibited a bronze casket, supposed to be Roman, of fine workmanship, and supposed to have been chased, which has been found in forming the railway between Northampton and Peterborough, and is now the property of Earl Fitzwilliam.

W. D. Bruce, esq. F.S.A., presented a copy of *Magna Carta*, printed by Pynson

in a pocket size, and a Latin MS. "De Rebus Physicis," consisting of extracts from Des Cartes, Aristotle, &c. having inscribed on the first page, "Liber Petri de Neve, Trin. Coll. Cant. 1678."

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated some observations on what he termed "the *Chronology of Ornaments*," and on the honeysuckle pattern which appears on the coffin lid of Gundrada, wife of William de Warenne, first earl of Surrey. He showed, by numerous similar examples, that it had been sculptured in

the twelfth century. He was of opinion that the hatched or trellis-like ornament of cordwork on the leaden coffer in which the bones of the countess were enshrined had been adopted after the practice of the Roman times; it was found on their sepulchral urns, on their stone coffins, on a miliary stone still extant at South Fleet, in Kent. The cords so often carved on ancient British crosses he thought might have some reference to our Saviour's passion, who was taken *bound* before Pontius Pilate.

The Rev. George Henry Dashwood exhibited three series of drawings of seals, taken from deeds relating to lands in Norfolk, preserved among the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. The seals are chiefly those of private persons, including several of the distinguished families of Bardolph, Talbot, &c. and a few are abbatial.

The reading was concluded of Sir Harris Nicolas's Paper on the Badge and Mottoes of the Prince of Wales. After noticing what recent writers have said on this subject, viz. Mr. J. G. Nichols (*Archæologia*, vol. xxix., and *Gentleman's Magazine*, N. S. vol. xvii.), Mr. Willement (*Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, p. 45), and Mr. Planché (*History of British Costume*, p. 139, *et seq.*), all of whom have united in discountenancing the popular story connected with the fall of the king of Bohemia in the battle of Cressy, —the author proceeds to give extracts of various passages bearing on the question, which he has discovered in accounts of the royal wardrobe. The earliest is one of which the exact date is lost, but made between the 43d Edw. III. and the close of that reign, chiefly relating to plate, &c. belonging to Queen Philippa, among which occurs this item: "A large alms-dish of the Queen's, silver gilt, and enamelled at the bottom with a black *escutcheon with ostrich feathers*." Sir Harris Nicolas afterwards enumerates the various other authorities he has found for the use of the Ostrich-feather by many members of the royal house, viz. the will and the monument of the Black Prince, several of his seals, a seal of Edward the Third, the will of John Duke of Lancaster, and his heraldic achievement on a boss of the cloisters at Canterbury, seals of Thomas Duke of Gloucester, King Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Thomas Duke of Clarence, John Duke of Bedford, Edward Duke of York, Arthur Prince of Wales, &c., the stall-plate of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset; and a few other heraldic memorials; concluding with stating his opinion that there is no truth in the tradition which assigns the badge of the Ostrich feathers

to the battle of Cressy or of Poitiers; and that he is strongly impressed with the belief that it was derived from the house of Hainault, of which Queen Philippa was a member. On the mottoes of *Ich diene* and *Woumout*, which occur on the Black Prince's tomb at Canterbury, Sir Harris Nicolas has discovered no further information than that both are German, one signifying *I serve*, and the other *high-mood*, or magnanimity. Queen Philippa is known to have also used German mottoes, as *Wygn biddenpr*, and *Ich wrube much*. A letter of privy-seal exists in the Tower with this remarkable signature in the Black Prince's own hand—

de p { homout
Ich dene."

Of this a fac-simile will be given in the ensuing volume of the *Archæologia*.

The reading was also concluded of the Rev. James Graves's dissertation on the Rathes and Duns of Ireland. He divided them into two classes, domestic and military; and the former were of two kinds, 1. The residence of kings and toparchs, formed of entrenchments about their residences; and 2. Those of petty chiefs, which were generally made of wattles.

March 5. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Dr. Bromet exhibited a rubbing from a sepulchral brass in Eton College chapel, which represents the deceased in armour, accompanied by the following inscription: "Here lyeth buried Rychard Grey lord Grey, cotenore Wylton Ruthyn, and on of the heyres apparent of Richard erll of Kent, sone of Edmond lord Grey, broder and heyre to George lord Grey and Thomas lord Grey, and henchman to our sovereign lord Kyng Henry the viij. the whiche Richard decessed the xvij. day of October in the yere of our lord M^cxxj."

—The Rev. Joseph Hunter remarked, that the assumption of all three designations of Codnor, Wilton, and Ruthyn, which had been used to distinguish several distinct branches of the Grey family, was consistent with a practice indulged in at the period, of stringing together various titles to which families had only a questionable right.

Dr. Bromet also exhibited a rubbing from a stone now preserved in Bottesford church, Leicestershire, having been removed thither from Croxton Abbey, and which commemorates the interment of the heart of Robert de Roos, who died in 1285, and whose body was buried at Kyrkham; adding mention that Isabella lady Roos, his widow, died 1301, and was buried at Newstead by Stamford. See a fac-simile of this stone in Nichols's *Lei-*

cestershire, vol. ii. p. 30. It is remarkable for shields of arms arranged in three different ways: 1. De Roos impaling Albini; 2. Albini, on the dexter side, dimidiated with de Roos; 3. De Roos and Badlesmere quarterly, with a blank impalement. From the occurrence of the coat of Badlesmere in this position, the stone could not have been carved before the time of the great-grandson of the parties commemorated, viz. William de Roos, son of William de Roos and Margery sister and co-heir of Giles lord Badlesmere, which William succeeded his father as a Baron in 1312, and died in 1352. He was then only twenty-five years of age, and 1. & Thomas his brother and heir only fourteen; and it was probably during the time that one of these two Barons was yet a bachelor, that the stone was engraved, leaving a blank impalement for the arms of his future wife. The shield No. 2, which is placed immediately before the name of Isabel, was evidently intended for *her* peculiar arms, displaying her paternal arms as the heiress of Albini on the dexter side; and on that account, and also on account of the dimidiation, it is particularly remarkable.

March 12. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. William D'Oyly Bayly, esq. author of the History of the Family of D'Oyly, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Dr. Mantell exhibited a drawing of the ancient dove-cote of the priory of Lewes.

The Rev. R. Harris exhibited a bronze implement found at Fish-gard, a seal in the form of a cross, making four impressions, and an ancient knife.

Mr. Rogers exhibited a box of carved wood, bearing some legendary or romantic designs in relief, and several inscriptions which, though plain to read, are not intelligible. It is presumed that, if representing any meaning, they were initials. The box is of the 15th century.

A. H. Holthworth, esq. communicated an account of the discovery at Kingswear church, co. Devon, of a grave or vault containing the bones of twelve children, the position of which, beneath a wall, was considered mysterious.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated some transcripts in the possession of the Earl of Devon, of original correspondence extant in her Majesty's State Paper office, relative to the death of the celebrated Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, at Padua, in the year 1556. A prisoner in the Tower after the attainder and execution of his father, the Marquess of Exeter, he was liberated by Queen Mary at the intercession of Philip of her husband. Courtenay resolved
vel in order to avert all suspicion

that he was meddling with political intrigues. King Philip gave him an introduction to his father, Charles the Fifth, whose court was then at Brussels. Courtenay was graciously received by the Emperor, and on quitting his court, proceeded to Venice, where he took up his residence, and the Queen's ambassador, Mr. Peter Vannes, appears to have had instructions to watch and report his movements to the Queen with great particularity. Vannes soon had to relate to the Queen the circumstances of the death of this accomplished and unfortunate nobleman. He went to take the diversion of hawking on the island of Lio, about six miles from Venice, where he was surprised by a violent storm, got wet, was seized with a burning ague, and repairing to Padua, in a "certain uneasy kind of waggon called a *coche*," there died, according to M. Vannes' report to the Queen, on the 16th of September, 1556: Dugdale erroneously states in October of that year. He was interred in the church of St. Anthony at Padua, where his monument still exists. A suspicion that he was poisoned has gained ground, which seems to be altogether removed by the curious correspondence produced by Mr. Kempe, which affords interesting traits of the manners of the age in which Courtenay lived, and minutely illustrates the closing period of his life.

March 19. Thomas Amynt, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Samuel Solly, esq. F.R.S. exhibited a gold torques or gorget found on the estates of the Drapers' Company in the county of Londonderry.

Thomas William King, esq. F.S.A. Rouge-dragon, communicated some particulars of the family of Grey; in illustration of the inscription to Richard Lord Grey of Wilton, inserted above.

The reading was then commenced of some observations by Samuel Birch, esq. F.S.A. on two bas-reliefs of Assyrian sculpture brought from Khorsabad, and now belonging to Sir Robert Peel. They have been already described in our last number, p. 391. Mr. Birch's communication included an ample account of the ruins from which they were brought.

March 26. Lord Viscount Mahon, V. P. — A letter was read from the Earl of Aberdeen announcing his intention to retire from the Presidency at the ensuing anniversary.

The proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, during the Session of 1844-5, were brought down in our Magazine of August last to the meeting of the

17th April 1845. The publication of the Minutes of subsequent meetings enables us now to give an authentic report from that time until the close of last year. The proceedings of the present year we have reported ourselves as they occurred.

April 23. The Society met on this day, being the Festival of St. George, in accordance with the statutes, in order to elect a President, Council, and Officers for the year ensuing. The Council appointed consists of the following members: George, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., F.R.S., President; Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. K.H., F.R.S., Secretary; John Payne Collier, esq.; John Disney, esq.; Sir Henry Ellis, F.R.S., Secretary; Hudson Gurney, esq. F.R.S., V.Pres.; Henry Hallam, esq. F.R.S., V.Pres.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. F.R.S., V.Pres.; John Lee, esq. LL.D., F.R.S.; Robert Lemon, esq. the Bishop of Llandaff; Viscount Mahon, V.Pres.; Robert Porrett, esq.; Lord Prudhoe, F.R.S.; Sir John Rennie, Knt., F.R.S.; Sydney Smirke, esq.; Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N., F.R.S.; Thomas Stapleton, esq.; Albert Way, esq. M.D., Director; Sir Richard Westmacott, Knt., R.A. [*The names of the new Councilors are in italics.*]

The Annual Festival took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, Henry Hallam, esq. V. P. in the chair.

May 1. Wm. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. Mons. Marion du Mersan, Joint Keeper of the Cabinet of Medals in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and Monsieur Octave Delepierre, of Brussels, secretary of the Belgian Legation at the Court of London, were elected Honorary Fellows of the Society.

Mr. John Doubleday exhibited a coloured drawing of the Fragments into which the Portland, or Barberini Vase, was broken on Feb. 7.

The Rev. Ferdinand Keller, President of the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich, communicated, in a letter to Sir Henry Ellis, some remarks on an obscure passage in Shakspeare's Hamlet, Act V. Sc. 1. He observed, that in almost all accounts of the opening of Pagan sepulchres and tumuli, mention is made of the discovery of fragments of pottery strewn in the soil, which appear to be portions of vessels similar to such as are often found by the side of the human remains interred in these tombs, and consist of earthenware not baked in a kiln, but imperfectly hardened by a fire. These potsherds are found in sepulchres where there are no urns, and are almost always fragments of several different vessels. Archaeologists have considered them to be the relics of the Lyke-

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wake held at the funeral. Kleeman observes that it was customary to bring the corpse to the place of burial clad in festive garments, and to show it to the friends; a banquet then commenced, and a share was offered to the deceased. The revelry must have been of a very lively character, from the quantity of broken pottery which is found in these tombs. (See the Hand-Book of German Antiquities, Dresden, 1836, p. 94.) Another remarkable circumstance in connection with Pagan places of burial, is the discovery of flints, which are found in all parts of the tumulus, but chiefly over the skeleton, varying considerably in size. This fact has been little noticed by antiquaries, who do not appear to have recognised the observance of a heathen custom; and have not ascertained whether it may be regarded as characteristic of the customs of Celtic or Germanic tribes. These traces of ancient usages appear to throw light on a passage in Hamlet, hitherto unexplained. At the burial of Ophelia, Hamlet, remarking that the usual rites were not observed, supposes that the deceased had perished by her own hand. Upon this Laertes inquires with what rites the corpse is to be interred, and the priest replies that her death had been doubtful; that but for the command that her obsequies should be otherwise ordered, the corpse should have rested in unconsecrated soil, and "for charitable prayers, shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her." Mr. Keller supposed that Shakspeare had in view some ancient usage, retained possibly in some parts of England, in accordance with which those who, like Pagans, having laid violent hands upon themselves, were buried with ceremonies peculiar to the heathens. Amongst such sepulchral usages, that of scattering flints and potsherds over the corpse, as shown by the examination of tumuli in Switzerland and Southern Germany, appears to have been observed. Mr. Keller remarked, that if English Archæologists succeed in determining to which of the two ancient races of their Island the customs recorded in this passage of Shakspeare may be ascribed, some light might thereby be thrown on the origin of those sepulchral remains which had given rise to so much dispute.

Mr. Keller communicated also observations on the symbol of the cock, represented on Gallic coins discovered at Zurich. French antiquaries have occupied themselves in the endeavour to ascertain what had been the special symbol of the Gallic nation; some decided on the cock, others preferred the boar (*sus Gallicus*). De la Saussaye states, however, that the

cock is never found on the medals of Gaul, but that the symbol of the boar is represented in all the epochs of her coinage in all the provinces of Gaul, and all those countries where she had maintained permanent establishments. (*Revue Numismatique*, 1840, p. 216.) Another writer, J. Lelewel, who has devoted much attention to the Gallic coinage, has in no instance discovered the symbol of the cock. Mr. Keller announced the discovery of Gallic coins in large quantities at Zurich and in the neighbourhood bearing this device; they had frequently been found for more than a century past in the canton, part of the territory of the ancient Helvetians, who are described by Cæsar as the most valiant tribe of the Gauls; but these coins had been disregarded, and classed amongst the *nummi barbari*. They are of pale-coloured gold; on one side appears a head encircled by a diadem, and resembling the heads seen on Grecian coins, on the other appears a mounted warrior, beneath are five Greek letters, IITHO, and between the horse and this inscription is seen a cock. Such a coin was recently found in a Celtic tomb, with bracelets, rings, clasps, and other ornaments of gold, silver, and bronze, including a gem, on which was cut the device of a boar. It seems probable that these coins may have been Gaulish imitations of those of Philip of Macedon, and that the letters described by Mr. Keller may be regarded as a portion of the name ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ.

May 8. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A., exhibited a cope, formed of crimson velvet, richly ornamented with embroidery on the hood and bordures, representing apostles and saints in tabernacle work. Around the heads of some of the figures are *nimbi*, set with garnets or artificial gems. This ancient vestment appeared to be of Flemish workmanship, and to have been wrought in the latter part of the fifteenth century.

Mr. John G. Waller sent for exhibition a facsimile of a singular "palimpsest" sepulchral brass, existing in Waterpery church, Oxfordshire. It represents Walter Curzon, who died 1527, and his lady. The figure in armour was formed, with the exception of the head and shoulders, from an earlier brass, the chief features of distinction being palleys at the shoulders, cuffed gauntlets, and the long skirt of taces, which characterize the costume of the fifteenth century. To effect the requisite change, the engraver added a new-fashioned head, gave to the several overlapping plates of the armour scalloped edges, and converted the taces into tuilles, with a skirt of mail. The sharp toes were

rounded off to suit the fashion of the later period. The upper portion of the female figure was new, the lower half being portion of an older memorial, and worked over in parts in accordance with the style and fashions of the later period. It is said that on the reverse of the plates which form the inscription is engraved another legend of earlier date. The earlier figure, with features of military costume, resembles closely the memorials of Sir John Harpenden, in Westminster Abbey, who died 1457; and the later work corresponds with that of Sir Thomas Brooke, in Cobham Church, Kent, who died 1529. Mr. Waller exhibited facsimiles of these two brasses, for the purpose of comparison; in several instances the practice of reversing the plate and engraving a new figure on the other side had been noticed, but no example similar to the sepulchral brass at Waterpery had hitherto been described. A representation of it has been given in illustration of the account of Waterpery Church, published by the Oxford Architectural Society; but the singular details, noticed by Mr. Waller, are not distinctly marked or described. (*Guide to the Architectural Antiquities in the neighbourhood of Oxford, Part III. p. 253.*)

(To be continued.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

March 6. The Marquess of Northampton, President, in the chair. This meeting was held at the rooms of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in Great George-street, Westminster. Among the presents were a collection of engravings, from drawings, of cathedral and other churches, also several etchings, by John Buckler, esq. It was stated from the chair that the Committee were engaged in preparing a Memoir on the ancient roads, camps, and other remains of British and Roman Yorkshire, to be read at York, and it was requested that any information on this subject might be sent to Mr. Newton, British Museum.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. R. Parry Mealy, giving an account of the further excavations at Segontium (Caernarvon). Extensive traces of buildings had been found, and some valuable Roman coins.—The discovery of a Roman pavement in Lincoln Castle was announced by Mr. Willson.—Two of the foundation-tiles found in the Roman villa at Wheatley, described in the last number of the *Archæological Journal*, were exhibited by Mr. Parker,—some perfect specimens of Roman red ware, from Colchester, by Mr.

Talbot,—and, from the same locality, some weapons and roundels of terra-cotta, inscribed with a number of strange devices and letters, apparently meant for classical designs, were submitted by Mr. Tucker. The latter objects were of an unusual character, and there appeared to be good reason to suspect their genuineness.

The Marquess of Northampton exhibited several specimens of Greek Art. A specimen of glass, of the same manufacture as the Portland Vase, ornamented with white figures, relieved on a blue ground, and formed like a cameo, by cutting away the upper surface; a rare and perfect specimen of Egyptian glass mosaic, of Roman times, and a fragment from a Greek fictile vase, on which was represented a shield, with the remarkable device of Taras riding on a dolphin, the well-known type of the coins of Tarentum. His lordship also exhibited a vase, inscribed with the maker's name, Nicosthenes, and remarkable for the curious manner in which the subject of a single combat was treated. Two Greek warriors are seen engaging, and below two cocks fighting, over one of whom is written the name, 'Æacides,' the patronymic of Achilles, the group above being evidently intended for that hero and Hector,—their contest thus directly and symbolically represented in the same composition.

Mr. Dearden exhibited a very remarkable bronze torques, found in Lancashire. Mr. Birch stated that the ornament on this curious specimen of British art was probably imitated from those strings of glass beads which the Celtic races were known to have worn, and which Strabo mentions among the articles of export to Britain in the time of Augustus.

Mr. Figg communicated a drawing of the fragment of a monumental effigy of a knight, recently found within the grounds of Lewes Priory. It is an interesting specimen of the monumental sculpture of the thirteenth century, greatly resembling that of Robert de Roos, in the Temple church. The mail had evidently been gilt, the surcoat, belt, and remainder of the dress, all painted. From the armorial bearings, it was conjectured by Mr. Blaauw that the effigy represented one of the family of De Braose.

Several examples of Art in the fourteenth century were exhibited. By Miss Rhodes, a metal coffer, in beautiful preservation, engraved with several subjects, among which was a curious representation of an organ. By Mr. J. E. Payne, the

matrices of the seal of John Lord Ufford, temp. Edward III., and of a burgess, John of Wallingford. By Mr. Jewitt, tracings of some paintings discovered on the walls of Beekley church, Oxfordshire: among the subjects were, a representation of the Last Judgment, St. Michael weighing the Good and Evil in the scales, and figures of St. Peter and St. Paul; a memoir on the character and present condition of these paintings was also communicated by Mr. Jewitt. A number of fine drawings of St. David's Cathedral, and the ruins of the College and Palace, by Mr. Buckler. Mr. Hailstone exhibited a large pyx, probably of English workmanship, of the fifteenth century; and Dr. Bromet the rubbing from an incised slab in the church of St. Mary, at Oberwesel, representing the figure of a priest.

An interesting assemblage of objects of the Renaissance period of Art, was laid before the meeting, among which may be mentioned three monumental effigies of the time of James I., found in the precincts of the Abbey church at Reading, by Mr. Billing; two small bronze reliefs of fine cinque-cento work, representing classical subjects, exhibited by Mr. Farrer; and an effigy of Lucretia, of the same period, with an inscription round the frame, taken from Ovid, exhibited by Mr. Disney. Mr. Farrer also submitted a cameo of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned by Lord Orford as the work of Vincenzino; and a shell mounted in silver, and ornamented with figures in niches, an exquisite specimen of goldsmith's work of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

Three curious Mexican idols were exhibited by Mr. Talbot.—Mr. W. Hilton Longstaffe communicated a paper on the ruined church of Sockburn, Durham.

The meeting of the Institute to be held at York, under the presidency of Earl Fitzwilliam, is fixed for the fourth week in July, commencing Tuesday the 21st. Earl de Grey and the Chevalier Bunsen have added their names to the Vice-Presidents. The Yorkshire Philosophical Society have voted the use of the apartments in their establishment for the formation of a museum.

The subject specially announced for discussion at the next monthly meeting of subscribing members, which will take place, at 25, Great George-street, on Friday, April 3, is 'The Art of Design as applied to the illumination of manuscripts, and the peculiarities which mark the productions of each country.'

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the various departments of the Government of the State of New York, for the year 1900.

1. *What is the main purpose of the study?*
 2. *What are the research objectives?*
 3. *What is the research methodology?*
 4. *What are the results of the study?*
 5. *What are the conclusions of the study?*
 6. *What are the limitations of the study?*
 7. *What are the implications of the study?*
 8. *What are the future research directions?*
 9. *What are the contributions of the study?*
 10. *What are the key findings of the study?*

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for PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND. This money was only to be expended where a similar sum was raised either by levy on the country or private subscription; and he intended to bring in a bill to facilitate the building of harbours for the protection of the fishermen along the Irish coasts, and other works of a public character which would facilitate employment. The vote was agreed to.

Sir Robert Peel rose to state, on behalf of the Government, the course they recommended the House to adopt with respect to the RAILWAY business of the session. He invited their notice in the first instance to the fact, that in the year 1844, 48, and in the year 1845, 118 railway bills had passed the House, of which number the first required the outlay of a capital of 14,780,000*l.*, and the last the outlay of 50,000,000*l.* It was calculated that it required three years for the completion of a railway. If, therefore, there should have been sanctioned by legal enactment the levy of a sum of 70,000,000*l.* for railways, it followed that in 1846, 23,500,000*l.* would have to be applied to them in that year, in 1847 the same sum, and in 1848, making an allowance for the expenditure of 1844, 18,000,000*l.* Besides this sum, a further outlay of 350,000,000*l.* was contemplated for railways in 815 railroad bills which had this year been deposited with the Board of Trade. It was impossible to contemplate the application of such an amount of capital to railways in future years without seeing that it must be productive of derangement to other parts of our system. It was, therefore, incumbent on the House to consider the principles which ought to govern its legislation as to railroads. A Select Committee was appointed.

Jan. 27. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of three hours and a half, delivered a statement of his proposed Commercial Policy. He commenced the business part of his address by reminding the House that during the last three years the whole scheme of the CUSTOMS' DUTIES has been submitted to review and consideration. In the year 1842 the duties were remitted upon articles of raw material, constituting the elements of manufacture. The principle of it also was to subject in general manufactured articles, the produce of the labour of other countries, to duties not exceeding 20 per cent. In 1844 we reduced altogether the duty on wool. In 1845 we reduced altogether the duty on cotton, and there hardly remains any raw material imported from other countries, on which the duty has not been reduced, except tallow and timber. He proposed to reduce the duty on tallow from 3*s.* 2*d.*

to 1*s.* 6*d.* the cwt. With respect to timber, he did not mean to exempt it from the present review, but proposed to make a gradual reduction of the duty on timber (to be hereafter announced). With respect to our own manufactures, he should call on the manufacturers of the great articles of linen, woollen, and cotton, to relinquish the protection which they now enjoy. But with respect to those articles which occupy the labour of the industrious classes, he proposed to deal with more forbearance. With respect to calicoes, cotton prints, &c., on which there is now a protecting duty of 10 per cent., and also with respect to certain articles of cotton fabric in a certain state of manufacture, such as shirts, stockings, &c., on which there is now a duty of 20 per cent., he proposed in the first case to remove the duty of 10 per cent. altogether, and in the second to reduce the 20 to 10 per cent. At present woollen goods, in a certain state of manufacture, are subject to a duty of 20 per cent.: this he proposed to reduce to 10 per cent. The coarser kinds of linen manufactures he proposed should come in duty free; but in the case of the finer sorts of this manufacture, on which the duty now varies in proportion to the quality, he proposed to retain the duties still, but to reduce them one-half in amount. The silk trade would form the next item. The duties at present imposed for the protection of this branch of manufacture were so easily evaded, that they really prejudiced the domestic manufacturer. He proposed in future to levy a duty of 15 per cent. The duty on paper hangings he intended to reduce from 1*s.* to 2*d.* the square foot. The duties on articles manufactured from foreign metals he proposed should, in future, be reduced so as in no case hereafter to exceed 10 per cent. The carriage manufacture was at present protected by a duty of 20 per cent.; he proposed to reduce it to 10 per cent. The duties on candles and soap he proposed to reduce one-half. He then came to a class of duties in minor articles which would be altogether abandoned. (They were included in a schedule.) The duty on dressed hides he proposed altogether to remit, and, in conjunction, to reduce the duties on boots and shoes—on boot fronts, from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* Upon foreign boots, he proposed to reduce the duty from 28*s.* to 14*s.*; and upon foreign shoes, from 14*s.* to 7*s.* The duty on straw platts he proposed to reduce from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a lb., and the duty on straw hats from 8*s.* to 5*s.* a lb. The duties on foreign spirits, he intended to reduce from 22*s.* 10*d.* the gallon, to 15*s.* He next came to the article of sugar; the produce of free labour. He proposed

to deduct 3s. 6d. from the present amount of differential duties. Then followed articles the produce of agriculture. The protection duties hitherto applied to these articles had in several instances been injurious to the grower, as particularly in the case of *clover seed*. He proposed that duties on *foreign seeds* should not hereafter exceed 5s. the cwt. *Maize*, he proposed, should hereafter be admitted at a nominal duty, and the same with regard to *buck wheat* (both meal and grain). He then approached the duties affecting human food. He prefaced his plan by avowing his expectation that his plan would meet the approval of neither the free trade nor the protectionist party. He proposed to reduce the duty on *butter* from 1l. to 10s. the cwt.; on *cheese*, from 10s. to 5s.; on *hops*, from 4l. 10s. to 2l. 5s. The duties on *bacon*, *beef* (both salt and fresh), *pork*, *potatoes*, and *all vegetables*, he intended to repeal. All *foreign animals* he proposed should be hereafter admitted duty free. The Corn-laws then came to be dealt with. He did not propose immediate repeal, but entire repeal at the end of three years. He proposed that in the meanwhile all kinds of *grain* and *meal* the produce of grain in the British Colonial possessions, should be admitted at a nominal duty. He then announced the scale of duties which he proposed to levy upon foreign wheat during the period intervening between the passing of the measure and the 1st Feb. 1849. When the price of corn in this country should be under 48s., a duty of 10s.; when above 48s. and under 49s., 9s. duty; above 49s. and under 50s., 8s. duty; above 50s. and under 51s., 7s. duty; above 51s. and under 52s., 6s. duty; above 52s. and under 53s., 5s. duty; and when the price reached 53s., a permanent duty of 4s. By way of compensation to the agricultural interest for these reductions, he proposed the *consolidation of the present Highway Boards*. The present *Law of Settlement* he proposed should be altered. The existing law, he considered, was unfavourable to the morals of the labouring population, no less than it was unfair to the interest of the rural rate-payers. He proposed that five years' continuous residence at any place should confer exemption from removal, and that this privilege should extend to the labourer's wife and family. The next proposition was for promoting agricultural improvement, by means of *public advances to the tenants of entailed leases*. He then proceeded to discuss the question of peculiar burdens on land. Many of these taxes being local, could not be shifted without injury even to the interest which it was desired to be-

nefit. There were, however, some burdens which should be transferred from the land. He proposed that the expense of prosecutions, now paid by local rates, should in future be laid upon the Consolidated Fund. Half the cost of medical relief he proposed should be paid by Government. The Government would hereafter defray the charges of education in workhouses, leaving the appointment of the masters and mistresses to the guardians. The salaries of union auditors he proposed should be paid by the public.

Jan. 29. Lord Ashley moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the reduction of the hours of labour of young persons in FACTORIES to ten in the day. The noble lord grounded his motion, first on the unabated desire of the operatives for such a measure of protection; and secondly on the fact—as proved by experiments—that the produce of the reduced hours of labour was both greater and better, that the hands were in better health, that their children were better educated, and that the feeling between the employers and the employed was much ameliorated. There were now 30,000 children under 13 years of age working six hours and receiving instruction three hours a day; and the report of the operative spinners themselves—who formerly opposed the enactment limiting the labour of children to half time—stated that the physical and moral condition of their children had been so much improved that they did not appear to be the same race of beings. Leave was given.

Feb. 3. Sir R. Peel made an announcement of his intended reductions on the TIMBER DUTIES: he proposed that such a reduction should be ultimately made as would leave the duty on hewn timber at 15s. The reduction would not be immediate. He proposed that on the 5th of April, 1847, the present duty should be reduced 5s. and on the 5th of April, 1848, a further reduction of 5s. should also take place. On sawn timber he proposed that the present duty should be reduced on the 5th of April, 1847, 6s. and on the 5th of April, 1848, 6s. more. With regard to the duties on laths, spars, and oars, he proposed to make a proportional reduction; but he reserved to himself the power of considering whether that reduction should or should not be immediate from the 5th of April, 1847.

Feb. 9. On the order being read for the House resolving itself into Committee on CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION, Mr. P. Miles moved as an amendment, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee on that day six months. He saw nothing in the special circumstances adduced by Sir R. Peel to justify the measure

he had proposed, and he regarded the potato disease as a mere pretext for a foregone conclusion. The existing corn law had worked well: the present price of wheat did not exceed 56s. which, in 1842, Sir R. Peel had fixed as a fair price for the farmer; and he expected that the repeal of the present law would be followed by ruinous fluctuations and great depression of wages. The debate which ensued was prolonged through three whole weeks. At length, on the 27th Feb. a division took place, when there appeared for the Committee, 337, against it, 240: majority for ministers, 97.

March 3. Sir R. Peel moved the thanks of the House for the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, for their discipline, fortitude, and brilliant courage in the late glorious events. He gave a detailed and luminous description of the political and military measures of the Governor-General; and concluded by observing that he hoped to have the assent of the House (if her Majesty should propose it) to make good the expense of erecting a public monument to the memory of the lamented Sir R. Sale. Lord J. Russell, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, &c. expressed their concurrence, and the motion was carried unanimously.

In a Committee of the House on the CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION ACTS, Mr. Villiers submitted as an amendment on the first resolution a proposition for the immediate repeal of the duties on Corn. An animated debate then ensued, when Sir Robert Peel repeated his former declaration, that, if the representatives of the agricultural interest should prefer an immediate repeal of the corn-laws to the continuance of them for three years, and should combine with Mr. Villiers to carry his amendment, he should accept the amended proposal, and exert himself to the utmost to carry it into law. At the same time he would not answer for the result in another place. The discussion was then deferred till the following day, when there appeared for the amendment, 78; against it, 265.

March 4. Lord John Manners moved the second reading of a bill for altering the law relative to CHARITABLE TRUSTS. This bill was based on the report of a select committee appointed to inquire into the subject; and was intended to repeal altogether the Act 2 Geo. II. c. 36; and to enable all persons to bequeath property, whether real or personal, to any charitable purpose not in opposition to the known policy of the country. To

provide against any undue interference with testators, power was given to the Lord Chancellor to make a settlement out of property bequeathed for religious or charitable purposes for the maintenance of the widow, child, or other near relative of a testator. Sir J. Graham, after careful consideration of the subject, felt bound to oppose the bill. Before the passing of the Act of Geo. II. great public mischief had been done by improvident alienations of property by dying persons to uses called charitable uses, to take place after their deaths, to the prejudice of their lawful heirs; and he saw nothing in the circumstances of the present time to call for a relaxation, but a great deal that bore the other way. He therefore moved that the bill be read a second time on that day six months. The house divided—for the second reading, 24; against it, 60.

March 10. On the motion of Mr. W. Williams, for an inquiry into the state of EDUCATION among the labouring classes in Wales, Sir J. Graham stated that Ministers were now engaged in a grand and comprehensive plan for improving the social condition of the working classes throughout Great Britain; and that if they succeeded in carrying it through the Legislature, their moral and religious condition would force itself more and more upon the consideration of Parliament. He almost despaired of being able to establish a general system of national education for England and Wales; but he did not consider the difficulty of establishing such a system to be any reason for not establishing a separate scheme of education for all sects of Christians among the labouring classes in Wales; for a separate education was certainly better for them than no education at all. He proposed that the Educational Committee of the Privy Council should send down into Wales two of its inspectors to inquire into the extent of the ignorance of the English language among the population of Wales, and into the best means of removing it. He thought that the necessary information might be speedily obtained, and that the intervention of Parliament might be procured, perhaps, during the present session.

Mr. T. Duncombe moved an address to her Majesty, praying her to restore the CHARTIST CONVICTS, Frost, Williams, and Jones, to their native land. This was opposed by Sir J. Graham, Sir R. Peel, and Lord J. Russell, and was negatived by a majority of 196 against 31.

On the motion of Mr. Newdegate, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the facilities afforded to vexatious

made, with the greatest advantage to the public.—The motion was agreed to.

March 20. In the Committee on Customs duties, the Marquess of Worcester

moved that the article *timber* should be omitted from the tariff. The House divided; for the motion 109, against it 232.

FOREIGN NEWS.

UNITED STATES.

The President made an important communication to the House of Representatives on the 7th February, pointing attention to the official correspondence which has taken place between the United States and the British Government on the Oregon question; and on the 9th, the following resolutions were passed:—

“Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States cause notice to be given to the Government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States of America and Great Britain, concerning the territory of the north-west coast of America, west of the Stony Mountains, of the 6th August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated in 12 months after giving said notice.

“2. And be it further resolved, that nothing herein contained is intended to interfere with the right and discretion of the proper authorities of the two contracting parties to renew or pursue negotiations for an amicable settlement of the controversy respecting the Oregon territory.”

INDIA.

The Sikh army lingered on the British side of the Sutlej for some days after the battle of Ferozeshah, and crossed the river on the 27th December. They then employed themselves in forming a bridge of boats at Philour, in the neighbourhood of which there was some skirmishing on the 13th, 14th, and 15th January. The enemy, pressed for supplies on his own bank, had been striving to draw them from his Jagheer states on the south side of the river. In the town and fort of Dhurumkote, which were filled with grain, he had in the second week of January a small garrison of mercenaries—Rohillas, Eusufzies, and Afghans. Major-General Sir Harry Smith was on the 18th sent against this place with a single brigade of his division and a light field-battery. He easily effected its reduction, the troops within it surrendering at discretion, after a few cannon shots. But whilst he was yet in march, the Commander-in-Chief received information of a more serious

character. There remained little cause to doubt that Sirdar Runjoor Singh Majee-thea had crossed from Philour, at the head of a numerous force of all arms, and established himself in position at Baran Hara, between the old and the new courses of the Sutlej; not only threatening the city of Loodianah with plunder and devastation, but indicating a determination to intersect the line of our communications at Bussian and Raekote. On the receipt of this intelligence, Major-General Sir Harry Smith, with the brigade at Dhurumkote, and Brigadier Cureton's cavalry, was directed to advance by Jugraon towards Loodianah, and his second brigade, under Brigadier Wheeler, moved on to support him. Then commenced a series of very delicate combinations. The Major-General, breaking up from Jugraon, moved towards Loodianah, when the Sirdar, relying on the vast superiority of his forces, assumed the initiative, and endeavoured to intercept his progress by marching in a line parallel to him, and opening upon his troops a furious cannonade. The Major-General continued coolly to manœuvre, and when the Sikh Sirdar, bending round one wing of his army, enveloped his flank, he extricated himself by retiring with the steadiness of a field day by echelon of battalions, and effected his communication with Loodianah, but not without severe loss. Reinforced by Brigadier Godby, from Loodianah, he felt himself to be strong; but his manœuvres had thrown him out of communication with Brigadier Wheeler, and a portion of his baggage had fallen into the hands of the enemy. The Sikh Sirdar took up an entrenched position at Budhowal, supporting himself on its fort, but, threatened on either flank by General Smith and Brigadier Wheeler, finally decamped and moved down to the Sutlej. The British troops made good their junction, and occupied the abandoned position of Budhowal; the Shekawatee brigade and her Majesty's 53d regiment also added to the strength of the Major-General, and he prepared to attack the Sikh Sirdar on his new ground. But on the 26th Runjoor Singh was reinforced from the right bank with 4,000 regular troops, 12 pieces of artillery, and a large force of cavalry.

Emboldened by this accession of strength he ventured on the measure of advancing towards Jugraon, apparently with the view of intercepting our communications by that route. This presumption was rebuked by a splendid victory obtained over him. He was not only repulsed by the Major-General, but his camp at Ahwal carried by storm, the whole of his cannon, amounting to fifty-two pieces, and munitions of war captured, and his army driven headlong across the Saton, even on the right bank of which he found no refuge from the fire of our artillery. Our loss amounted to 150 men killed and 100 wounded, four officers and 150 men.

THE SATON.

At the present time the Saton is a very important river, and is the only one of the kind in the province. It is a very large river, and is the only one of the kind in the province. It is a very large river, and is the only one of the kind in the province. It is a very large river, and is the only one of the kind in the province.

ber of insurgents, led by the Polish nobles Patelski, Darowski, Bystrzanowski, and Wenzil, got possession of the castle. Up to the 24th the number was reckoned at 20,000. The city of Cracow was occupied on the 4th of March by the Russian and Austrian troops, so that the insurrection is at an end. Nothing is yet known respecting the fate of the chiefs of the revolt. Upwards of 5000 insurgents have surrendered to the Prussians.

MEXICO.

General Parols occupied the citadel except the military post of Mexico on the 11 of January. The President Hermosillo and a national convention have been elected. The province of Yucatan has been declared independent of Mexico. The revolution of this revolution has been declared independent of Mexico. The revolution of this revolution has been declared independent of Mexico.

INVESTIGATION OF THE CASES

THE following is a list of the cases which have been investigated by the Commission, and the results of the investigation. The cases are as follows: 1. The case of the ... 2. The case of the ... 3. The case of the ... 4. The case of the ... 5. The case of the ... 6. The case of the ... 7. The case of the ... 8. The case of the ... 9. The case of the ... 10. The case of the ... 11. The case of the ... 12. The case of the ... 13. The case of the ... 14. The case of the ... 15. The case of the ... 16. The case of the ... 17. The case of the ... 18. The case of the ... 19. The case of the ... 20. The case of the ... 21. The case of the ... 22. The case of the ... 23. The case of the ... 24. The case of the ... 25. The case of the ... 26. The case of the ... 27. The case of the ... 28. The case of the ... 29. The case of the ... 30. The case of the ... 31. The case of the ... 32. The case of the ... 33. The case of the ... 34. The case of the ... 35. The case of the ... 36. The case of the ... 37. The case of the ... 38. The case of the ... 39. The case of the ... 40. The case of the ... 41. The case of the ... 42. The case of the ... 43. The case of the ... 44. The case of the ... 45. The case of the ... 46. The case of the ... 47. The case of the ... 48. The case of the ... 49. The case of the ... 50. The case of the ... 51. The case of the ... 52. The case of the ... 53. The case of the ... 54. The case of the ... 55. The case of the ... 56. The case of the ... 57. The case of the ... 58. The case of the ... 59. The case of the ... 60. The case of the ... 61. The case of the ... 62. The case of the ... 63. The case of the ... 64. The case of the ... 65. The case of the ... 66. The case of the ... 67. The case of the ... 68. The case of the ... 69. The case of the ... 70. The case of the ... 71. The case of the ... 72. The case of the ... 73. The case of the ... 74. The case of the ... 75. The case of the ... 76. The case of the ... 77. The case of the ... 78. The case of the ... 79. The case of the ... 80. The case of the ... 81. The case of the ... 82. The case of the ... 83. The case of the ... 84. The case of the ... 85. The case of the ... 86. The case of the ... 87. The case of the ... 88. The case of the ... 89. The case of the ... 90. The case of the ... 91. The case of the ... 92. The case of the ... 93. The case of the ... 94. The case of the ... 95. The case of the ... 96. The case of the ... 97. The case of the ... 98. The case of the ... 99. The case of the ... 100. The case of the ...

pany was held. Benjamin Hawes, esq. presided. From the report of the directors, it appeared that the works remained in a sound condition, with the exception of the influx of the land springs, which, in the opinion of Sir I. Brunel, will eventually cease. The toll from passengers had much diminished. Several plans for carrying a railway through the tunnel had been started, but the directors had no proposal made to them. The tolls for the year amounted to 4968*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, rent of houses, 437*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*, rent of arches and stalls, 323*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, which, with the other items, made a total of receipts of 7713*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* The balance in hand was 1590*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* The report having been adopted, Sir Alexander Creighton and Mr. B. Hawes were elected directors for four years.

SOMERSET.

The repairs of the magnificent cathedral of *Wells* are proceeding very favourably, under the superintendence of B. Ferrey, esq. the architect. The Lady Chapel is finished, except laying down the tessellated pavement. Three stained glass windows have been presented to the cathedral, one by the late Dean, Dr. Goodenough, another by F. H. Dickinson, esq. M.P., and a third by the Students of the Theological College. The nave, the tracery over the fine western window, the aisles and transepts, are beautifully ornamented in the latter Norman style, and the workmen are now proceeding with the ceiling under the great central tower.

SURREY.

Feb. 11. The presentation to the newly erected district church of St. George, Camberwell, and to the newly erected district church of Emmanuel, in the same parish, took place at the Auction Mart, by Mr. Alderman Farebrother. The first was subject to the life of the incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who is 41 years of age. The income of the church, which contains 950 seats appropriated for letting, and which is derived from them and fees, amounted to 470*l.* per annum. The first offer for the property was 500*l.*, and it was sold for 810*l.* The second church was subject to the life of the incumbent, who is in his 36th year. It contains about 400 seats, and the income, which amounts to about 328*l.* per annum, arises

from pew rents and fees. There is also attached a convenient parsonage house. It was knocked down for 530*l.*

The new district church of the parish of *Lambeth*, erected in the New-cut, and called All Saints Church, was opened for the first time for Divine service, the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A. (the newly appointed Rector in the room of the late and lamented Dr. D'Oyly), preaching the opening sermon.

SUSSEX.

Some admirable changes have of late been effected by the Rev. H. Mitchell, Vicar of *Bosham*, near Chichester, in the fine old church of that place. In addition to many other improvements, the whole of the south aisle has been restored. Five new windows have been put in, and one, which is at the east end, filled with stained glass. The body of the aisle has been furnished with open oak seats, the whole of which are free. These restorations have been effected under the superintendence of Mr. J. Butler, architect to the Dean and Chapter.

YORKSHIRE.

Nov. 12. The Bishop of Bangor consecrated a new church at *Rise*, which has been erected at the sole expense of Mr. Bethell, from a design by Mr. Chantrell, of Leeds, architect. The ceiling is painted blue, and studded with gilt stars. There are four stained glass windows. The east window is a representation of the last days of our Saviour upon earth,—the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, &c. The walls are decorated with scrolls containing texts from Scripture.

WALES.

The barracks at *Pembroke-dock* are now perfectly completed. The fortification is in form an irregular octagon, including an area of 6,000 square yards. The building, comprising the quarters for the officers and men, magazines, stores, canteen, hospital, &c., is two stories high, with basement throughout, composed of limestone obtained in the immediate vicinity, hammer dressed, and laid in courses. The extensive faces are prepared with 430 loop-holes for musketry, the whole protected by spacious bastions mounting 16 pieces of artillery, having a ditch 16 feet by 40 all round.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Feb. 11. West Essex Militia, Captain Dick to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 21. Second Lancashire Militia, Sir T. G. Hesketh, Bart. to be Major.

Feb. 23. Second Lancashire Militia, Major J. H. Ford to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Feb. 24. Flintshire Militia, Sir R. Puleston, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel; C. J. W. D. Dundas, esq. to be Major.

Feb. 25. The Marquess of Abercorn, K.G. and the Rt. Hon. James Archibald Stuart Wortley sworn of the Privy Council.—Daniel Peepoe Peepoe, of Garnstone, esq. to be Sheriff of Herefordshire, *vice* J. F. Vaughan.—Westminster Militia, Hon. C. L. Butler to be Major.

Feb. 26. Brevet Major George Hutt, Bombay Art. brevet Major Robert Henderson, Madras Eng. and brevet Major Joshua Tait, 6th Bombay N. Inf. to be Companions of the Bath.

Feb. 27. 55th Foot, Major-Gen. A. G. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Gen. Sir G. Anson, G.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Feb. 28. Third West York Militia, J. Barnett, esq. to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. Stapleton to be Major.—To be members of her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, Frederick Blow Birkett, esq. James Little, esq. and Theobald Blake, esq.

March 2. Charles-John Viscount Canning, Alexander Milne, esq. and the Hon. Charles Alex. Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works and Buildings.—Richard Stevens, esq. (now Vice-Consul at Samsoun) to be Consul at Tabreez; Benjamin Barrie, esq. (now Consular Assistant at Madrid) to be Consul at Alicante.

March 3. Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H. to be a Groom in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Duncombe.

March 5. Lieut.-Colonel Wyldie, C.B. to be Groom of the Bedchamber to Prince Albert, *vice* Anson; Gen. Sir G. Anson to be Extra Groom of the Bedchamber; Capt. the Hon. A. Gordon, Grenadier Guards, to be Equerry, *vice* Wyldie; Lieut.-Col. F. H. Seymour, Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Equerry, *vice* Bowater.—With reference to the successful engagement at Punta Obligado, by the combined English and French Naval Forces, the following naval promotions have taken place, dated the 18th Nov. 1845, the day of the action, viz.—To be Captain, Commander B. J. Sullivan; to be Commanders, Acting Commander E. A. Inglefield; Lieut. R. J. T. Levinge; C. F. Doyle; Lieut. A. C. Key.

March 9. Capt. Charles Hotham, R.N. to be K.C.B.

March 10. Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cathcart, K.C.B. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and of the island of Prince Edward, and Governor-General of all Her Majesty's provinces on the continent of North America, and of the island of Prince Edward.

March 11. Hon. S. T. Carnegie, and Ralph Neville, esq. to be Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

March 13. 7th Dragoon Guards, Major-Gen. Sir George Scovell, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—7th Dragoons, Major-Gen. Sir Win. Tuyl to be Colonel.—13th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

March 17. Charles W. Zuhlicke, esq. Captain in the army, to be Commissary and Head of Police in St. Lucia.—Brecknockshire Militia, William Richard Stretton, esq. to be Major.

March 18. Charles-John Viscount Canning sworn of the Privy Council.

March 19. The Right Hon. Charles-John Viscount Canning to be an additional Fine Arts Commissioner.

March 20. Staff, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Bloomfield Gough, of the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Quartermaster-General to the Queen's Forces in the East Indies.—Brevet Capt. John St. Leger, 2d West India Regiment, and Capt. Thomas Hurdie, Royal Marines, to be Majors in the Army.

Lord Lyttelton has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Augustus Paget has been appointed Precis Writer in the Foreign Department.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be retired Commander.—W. Lester.

Appointments.—Capt. Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B. (1822), to the Raleigh; R. B. Watson (1842), to the Brilliant. Commanders J. C. Pitman (1842), to the Childers; E. Crouch (1843), to the Devastation. Commanders P. A. Helpman and John Clavell to be inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Dridport.—Alex. D. R. W. Baillie Cochrane, esq. (re-elected).

Gloucestersh. (East).—Marquess of Worcester.

Mayo Co.—Joseph Myles McDonnell, esq.

Northamptonshire (S.).—R. H. R. H. Vyse, esq.

Nottinghamshire (N.).—Lord Henry Bentinck.

Nottinghamshire (S.).—T. B. T. Hildyard, esq.

Stafford.—Hon. S. T. Carnegie (re-el.)

Windsor.—Ralph Neville, esq. (re-el.)

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Harners, to be an hon. Canon of Norwich.

Rev. W. G. S. Addison, Deerhurst P.C. Glouce.

Rev. C. W. Bagot, Castle Rising with Roydon R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Bromley, Lye P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. T. J. Brown, Sydling St. Nicholas V. Dorsetshire.

Rev. E. Budge, Bratton Clovelly R. Devon.

Rev. A. W. Bullen, Great Baddow R. Essex.

Rev. E. A. Carlyon, Lamerton V. Devon.

Rev. J. H. Coke, Ropley R. Lincolnshire.

Rev. C. Cook, the Mariners' Church, Hull.

Rev. T. Coombe, Girtton R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. R. Croft, Hartburn V. Northumberland.

Rev. J. C. Davies, Llanfair-juxta-Harlech R. Merionethshire.

Rev. J. Day, Ellesmere V. Salop.

Rev. J. B. Doveton, Burnett R. Somersetshire.

Rev. W. H. Eerton, Whitchurch R. Salop.

Rev. C. Forward, Handley P.C. Dorset.

Rev. C. Greene, Fishbourn R. Sussex.

Rev. J. Griffiths, Llanannor R. Glamorgan.

Rev. W. Hawkes, St. Nicholas's Saltash P.C. Cornwall.

Rev. J. G. Howes, St. Mary the Less P.C. Cambridge.
 Rev. G. Hutchinson, St. James's Mathon P.C. nr. Malvern.
 Rev. D. Jones, Llanddinol P.C. Cardiganshire.
 Rev. W. Ludlow, Kirtan V. Lincolnshire.
 Rev. D. Malcolm, Kingston Deverell R. Wilts.
 Rev. A. Mason, Great Broxted V. Essex.
 Rev. G. Matthias, Handley P.C. Dorset.
 Rev. T. Miller, Dunkeswell P.C. Devon.
 Rev. T. Morgan, Ruardean P.C. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. J. K. Morrell, Moulshof P.C. Berks.
 Rev. C. Penny, West Coker R. Somerset.
 Rev. W. Pridden, West Stow-cum-Wordwell R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Smith, Eastwood, Keighley R. Yorksh.
 Rev. J. Streetfield, Buxstead R. Sussex.
 Rev. J. W. Thomas, Parkham R. Devon.
 Rev. R. M. White, Churchstoke P.C. Montgomeryshire.
 Rev. W. A. Wilkinson, Owston V. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Wilson, jun. Over Worton R. Oxf.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. O. F. Owen, M.A. to the Duke of Portland.
 Rev. J. J. Prickett, M.A. to the Earl of Lonsdale.
 Rev. P. Ward, to Earl Nelson.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Edward Stocks, B.A. to be Vice-Principal of King's College Grammar School, Norwich.
 Rev. A. E. Fowler, B.A. to be Head Master of Saffron Walden Grammar School.
 Thackeray Thompson, B.A. to be Second Master of Richmond Grammar School, Yorkshire, and Rev. J. A. Carter, B.A. to be Assistant Classical Master.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 24. In Lowndes-st. the wife of Edward F. Jenner, esq. a dau.—26. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. Mrs. John Elam, a dau.
 Feb. 4. At Thames Ditton, the wife of Captain William Berners, a son.—5. At Lisbon, Lady Howard de Walden, a son.—13. At Weymouth, the wife of Commander Crispin, of the Royal Yacht, twin daus.—At Chawton-house, Hants, the wife of Edward Knight, esq. jun. a son.—15. At Headingly-house, near Leeds, the Hon. Mrs. James Garth Marshall, a dau.—16. In Brook-st. Mrs. Merryweather, a son.—18. At Rodney-pl. Clifton, the wife of Samuel Sandbach, jun. esq. of Handley, Cheshire, a son.—20. At Alderley, Gloucestershire, the wife of R. B. Hale, esq. M.P. a dau.—21. The wife of Grainger Lawrence Trowers, esq. of St. John's college, Cambridge, a son.—22. At Campden-hill, Kensington, Lady Caroline Lascelles, a son.—At Shilling-lee-park, the Countess of Winterton, a dau.—23. At No. 12, Park-lane, the wife of Walter Pridaux, esq. a son.—26. At Claydon-house, Bucks, Lady Verney, a son.—In Eaton-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Arbuthnot, a son.—27. At Mirables, Isle of Wight, the seat of Mrs. Arnold, sen. the wife of James Cope, esq. a son and heir.—28. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Mary Farquhar, a dau.
 Late. At Coley Park, Reading, the wife of J. Bligh Monck, esq. a son.—At the rectory, Lympstone, the wife of the Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, a son.—At Broadstairs, the wife of the Rev. John George Hodgson, a dau.—At Longford Rectory, Lady Caroline Gardner, a son.—At Ashbourne Hall, Derbyshire, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Chas. Dundas, a dau.—At the Tuilleries, the Duchess of Nemours, a dau.—At Buckish House,

Devon, the Countess de Vismes, a dau.—The wife of John Romilly, esq. a dau.—The wife of the Rev. Lord John Beresford, a son.

March 1. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. T. E. W. Blomefield, a dau.—(St. David's-day) at Cefn Mably, the wife of C. Kemeys Tynte, esq. a son.—3. At Peamore, the wife of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, esq. a dau.—At Easton House, Wilts, the wife of P. Hooper, esq. of twins, a son and dau.—At Notting Hill, the wife of J. E. Eardley Wilmot, esq. a son.—4. In Albemarle-st. the wife of Thomas Weld Blundell, esq. a dau.—5. At Kent House, the Countess of Morley, a dau.—At Carlton House-terr. the wife of James Alexander, jun. a son.—8. At Kiddington, the wife of Mortimer Ricardo, esq. a son.—At Venbridge-house, Crookernwell, near Exeter, the wife of Capt. Chichester, a son.—9. At Upper Sydenham, Mrs. John Rivington, a son.—10. In Portman-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, the wife of C. B. Adderley, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—11. In St. James's-sq. the wife of Charles Sumner, esq. a son.—13. In Hyde Park-sq. the wife of J. W. Bosanquet, esq. a dau.—At Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, Lady Fletcher, a son.—At Hingham, the Lady Elinor Wodehouse, a son.—14. At Belmont, in the county of Chester, the wife of James H. Leigh, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 18. At Calcutta, Martin Petrie, esq. 21st. Bengal Nat. Inf. to Jessy, second dau. of William Steward Owens, esq. of Crocydon, Surrey.—At Kolapore, Bombay, Joseph Henry Wright, esq. 1st Madras Inf. to Helena-Kingston, dau. of the late Rev. John Wilcox, Rector of Stonham Parva, Suffolk, and Minister of Tavistock Chapel, London.

24. At Calcutta, Samuel R. J. Owen, esq. 19th Bengal Nat. Inf. to Mary-Kingsford, fourth dau. of the late John Geene Jones, esq. of London, and niece to Alderman Brent, of Canterbury.

27. At Castleknock, the Hon. Robert Daly, son of Lord Dunsandle, to the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Jan. 1. At Byculla, Metcalf Larkin, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. to Sarah, second dau. of John Pennycuik, of Soilarie, C.B. and K.H. Lieu-Col. 17th Reg. and Commandant of the Garrison of Bombay.

3. At Bridgeton, Barbados, Plankett Edward Standish Lyne Preston, esq. merchant, of that city, to Rachael-Susan, only dau. of the late John Grayfoot, esq.

9. At Madras, E. B. Powell, esq. to Elizabeth-Hamilton de Jorons, third dau. of E. A. Langley, esq.

19. At Aden, Henry Young, esq. Assistant Surgeon Madras Establishment, son of the late Edward Young, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, to Sarah-Sotheby, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. H. Howlett, M.A. of Kensington.

20. At Bombay, Lieut. Robert West D'Arcy, 1st Grenadiers N.I. to Annie, dau. of Edward H. Adams, esq. of Exeter.

22. At Twineham Rectory, Richard, the eldest son of Edward Vincent, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Louisa-Diana, second dau. of the late Hon. Gen. St. John, of Chisle, Sussex.—At Islington, C. S. Hawthorne, esq. eldest son of the late Major R. Hawthorne, to Catherine, only surviving dau. of the late Pitcher Ralfe, esq. of New Romney, Kent.—At Kennington, Wm. Henry Alchin, esq. M.D. to Marianne, dau. of the late John Lane, esq.

23. At Edgbaston, Warwicksh. Alexander Abercromby Nelson, esq. 40th Regt. second son of the late Charles Nelson, esq. 23rd Light

John Cooke, esq.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Hen. Upton, esq. of Petworth, Sussex, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Boyce, M.A. of the Abbey-road, St. John's Wood.—At Stonehouse, William Hamblly, esq. of Mole-nick, St. Germans, Cornwall, to Agnes, third dau. of Wm. Wilson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—At Yarmouth, I.W. the Rev. W. Twyne, Rector of Rayleigh, Essex, to Mary, second dau. of the late Dougal Christie, esq. of Montague-sq.

11. At Stirling, Hanley Hutchinson, esq. of Grassfield-house, Yorksh. to Charlotte-Maria, eldest dau. of Robert Burn, esq. R.N. Stirling.—The Rev. J. B. Gabriel, Vicar of Chepstow, to Anna-Maria, dau. of the Rev. J. Foley, Holt Rectory, near Worcester.

12. At Claybrook, Leicestersh. George James Morris, esq. of the Lower-heath, Hampstead, to Lucy, dau. of William Gillson, esq. of Ullesthorpe, Leic.—At Leamington, the Rev. Thomas Wilson, Rector of Moreton Corbet, Salop, to Louisa-Sophia, dau. of Charles Brandt, esq. of Clydesdale Villa, Leamington.—At Portishead, Somerset, Frederick Wetherly, esq. to Julia-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Alex. Ford, esq. of Bristol.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Henry Blunt, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Blunt, Rector of Streatham, to Charlotte-Mary, second dau. of the late Thos. Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.—At Stalbridge, Robt. Beckett, esq. of Northampton, to Edith, relict of Jonathan Hooper Glyde, esq. of Sherborne.—At St. Martin-cum-Gregory, John Fairgray Sharpin, esq. of Scarborough, to Miss Carrington, dau. of the late J. W. Carrington, esq. of London.—At Florence, W. Folwell, esq. of Brompton, to Juliet Dunbar, eldest dau. of Henry Perkins, esq. of Belper, Derbyshire.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Henry Blunt, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Blunt, Rector of Streatham, and formerly of Chelsea, to Charlotte-Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Daniell, esq. of Little Berkhamstead, Herts.—Lieut.-Col. W. A. M'Cleverty, of Glynn, Antrim, Dep. Quartermaster-gen. New Zealand, to Anne M'Gildowny, youngest dau. of the late John Casement, esq. of Invermore, Antrim.—At St. Pancras, William Chaplin, esq. to Clara, youngest dau. of the late William Quincey, esq.—At Bideford, the Rev. Paul Brittan, late Curate of Tawstock, to Ellen, twin dau. of W. S. Tyeth, esq. of Pill Head House, Bideford.

14. At Florence, Cosimo Buonorotti, Counsellor to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to Rosina, widow of Thomas Grant, esq. of Chedingsell Grange, Essex, and daughter of the late John Vendramini.—At Bromley, William Boyce James, esq. of Brunswick-sq. to Frances-Hannah, only dau. of Daniel Logie, esq. of Bromley Hall.

15. At Newing-on, Surrey, Mr. John Edward Reid, architect, of London, to Louisa Berry Sanders, late of Exeter.—At Eye, the Rev. Richard Compton Maule, of Lound, Suffolk, to Sophia-Lee, only dau. of Thomas French, esq.

17. At Old Aberdeen, Michael Pakenham Edgeworth, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Christina, dau. of Dr. Macpherson, of King's college.—Daniel Henry Aldrich, esq. of Woodbridge, to Sarah-Elizabeth, second dau. of John Aldrich, esq. of Hill House, Copdock, near Ipswich.—At Clontarf, Thomas Finlay, esq. second son of the late Col. Finlay, of Corkagh, Dublin, to Charlotte-Philadelphia, youngest dau. of the late Bertram Mitford, esq. of Clontarf, Dublin.—At Kirby-under-Dale, near York, Capt. Broadley Harrison, 10th Hussars, to Julia-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Henry David Erskine.—

At Clapham, John Wyatt Barnard, esq. M.D. of Hastings, to Altea-Phillips, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. H. C. Barnard, late of the Hon. East India Company's service.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, Henry Watson, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Watson, Vicar of Denford-cum-Ringstead, and Doddington, Notts, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Charles Hill, esq. of Wellingborough.

18. At Blithfield, Charles Walter Bagot, esq. to Mary, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Chester.—At Upton-cum-Chalvey, Peter Marshall, esq. of Greek-st. Soho-sq. to Anne Wade, niece and adopted dau. of William Beauchamp, esq. of Finefield, Salt-hill, Bucks. and granddau. of the late W. R. Jenkins, esq. of Aston, near Birmingham.—At Tunbridge Wells, William Horton, esq. Lieut. R.N. son of the late Rear-Adm. Horton, to Agnes-Jane, second dau. of the late J. Jeddere Fisher, esq. of Great Culverden, Tunbridge Wells.—At Walcot, Bath, Charles Brune Graves Sawle, esq. eldest son of Sir Joseph Graves Sawle, Bart. of Penrice, Cornwall, and Barley, Devonsh. to Rose-Caroline, youngest dau. of David R. Paynter, esq. of Dale, Pembroke-sh.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James Baber, esq. eldest son of the late John Baber, esq. of South-pl. Knightsbridge, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Meates, esq. of Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George Baring Collier, esq. R.N. eldest son of Capt. Henry Collier, R.N. to Stepney, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Gulston, esq. of Derwydd, Carmarthensh. and of Grosvenor-sq.

19. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas Goodwin Hatchard, M.A. to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late Bishop of Jerusalem.—At Marylebone, Charles Senior, esq. of Liverpool, to Agnes-Matilda, third dau. of Matthew Clark, esq. of Sussex-pl. Regent's Park.—At St. Sepulchre's, George Pool, esq. of Black Notley Hall, Essex, to Martha, widow of Robert Braddack, esq. of Norton, Suffolk.—At St. Mary Bourne, George Godfrey, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of the late Thos. Hawkins, esq. of Reading.—At Carlton, the Rev. George E. Maunsell, Rector of Thorpe Malsor, second son of Thomas P. Maunsell, esq. M.P. to Theodosia-Mary, youngest dau. of Sir J. H. Palmer, Bart. of Carlton Park.—George Arthur Fuller, esq. of Holcomb, Surrey, to Georgiana-Craven-Lorraine, youngest dau. of the Rev. L. Lorraine-Smith.—At St. Marylebone, the Rev. William Thornton, Vicar of Dodford, to Anne-Georgiana-Frances, second dau. of Gen. Sir William Anson, Bart. K.C.B.—At Stoke, John Holditch, esq. of Court Prior, Cornworthy, to Anna-Maria, dau. of — Irish, esq.—Mr. Joseph Treffry, jun. of Plymouth, to Alice-Hopwood, dau. of the late Elford Sparke Eveleigh, esq. of Tredudwell, Cornwall.—At Smyrna, Frederick William, son of James Calvert, esq. of Malta, to Eveline, second dau. of R. B. Abbott, esq. of Smyrna.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Edward Mainwaring, incumbent of Calverhall, Salop, to Frances-Anne, only dau. of the late Fountain John Woodyear, esq. of Crook Hill, Yorksh.—At Lyme, the Rev. Charles Janion, to Susannah, widow of the Rev. John Prior.—At St. George's, the Hon. George William Barrington, eldest son of Viscount Barrington, to Isabel-Elizabeth, only child of the late John Morrill, jun. esq. of Rokeby Park.—At Leeds, the Rev. Samuel Coates, incumbent of Sowerby, near Thirsk, and a Prebendary of York, to Charlotte-Augusta, eldest dau. of J. Linsley, esq. of Elmwood-terrace, Leeds.

21. At St. Mark's, Swindon New Town, Keith Rea, esq. surgeon, third son of the Rev. Joseph C. Rea, late of Cromwell's Rock, Waterford, to Annie, eldest dau. of William Parry, esq. late of Elcombe Hall, Wilts.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR W. H. CLINTON, G.C.B.

Feb. 15. At his seat, Cockenatch, near Royston, Hertfordshire, General Sir William Henry Clinton, G.C.B. Colonel of the 55th Foot, Lieutenant-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Member of the Board of General Officers, and Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum.

Sir William Henry Clinton was descended from the sixth Earl of Lincoln, and was the elder son of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Clinton, K.B. who was commander-in-chief in America, by Harriet, daughter of Thomas Carter, esq. His younger brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B. Colonel of the 3d Foot, died in 1829.

Sir William entered the army Dec. 22, 1784, as a Cornet in the 7th Light Dragoons, of which his father was Colonel. On the 7th of March, 1787, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same regiment; and on the 9th June, 1790, to a company in the 45th Foot, from which he exchanged to a Lieutenancy in the 1st Foot Guards, with the rank of Captain, on the 14th July, 1790. In 1793 Captain Clinton embarked with the Guards for Holland, where he served the campaign of that and the following year. He was present at the battle of Famars, siege of Valenciennes, attack at Dunkirk, and affair at Lannoi in 1793, and at the attack of the village of Premont, the affair near Câteau Cambresis, the actions of the 10th, 17th, 18th and 22nd of May, and the battle of Fleurus, in June, 1794. He returned to England in December of that year, and on the 29th of the same month succeeded to a company, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in the 1st Foot Guards.

In August 1795, he embarked with Major-General Doyle on the expedition under his command to the coast of France, and returned with that armament in January, 1796, when he was appointed Aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, which situation he held until June, 1798. He then embarked with his regiment for Ireland; and at the termination of the rebellion in December following, returned to his situation as Aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness.

In June, 1799, Lieut.-Colonel Clinton was sent to the Continent with Colonel Ramsay, on a mission to the Russian General Korsacow, in the course of which he was detached on an interesting service to Marshal Suwarow in Italy; he then returned to England for the purpose of attending the Duke of York, to whom he

was still Aid-de-camp, to Holland, and arrived at the British head-quarters the beginning of October. On the conclusion of the armistice which then took place, he came home with the despatches; and in June, 1800, was appointed to act as Deputy Quartermaster-general to the Forces, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Anstruther in Egypt. The 1st of Jan. 1801, he became Colonel by brevet, and was soon afterwards appointed Inspector-General of Foreign Corps. In June 1801, he embarked in command of a small corps on a secret service; and on the 23d July following he landed with his force in the island of Madeira, when he negotiated with the Portuguese Governor the holding with British troops the principal forts in that island. In the month of September, he received the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. At the peace of 1802 he returned to England, and resumed the duties of the situation of Inspector-General of Foreign Corps, until its suppression at the close of that year.

In April 1803, Colonel Clinton was appointed Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Commander-in-chief; and on the 26th of July, 1804, Quartermaster-general of the Forces in Ireland. In May 1807, he was sent on a secret mission to the King of Sweden, when he visited Malmö, Stralsund, Memel, and Copenhagen. On the 26th of April, 1808, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Having applied to be employed on foreign service, he was sent to Sicily in 1812, by which his situation of Quartermaster-general in Ireland was vacated. On his arrival in that country, he was appointed to the command of the Messina district, where he remained until the end of September, 1812, when he was sent to take the command of the allied army employed on the coast of Spain, consisting of about 12,000 men, British and Spanish, then at and near Alicant. In this command he remained until the arrival of Major-Gen. J. Campbell, with a reinforcement of British and Sicilian troops, in December. In March 1813, Sir John Murray having arrived at Alicant, and, as senior officer, having taken the command of the allied army, Lieut.-Gen. Clinton (who had now attained that brevet rank in Spain) was appointed to the first division of that army, and commanded on the right of the position near Castalla, when Marshal Suchet made his attack, on the 13th of April. At the end of May he embarked with his divisions on the expedition against Tarragona, and on the

retreat from that place on the 12th of June he commanded the last troops embarked from the beach, as he did again on the embarkation of the troops from the Col de Balaguer, on the 18th June. On the 23d of September following, Lord William Bentinck having been obliged to return to Sicily, Lieut.-General Clinton once more assumed the command of the allied army on the east coast of Spain. During the autumn and winter of 1813, in co-operation with the Catalanian army, he kept the force of Marshal Suchet in check, and prevented him either from relieving the blockaded fortresses on the Ebro and in Valencia, or from detaching any considerable force to the army of Soult, then opposed to the Marquess of Wellington in France. Early in Feb. 1814, by the active and zealous co-operation of Admiral Hallowell, commanding the British squadron on the coast of Catalonia, the city of Barcelona and the extensive works in its vicinity were blockaded by the allied force under Lieut.-Gen. Clinton's command; and in that situation, at the end of March, he received the King of Spain, Ferdinand VII. on his return to his dominions. Shortly after this, the measure of breaking-up the Anglo-Sicilian army employed on the east coast of Spain, which had been some time in agitation, was carried into effect by Lieut.-Gen. Clinton, upon which occasion the services of this officer, and those of the army under his command, were particularly noticed by the Duke of Wellington, in his last despatch from Toulouse.

Sir William commanded the small force sent to Portugal in 1828, and subsequently held the appointment of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

On the 25th of April 1814, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 55th Reg.; in Jan. 1815, a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and the 17th of Nov. 1842, Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

In 1826, Sir William was returned to Parliament as representative for the borough of Newark by his kinsman the Duke of Newcastle, and he continued in possession of the seat to 1829.

Sir William Clinton married, March 14, 1797, Lady Louisa Dorothea Holroyd, second daughter of John-Baker first Earl of Sheffield; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and four daughters. Of the former, Henry, the elder, is Major in the army on half-pay; Frederick, the younger, is Lieut.-Colonel in the Grenadier Guards, and married in 1840 the Hon. Mary Margaret Montagu, second daughter of Lord Montagu, and has issue.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR. F. W. MULCASTER, K.C.H.

Jan. 28. At Charlton Park, near Canterbury, in his 75th year, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick William Mulcaster, K.C.H., late Inspector-General of Fortifications.

He was the eldest son of Major-General George Frederick Mulcaster. He entered the Royal Engineers early in life, and was appointed a First Lieutenant in 1792. He served in Portugal in 1797 and 1798, and acted as commanding engineer at the taking of Cludeslella, in Minorca, and was actively employed in the operations in the Mediterranean in 1799 up to 1801. In 1812 he proceeded to the Mauritius, to command the engineers in the Isle of Bourbon, and remained there until 1817, and subsequently filled different staff appointments both in this country and abroad. In 1832 he was appointed Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, and in 1834 was made Inspector-General of Fortifications. His commissions were dated as follows:—Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1792; First Lieutenant, Nov. 27, 1793; Captain, Sept. 11, 1798; Major, July, 25, 1810; Lieut.-Colonel, May 1, 1811; Colonel, Feb. 7, 1817; Major-General, May 27, 1825; and Lieut.-General, June 28, 1838. He married twice—first, in 1801, the youngest daughter of Colonel John Montresor, the present General Sir Thomas Gage Montresor, her brother, marrying, in 1802, a sister of Sir Frederick Mulcaster; and, secondly, in 1822, Miss Harris, only daughter of William Harris, esq.; he died on the 25th July last. Sir Frederick was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1832, and was knighted on the 27th June, that year.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN INDIA.

In the following pages it is our intention to notice, in succession, the various officers whose lives were lost in the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, fought on the 18th, 21st, and 22d Dec. giving of each such biographical particulars as have come to our hands.

SIR ROBERT HENRY SALE, G.C.B. was the second son of the late Colonel Sale, for many years an active officer of the East India Company, by the daughter of Harry Brine, esq. of Buckden, Huntingdonshire. He was born in 1782, and was educated, with his brother George, at Dr. Nicholas's school at Ealing, (where the pane on which his name was scratched was broken about the time of his death). He entered the army as Ensign in the 36th Foot in 1795, being then but 13 years of age. His other

and promotion to this rank.—Lieutenant, April 10, 1797; Captain, March 27, 1804; Major, Dec. 10, 1813; Lieut.-Colonel, June 1, 1823; Colonel, June 28, 1834; Colonel in chief of the 13th or Prince Albert's Regiment of light infantry, Dec. 15, 1841.

He served in the battle of Mervelat, and siege and storming of Seringapatam in 1792, for the latter he received a silver medal. He was present throughout the campaign in the United Provinces in 1801; served in the storming of the Travancore lines in 1805; at the capture of the Marathas in 1818; and of Rangoon in 1824. He particularly distinguished himself at the storming of the stockades near Kermendine, and in conducting the operations of the 13th, the 9th, and the 15th Dec. 1824. He commanded a brigade at the reduction of Suway, &c. in 1825. He was nominated a C.B. for his conduct at Prome and Madow in 1831-2. In Oct. 1838 he was appointed to the command of the 1st Bengal Brigade of the army in the Indies, which formed the advance in the campaign in Afghanistan. He commanded the storming party at Ghanee, under the late Lord Keane, on the 2nd of July, when he was severely wounded. Shortly afterwards, in 1842, he was nominated a K.C.B. and received the rank of Major-General in Afghanistan; he was also presented with the second-class decoration of the order of the Durrane empire. He commanded the force sent to subdue the Kohistan country in Sept. 1842, and after numerous stormings and captures compelled Dost Mahomed Khan to surrender himself to the care of Sir William McNaughten; for these distinguished services he received the first-class order of the Durrane empire. In 1843 he commanded the brigade which stormed the Khoreh Cabul pass, drove the enemy from off the heights of Teeren, with eminent skill forced the Jaghulack pass, stormed the fort of Mando Khan, and finally retreated upon Jellalabad. Here, from the 12th Nov. 1841, to the 7th April 1842, he was shut up with the garrison by the besieging forces. After numerous sorties, with varied success, their untired commander led the warred promoters to a final effort; and on the last mentioned day attacked and utterly routed the besieging army under the notorious Akbar Khan, capturing their guns, ammunition, and camp. In forcing the Khoreh Cabul pass he was shot through the leg, and he was also severely wounded in storming the heights of Jaghulack, where he commanded a brigade; but he enjoyed the gratification of contributing to those closing operations which redeemed the

British name in Afghanistan. He took a part in the general action of Yocum, and the recapture of Cabul; and was immediately afterwards created a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, receiving the thanks of parliament for the "skill, intrepidity, and perseverance displayed in the military operations in Afghanistan." He possessed three medals, viz.—for Ghanee, Cabul, and Jellalabad. The 13th Foot, which Sir Robert commanded, returned to this country a few months since. He was with the army of the Indies as Quartermaster-general to her Majesty's forces in India; and died of a wound received in action on the 16th of December, his left thigh being shattered by a grape-shot.

Sir Robert Peel, in proposing the thanks of the House of Commons to the army in India, remarked,—"We have had the misfortune to lose that gallant officer, whom on a former occasion we so much admired.—Sir Robert Sale. He has closed a long career of military glory by this death, which I believe his friends and which he even wished for." "*Puls erat in opportunitate moris.*" and I do hope if, in case her Majesty should think fit to record her regret for Sir R. Sale's death, and her sense of his eminent services, by recommending the erection of a public monument to his memory, this House will on their part show their readiness to make good the expense of it."

Sir Robert Sale married in 1809, Florentia, daughter of the late George Wyndham, esq. a lady whose name will be as long remembered as his own, in connection with the memorable retreat from Afghanistan.

His portrait, painted by Mr. G. Clint, has been engraved in miniature on a large size, by Mr. Thomas Lupton. A volume of lithographed plates illustrating of Sir Robert Sale's Defence of Jellalabad, accompanied by a description by Lady Sale of her imprisonment, has been just published by Messrs. Haillman and Co.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN MCCALL, K.C.B. and K.H. Lieut.-Colonel of H.M. 7th Foot, entered the service March 10, 1797, as Ensign in the 53d regiment; was appointed Lieutenant May 14, 1804; Captain, March 6, 1808; brevet Major, August 12, 1812; Major, March 11, 1824; Lieut.-Colonel, February 17, 1835; Col. June 28, 1838. The first six years of his service were in the West Indies, and he was present at the landing at Porto Rico and siege of St. Juan, May, 1797. On his first passage to India, the fleet, under convoy of Sir T. Troubridge, was attacked by the French Admiral Lincois, in Aug. 1805. He commanded the flank company of his

regiment under Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Munro, and Brig.-Gen. T. Pritzler, throughout the Mahratta war, during eight months of which the space marched over by the division amounted to no less than eighteen hundred miles; and in the course of that service he was present at the siege and capture of Forts Sattarah, Singhur, Warsuttah, and a great many others; also at the reduction of the strong fortress of Sholapore, and the attack and dispersion of 5000 of the Peshua's choicest troops, strongly posted with their guns, 15 of which they captured under the walls of the fort, May 11, 1818.

He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 9th Foot, Feb. 17, 1825.

The fall of Sir John M'Caskill, at Moodkee, was (in the words of Sir R. Peel) "briefly, but touchingly recorded by Sir Hugh Gough, in a sentence of one of his despatches,"—as follows: "Sir John M'Caskill, an old and valued officer, who has done his country much good service, received a ball through his chest, on the advance of his division, and immediately expired."

Aged 39, MAJOR GEORGE BROADFOOT, C.B. the political agent on the north-western frontier of India. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. W. Broadfoot, of London. He was an officer on the Madras establishment, and attained the commission of Lieut. in the 34th Native Infantry, June 21, 1826. He distinguished himself greatly during the last Afghanistan campaign. In May, 1841, he proceeded to Cabool, in command of the escort which accompanied the families of Shah Soojah and Zemaun Shah, through the Panjaub, *en route* to the Shah's territories. This escort principally consisted of Sikh troops, supplied, on the requisition of the British government, by Shere Singh; and long before Capt. Broadfoot, with his delicate charge, had reached Peshawur, he was not only threatened by the Sikhs composing his own force, but his further advance was impeded by another Sikh battalion, which seemed inclined to dispute the passage of the river. Broadfoot, however, was not a man to be easily intimidated. He seized several of the ringleaders, and by his energetic conduct so overawed the insurgents that the Cafilas were permitted to proceed without further molestation. With Captain Broadfoot were some hundreds of (Shah Soojah's) Sappers and Miners under his command, who so distinguished themselves during the memorable defence of Jellalabad, and in the subsequent opera-

tions under Sir George Pollock—especially in the action at Mammoo-Khail. On the return of the victorious army to India, Major Broadfoot was appointed by the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough, to the commissionership of Tennesserim provinces, where he had, some time before, been employed in the commissariat department; but a vacancy arising on the north-west frontier, owing to certain political changes consequent upon the departure from Upper India, on account of ill health, of some of our principal diplomatic officers, Major Broadfoot was summoned from Moulmein to the very furthest extremity of India, to take charge of the political agency on the Sikh frontier. In this difficult and important office he is said to have evinced great ability, much tact, firmness, and energy, and to have been most assiduous in the discharge of his responsible duties up to the very hour when he fell in action with the Sikh troops. Major Broadfoot was a Companion of the Bath, which distinction, together with his brevet majority, was conferred upon him for services at Jellalabad.

Major Broadfoot's fall in the battle at Ferozeshah was noticed in the report of Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hardinge to the Commander-in-chief in the following terms:—"It is now with great pain that I have to record the irreparable loss I have sustained, and more especially the East India Company's service, in the death of Major Broadfoot, of Madras army, my political agent. He was thrown from his horse by a shot, and I failed in prevailing upon him to leave the field. He re-mounted, and shortly afterwards received a mortal wound. He was brave as he was able in every branch of the political and military service."

The Earl of Ripon, in moving the thanks of the House of Lords to the army, noticed Major Broadfoot as "one who has singular demands upon our respect and gratitude, as a political servant of the company as well as in his military capacity. He performed his civil duties most admirably; but I will not detract from what belonged to his military character. If he had a fault in that character, it was in being too forward. We should not be paying any great compliment to an English officer to say that he was always forward in the fray; he was so on this occasion, and here he fell. The tribute paid to him by the Governor-General is no more than is just and deserved; and though I have no right to panegyriser him as an officer, yet, knowing what he has done in his political character, I thought I was bound to notice the irreparable loss which we have sustained by the death of that individual."

CAPTAIN PETER NICOLSON, of the 28th Bengal N.I. political assistant to Major Broadfoot, was the son of Dr. Simon Nicolson, one of the oldest and most respected residents in India, and one of the ablest physicians who have ever practised in that country. He attained a Lieutenantcy in his regiment June 26, 1833. On the first intention of the British government to invade Afghanistan, Captain Nicolson, who had been previously employed in the political department, was appointed to raise one of Shah Soojah's new regiments of Hindustanis, and, being then only a subaltern, was nominated adjutant of the corps. Soon after the occupation of Afghanistan by the British army, Captain Nicolson was appointed a political assistant (in the Ghilzee country) to the envoy and minister; and on the surrender of Dost Mahomed was selected by Sir William Macnaghten to undertake the delicate duties of custodian to the ex-Ameer. In this capacity, he accompanied the ex-Ameer to the provinces of India, and thence to the capital, where the Dost some time resided, under the surveillance of Captain Nicolson, but more as the guest of the British government than its prisoner. On the return of the British army at the close of 1842 from its triumphant march to Afghanistan, Dost Mahomed, who was then in the north-west provinces under charge of Captain Nicolson, was released from all restraint and restored to his old dominions. Upon this Captain Nicolson rejoined his regiment, but his services were, ere long, again required in the political department, and he was appointed to assist Major Broadfoot on the north-west frontier. In this capacity he died. He was a gallant officer, and a man of very considerable ability—vigorous and courageous. He had very recently married a daughter of Sir George Pollock, who has also lost a son in the engagement.

Other officers slain at Moodkee, Dec. 18.

In his 27th year, Major WILLIAM ROBERT HERRIES, Captain of the 3d Light Dragoons, and aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. He was the second son of the Right Hon. John Charles Herries. He entered the army in 1835, and served as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell at the battle of Maharajpore, on the 29th Dec. 1843. He was killed at Moodkee, on the night of the 28th Dec. "A most promising and brave officer." (Sir H. Hardinge's report.)

In his 25th year, Captain JOHN MUNRO, of the 10th Bengal light cavalry, and aide-de-camp to the Governor-General. He was the second son of Major-General

John Munro, of Teaninich, co. Ross, formerly Quartermaster-General of the Madras army, and afterwards political resident at Travancore, by Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Blacker, Rector of Moira, co. Donegal. He served in the second Cabul campaign, under General Pollock, and held a responsible situation at Gundamuck. He subsequently participated in the battle of Maharajpore, and, in the pursuit of the enemy, was twice singled out by Mahratta chiefs, both of whom he overcame. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival in India he was appointed to his lordship's body-guard, and Sir Henry Hardinge selected him as interpreter to the Governor-General, for the duties of which office his perfect knowledge of eastern languages peculiarly adapted him. He died of his wound two days after the battle. "A most amiable and excellent officer." (Sir H. Hardinge.)

Captain JASPER TROWER, of the Bengal Artillery, second son of the late George Trower, esq. of Russell-square, London.

First Lieutenant R. H. POLLOCK, 4th brigade Horse Artillery, son of Sir George Pollock, and nephew to the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. He was appointed First Lieutenant, 23 Nov. 1841.

Captain FRANCIS DASHWOOD, of the Bengal Horse Artillery, youngest son of Vice-Admiral Sir C. Dashwood, K.C.B. He attained the rank of First Lieutenant Aug. 30, 1826, and was for some time Assistant Secretary of the Military Board. He died from his wounds on the 21st Dec.

Brevet Captain GEORGE NEWTON, of H.M.'s 3d Light Dragoons. He was appointed a Cornet May 1, 1828; Lieutenant Aug. 17, 1832.

Cornet EDWARD WORLEY, of the same regiment. He was second son of the late Thomas Worley, esq. of Brighton, and only brother of Henry T. Worley, esq. of Long Coppice, and Weedon Hall, co. Buckingham.

Lieut. W. FISHER, Adjutant of the Governor-General's body-guard, second son of the late Rev. John Fisher, Archdeacon of Berks, and a Canon of Salisbury.

Capt. HENRY DAVIS VAN HOMRIGH, 48th N. Inf. acting aide-de-camp on the Brigade staff. He was appointed Lieut. in that regiment July 18, 1826.

Capt. WILLIAM GIBSON WILLES, of H.M.'s 31st Foot. He was appointed Ensign Sept. 9, 1813; Lieut. Dec. 19, 1816; Captain Sept. 26, 1839.

Lieut. HENRY WILLIAM HART, of the same regiment, which he entered as Ensign Feb. 7, 1840, and was appointed Lieut. 12 July, 1842.

Lieut. JOHN BLENCHEY, of the same regiment, appointed Lieut. 8 Oct. 1844.

Assistant-Surgeon ALEXANDER GRAY DON, M.D. of H.M.'s 50th Foot. He received his appointment May 15, 1835. He died in camp of wounds the day after the battle.

Lieut. JOHN SPENCE, of the 42d Nat. Light Inf. appointed Lieut. 18 July, 1844.

Lieut. OCTAVIUS CAREY, of H.M.'s 29th regt. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Octavius Carey, K.C.H. He was appointed Lieutenant 4 April, 1845.

Lieut. G. T. HAMILTON, Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 24th Bengal N. Inf., son of J. Hamilton, esq. of Dover. He was appointed 14 March, 1839.

To this list may be added the name of the Rev. Father FRANCIS of St. Etienne, a Roman Catholic missionary priest, who attended H.M.'s 50th regiment into battle. He was a very zealous missionary, and distinguished himself by wonderful exertions during the cholera in the hospitals at Kurnaul, Agra, and Meerut.

In the actions near Ferozeshah on the 21st and 22d Dec. 1845.

MAJOR FITZROY SOMERSET, of the Grenadier Guards, was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B. by Lady Emily Wellesley, second daughter of the late Earl of Mornington. He was, in his boyhood, page of honour to King George IV. and in his 17th year entered the Grenadier Guards; Ensign and Lieut. May 18, 1832; Lieut. and Captain (by purchase) Feb. 24, 1837. After having acted for a considerable period on the staff of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B. commander-in-chief in Ireland, he proceeded to China with the expedition under Lord Saltoun, on the staff of that distinguished general, and was there severely wounded. In 1841 he was selected by Lord Ellenborough to act as his military secretary. In that capacity he was present at the bloody battle of Maharajpore (fought on the 29th Dec. 1843), and the subsequent operations, terminating in the capture of Gwalior. He there distinguished himself by his brilliant courage, and received four severe wounds in a desperate personal encounter with a number of Mahratta soldiers, in which Major-Gen. Churchill and Colonel Saunders were killed. Major Somerset, in the attempt to bring off General Churchill, who had fallen mortally wounded, was disabled in his sword-arm by a musket-shot, and received severe sabre wounds on his remaining arm and both legs, but nevertheless slew one of his opponents, and disarmed a second. For this exploit (which the Commander-in-Chief in his despatch describes as an act of individual heroism exceeded by none of the many

performed on that day) he received the brevet promotion of Major. Upon Lord Ellenborough's recall, Major Somerset continued attached to the present Governor-General as military secretary, and accompanied Sir Henry Hardinge to the banks of the Sutlej at the close of last year, where, on the evening of the 21st December, while cheering the troops to the attack of the batteries thrown up for the defence of the Sikh entrenched camp, he received a shot, which, passing through the right arm into the lungs, proved mortal on either the 24th or 25th of the same month, and thus closed his brief and brilliant career. Sir Henry Hardinge writes in his despatch:—"Major Somerset, my Military Secretary, much about the same time as Major Broadfoot, was shot through the body, conducting himself with the hereditary courage of his race. He was always foremost where difficulties required to be overcome. I deeply regret his loss."

Brevet Captain WALTER HORE, officiating Deputy Secretary to Government. He was the third son of Walter Hore, esq. of Harperstown, co. Wexford, by the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Thornton Ruthven, sister and presumptive heiress to Lord Ruthven. "Captain Hore, Assistant Military Secretary, and a valuable officer, acting as my aide-de-camp, was killed about the same time as Major Somerset received his wound." (Sir H. Hardinge's report.)

MAJOR ELLIOTT D'ARCY TODD, K.L.S., of the Bengal Artillery. He entered the service in 1823; and after an interval of a few years, during which he had rendered himself a proficient in the Oriental languages, was appointed, with the sanction of the Indian government, to a military command in the service of the Shah of Persia, whose battalions he for some years continued to instruct in the exercises of his profession. There he held a high place in the estimation of the diplomatic officers connected with the mission—Mr. Ellis, Sir John M'Neill, and others; and on the declaration of war against the Barukzye chiefs of Cabool and Candahar, in 1838, he was appointed by the then Governor-General, Lord Auckland, to the office of political assistant and military secretary to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) MacNaghten, envoy and minister to the Court of Shah-Soojah-ool-Moolk. In a subsequent Gazette, Lieut. Eldred Pottinger was appointed minister at Herat; but Pottinger having soon afterwards withdrawn from that place, Lieut. (Local Major) Todd was appointed to succeed him; and he held the important and responsible office, under most difficult and

embarrassing circumstances, up to the spring of 1841. During this time, the villany of that arch-scoundrel, Yar-Mahomed, the wuzer and virtual ruler of Herat, was constantly employed to thwart the efforts of the British mission, and more than once were his dispatches to the Persian court, tendering allegiance to Islam, and speaking contemptuously of the British, whose money, he said, it was desirable to obtain by false pretences of amity and good faith, intercepted by Major Todd. Insult after insult was heaped upon the mission, until at last Todd, no longer considering that it was becoming in the representative of Great Britain to remain at the court of a barbarian prince to be thwarted and insulted, without the power of obtaining redress, withdrew the mission to Candahar in March 1841. It so happened that intelligence of this circumstance reached Calcutta at a time when certain political events had involved the government in embarrassments, which the departure of the mission from Herat seemed calculated to increase, and the Governor-General, being in council when the intelligence was received, at once removed Major Todd from political employment, and he was ordered to rejoin his corps. Nothing in this officer's political career "became him like the leaving of it." He descended from the responsible and lucrative office of political agent on the western frontier of Afghanistan to the command of a single company of European artillery, cheerfully resolved to do his duty in whatever situation, high or low, the government might be pleased to employ him. No man could have been more sensible of the injustice with which Lord Auckland had treated him; but he bore his wrongs most becomingly, and, as a simple regimental officer in the corps from which he had so long been absent, won by his close attention to his duty, the kindly interest he took in the men of his company, and his unassuming amiable demeanour in private society, the good opinion, as an officer, of those above and below him, and the warm esteem of his associates as a man. Early in 1844 he left the head-quarters of his regiment, to join a horse field-battery, with which he continued to serve until appointed, towards the close of last year, to the command of a troop of horse artillery, at the head of which he went into action, and fell in the performance of his duty, apparently on the 21st of December. It is remarkable, that only twelve days previous to this date, his wife, to whom he was deeply attached, expired at Umballah at the early age of 23. In Major Todd the government have lost a most able and conscientious

officer, and society a truly excellent and amiable man.

Aged 24, First Lieut. PETER COLNETT LAMBERT, of the same corps; third son of William Lambert, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Brevet Captain JOHN EDWARD CODD, of H.M.'s 3d Light Dragoons. He was son of the late Major Codd, of Kensington, and Rumstead Court, Kent; was appointed Cornet 21 July, 1825, Lieut. 27 April, 1827.

Cornet HENRY ELLIS, of the same regiment. He was appointed Nov. 1, 1842.

Cornet GEORGE WYNDHAM KNIGHT BRUCE, H.M.'s 3d light dragoons, son of Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce. He was appointed Cornet 26 Jan. 1844, having been previously a member of Balliol college, Oxford.

Lieut. JOHN LUCAS ROMULUS POLLARD, of H.M.'s 31st Foot; sixth son of the late Wm. Dutton Pollard, esq. of Kinturk, Castle Pollard, co. Westmeath. He entered the 31st as Ensign Jan. 17, 1840, and was appointed Lieutenant 20 May, 1842. He had been slightly wounded in the previous action of Moodkee.

Lieut. and Adjutant WILLIAM BERNARD, of the same regiment. He was appointed Lieut. Nov. 8, 1843.

Brevet Major JOHN GRIFFIN, of the 24th Bengal Nat. Inf., in which he attained the rank of Captain March 26, 1830. He served with high distinction throughout the campaign in Afghanistan, and has left a widow and children.

Lieut. JAMES G. WOLLEN, of the 42d Bengal Light Infantry. He was appointed 3d Oct. 1840.

Captain JOHN OWEN LUCAS, Major of Brigade. He was appointed Ensign June 15, 1830, Lieut. June 27, 1834, Captain March 19, 1841.

Captain JOHN HAMILTON BURNETT, of the 16th Bengal N. Inf. in which he was appointed Lieut. Jan. 13, 1834. He was formerly Adjutant of the Joudpore legion.

Captain GEORGE MOLLE, of H.M.'s 29th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 22d Nov. 1836, and Captain 23d June, 1843.

Lieutenant ALFRED ANGELO SIMMONS, of the same regiment. He was appointed 8 April, 1842.

Captain THOMAS BOX, of the 1st European Light Infantry. He attained that rank July 27, 1836.

Aged 20, Ensign PHILIP MOXON, of the same regiment; third son of Thomas Moxon, jun. esq. of Leyton, Essex.

Captain THOMAS W. BOLTON, of the 2d N. Inf. grenadiers. He died of his wound, at Ferozepore, on the 7th Jan.

He was returned as "severely wounded" at Moodkee as well as Ferozeshah. He was appointed Captain 30 April, 1835.

Ensign GEORGE A. ARMSTRONG, of the same corps. He was appointed 16 April, 1843.

Major LAWRENCE NILSON HULL, of the 16th Nat. Inf. grenadiers. He was appointed Major 28 Nov. 1839.

Lieut.-Col. NEWTON WALLACE, 73d regt. of Native Bengal Infantry, Brigadier of the 3d division of infantry. He entered the service in 1805, was appointed Major 53rd Bengal Nat. Inf. 10 April, 1831, and brevet Lieut.-Colonel 4 May, 1837. "Colonel Wallace fell bravely at the head of his troops." (Sir H. Hardinge's report.)

Lieut.-Col. ABRAHAM BERESFORD TAYLOR, K.H. of H.M.'s 9th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 14 Feb. 1811, Lieut. 24 Dec. 1812, Captain 22d April, 1825, Major 19th April, 1833, Lieut.-Colonel Nov. 23, 1841.

Captain JAMES DUNNE, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 27 April, 1829, Lieut. 17 Nov. 1832.

Captain JOHN FREDERICK FIELD, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 28 June, 1827, Lieut. 21 Feb. 1834.

Captain ABEL DOTTIN WILLIAM BEST, of H.M.'s 80th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 21 April, 1837, Capt. July 2, 1841.

Captain RINALDO SCHEERERAS, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 16 March, 1826, Lieut. 16 April, 1833.

Lieut. ROBERT BOYLE WARREN, of the same regiment; which he entered as Ensign March 27, 1840.

Aged 26, Lieut. GEORGE CHARLES GLOSSOP BYTHESEA, of the same regiment; eldest son of the Rev. George Bythesea, of Bath, Rector of Freshford, Som., by Mary, dau. of Francis Glossop, esq. of Glossopdale, co. Derby. He entered the regiment as Ensign Feb. 19, 1841.

Brevet Captain SIMON FRASER, of the same regiment. He was appointed Lieut. 28 Aug. 1838.

Lieut. GEORGE ALFRED CROLY, 26th light infantry. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's Wallbrook, London. He landed in India in Oct. 1841, and finding the regiment to which he was appointed was not likely to be soon employed in active service, he exchanged into the 26th, then under orders to march to Afghanistan. In that memorable campaign, which retrieved the honour of our arms, Ensign Croly carried the colours of the 26th regiment of Native Infantry; was present in all its en-

agements; and at the storming of the fortified mountain village of Istaliff, in Kohistan, disarmed one of the enemy who had attacked him in the *melée*, and sent his dagger and an Afghan sword to England. The 26th regiment, on its return from Cabul, was made a light infantry corps, as a mark of distinction for its conduct and intrepidity, and its officers received the medals so nobly won by the army engaged in Afghanistan. Yet, in all the fatigues and difficulties of this arduous campaign, Ensign Croly employed both his pen and pencil on the scenes round him, making a detailed and able journal, sketching the aspects of the country, and giving views of the principal actions with a force and fidelity worthy of a practised artist. His drawings were regarded in India as such faithful and vigorous performances that he was strongly urged to their publication. But by the time of their arrival in England the public interest in the war had passed away, and the design was abandoned. All those sketches had been made on the spot, and some of them even while the action was going on in other parts of the field. On the cessation of active service, this young officer, then lieutenant, instead of giving himself up to the relaxations of a time of peace, commenced the study of Persian and Hindustani, and with such success as to pass the examination in both languages for the situation of interpreter. In the hot months of last summer he made an excursion to the Himalaya, and occupied his time in making a succession of drawings of the mountain scenery, the habits of the natives, and the incidents of his travel. His letters were always affectionate and intelligent, often eloquent and picturesque. To his intellectual gifts nature had added an exterior worthy of them—a tall and striking figure, and a remarkably fine and expressive countenance.

Lieut. AUG. COV. EATWELL, of the same regiment.

Capt. ROBERT MACKELLER HUNTER, 73d Bengal N. Inf. third son of General Sir Martin Hunter, G.C.M.G. and G.C.H. of Medomsley, co. Durham, by Jean, only dau. and heiress of James Dickson, esq. of Anton's hill, co. Berwick.

Lieut. JAMES C. HARVEY, of H. M.'s 39th Foot, aide-de-camp on the staff of the 4th division. Sir John Littler writes in his despatch, "It is with sincere regret that I have to report for his Excellency's information the death of my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Harvey, of Her Majesty's 39th foot, a very promising and intelligent young officer, and devoted to his profession. He was shot during the advance,

in the act of cheering on the men, when within about 250 yards of the enemy's works. His death will be a loss to the public service, and deplored by his friends and relations." He was appointed Lieutenant 15 Dec. 1840.

Capt. GEORGE HERBERT CLARKE, of H.M.'s 62d Foot. He was appointed Ensign 8 April, 1826, Lieut. 7 June, 1827, Captain in the army 4 Sept. 1835, and in the regiment 22 Aug. 1836.

Capt. HENRY WELLS, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 8 March, 1833, Lieut. 11 July, 1834.

Lieut. THOMAS KNOX SCOTT, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 13 March, 1834, Lieut. 16th June, 1837.

Aged 26, Lieut. WILLIAM McNAIR, of the same regiment, only son of the late Lieut.-Gen. John McNair, C.B. He was appointed Ensign 2 Dec. 1836, Lieut. Dec. 15, 1838. He has left a mother and three sisters to lament his loss.

Lieut. ROBERT GIBBINS, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 14 Sept. 1838, Lieut. Sept. 2, 1840.

Lieut. MICHAEL KELLY, of the same regiment. He was appointed 11 May, 1844.

Lieut. and Adjutant GEORGE SIMS, of the same regiment. He was appointed Ensign 10 March, 1837, Adjutant 31 Oct. 1838, and Lieut. 16 Dec. following.

Aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel LEWIS BRUCE, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry. He lost an arm during this action, and died at Ferozepore, on the 31st Dec. He attained the rank of Captain June 1, 1823.

Dr. HOFFMEISTER, in attendance on Prince Waldemar of Prussia. He was the author of several interesting papers on zoological subjects, and was residing for some weeks in England just previously to his departure for India.

Lt.-Col. Elliott, K.H.

Dec. 17. At Niagara, aged 55, Lieut.-Col. William Elliott, K.H., commanding the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, and Colonel commanding the Niagara frontier.

This distinguished officer entered the army as Ensign, 16th Sept. 1807, and had ever since been actively employed, with the exception of a year and a half during which he was upon half-pay. He served in the Peninsula with the 10th regiment, and was present at the battle of Vitoria, passage of the Douro, and capture of Oporto; battles of Talavera and Fuentes; first siege of Badajoz; and battle of Albuera. He served also in America in 1814, and was present at the capture of the Penobscott, Castine and Machias. When the Royal Canadian Rifle regiment was

embodied, he was appointed its commanding officer, July 16, 1841; and the difficult duty of organizing it could hardly have been placed in firmer or abler hands.

HENRY GALLY KNIGHT, Esq.

Feb. 9. In Lower Grosvenor street, aged 59, Henry Gally Knight, esq. of Firbeck Hall and Langold, co. York, M.P. for the Northern division of Nottinghamshire, a Deputy Lieutenant of that county, and a magistrate for Yorkshire.

This distinguished traveller and accomplished virtuoso and antiquary was born Dec. 2, 1786, the only son of Henry Gally Knight, esq. of Langold, barrister-at-law, by Selina, daughter of William Fitzherbert, esq. of Tissington in Derbyshire. His grandfather, John, who sat in Parliament for Aldborough and Boroughbridge, was the elder son of the Rev. Henry Gally, D.D. Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, of a French refugee family, by Elizabeth only sister and heiress of Ralph Knight, esq. of Langold, and grand-daughter of Sir Ralph Knight, who was aide-de-camp to General Monk, and knighted at the Restoration. The two sons of the Rev. Dr. Gally both took the name of Knight.

Mr. Henry Gally Knight succeeded to the estates of the family on his father's death in 1808.

In the years 1810 and 1811 he travelled in Spain, Sicily, Greece, the Holy Land, and Egypt; and the observations made in this tour were published.

In 1814 he published a poem entitled *Europa Rediviva*, and in the following year a volume of Poems. In 1817 he gave two other poems to the world, the one entitled "Pharosyne, a Grecian tale," and the other "Alashtar, an Arabian tale," which gave an opening for a sarcasm of Lord Byron's. His last tribute to the muses was "Hamud in Bithynia," a dramatic poem, in 1839. In 1826 he published a pamphlet on the then all-engrossing subject, the Catholic question.

Mr. Gally Knight now devoted his leisure to the investigation of architectural history at home and abroad. Startled by the early dates ascribed by the Norman Society of Antiquaries to certain churches in the pointed style, he landed at Dieppe in May, 1831, examined the buildings and the archives throughout the country, and on his return published "An Architectural Tour in Normandy," which conclusively destroyed the assertions of the French antiquaries. Speaking of the want of precise evidence as to the date of existing buildings, and of the particular portions of those buildings upon which the solution of antiquarian problems frequently depends, he said wisely.—"The best evidence is con-

tained in the buildings themselves,—the evidence of construction and style. This evidence is a fact, and a fact of more weight than bushels of inferences, conjectures and opinions." At the conclusion of the Tour are two valuable essays, one on Norman architecture in Normandy, the other on Norman architecture in England.

Having thus reviewed the works of the Normans in these two countries, he was desirous of completing the survey "by giving some account of their operations in the third scene of their conquest and dominion, Sicily;" and accordingly started for Messina in August, 1836, and in 1838, published a sequel to the Tour, under the title of "The Normans in Sicily." This is prefaced with an historical notice of the events which led to the establishment of the Normans in the South of Europe. His third, last, and best work is called "Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, from the time of Constantine to the fifteenth century;" splendidly illustrated by Mr. Owen Jones, in two volumes imperial folio.

In each of the former cases he had engaged a professional architect to assist him; Mr. Richard Hussey in the first instance, and Mr. George Moore in the second; and he spared no trouble and expense in obtaining correct data. One of the last acts of his life was an exertion of benevolent liberality towards Mr. Moore, now labouring under the calamity of lunacy. Mr. Wyatt, the architect, having attended him on the subject of a subscription for this unfortunate artist, Mr. Knight immediately wrote a cheque for fifty pounds, and presented it as his contribution to the fund.

Mr. Knight was a member of the commission for the advancement of the fine arts, and was a constant attendant at the anniversary meetings of several of the metropolitan societies connected with literature and art.

His family are in possession of a number of MSS. relative to his travels in Greece and the Holy Land, as well as on various other subjects, all of which tend to show his attention to study, and his devotion to the muses, and the fine arts in general.

Some time between the years 1824 and 1828 Mr. Knight was elected M.P. for Aldborough, under the auspices of the Duke of Newcastle; but, differing in opinion with his grace on the claims of the Catholics to unconditional emancipation, he was induced to tender his resignation, and accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. In 1830 he was elected for the borough of Malton, in the interest of Earl Fitz William; and in 1835 Mr. Knight was elected for North Nottinghamshire, in the room of Lord

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Lumley, who had been called to the House of Peers by the death of his father, the Earl of Scarborough. At the general election in 1837 Mr. Knight again offered himself for that division of the county in conjunction with Thomas Holdsworth, esq. but they met with a strenuous opponent in George Saville Foljambe, esq. At the close of the poll the numbers were declared as follows:—

Mr. Holdsworth	1698
Mr. Knight	1572
Mr. Foljambe	1478

since when the two former gentlemen have retained undisputed possession of their seats until the demise of Mr. Knight.

In Parliament Mr. Knight was a fluent though not a very frequent speaker. In private life a more estimable man never existed, for in all the social relations he greatly excelled. As a landlord, his many acts of kindness towards his tenants are proverbial. His solicitude for their welfare was in constant action—he sympathised with their sorrows, assisted them in their distress, and watched with fatherly care over their interest; indeed, his kindness to his tenants was deeply felt and reciprocated; as a proof of which, on the 19th Oct. 1841, they presented him with his portrait at an expense of 250 guineas.

Mr. Gally Knight married, in 1828, Henrietta, third daughter of Anthony Hardolph Eyre, esq. of Grove, co. Notts, but had no issue.

His body was deposited, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, with the remains of his ancestors at Firbeck, when the funeral procession proceeded towards the church in the following order:—

Forty Boys and Girls, attending the schools supported at the sole expense of the deceased.

John Horncastle, esq. Steward to the deceased, followed by ninety-six tenants and tradesmen.

Mutes, Undertakers, &c.

The Hearse.

Three Mourning coaches, containing, 1. G. H. Vernon, esq. M.P., Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart., John Crusoe, esq. and T. D. Bland, esq.; 2. Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart., the Hon. Herbert Pierrepont, and the Rev. Charles Eyre; 3. the Rev. William Alderson, Granville Vernon, jun. esq. Henry Bland, esq. and the Rev. Evelyn Vernon.

Seven carriages, containing, 1. the Earl of Scarborough, Col. Hill, and A. B. S. Leger, esq.; 2. Thomas W. White, esq. and the Rev. W. Green; 3. H. J. Walker, esq. and Edward Bland, esq.; 4. the Rev.

3 K

E. H. Dawkins, the Rev. J. Rolleston, and the Rev. Mr. Hartley; 5. belonging to the Rev. W. Alderson, empty; 6. containing J. C. Althorpe, esq.; and 7. containing Viscount Galway, and R. P. Milnes, esq.

It was a prevailing opinion in the neighbourhood, that most of Mr. Knight's estates were entailed; but such was not the case.

By his will, bearing a recent date, he directs that the Langold estate, containing 3,209 acres, covered with timber, shall be sold, and after the payment of numerous legacies to the families of G. H. Vernon, esq. and that of the late Sir George Eyre, Knt. constitutes his old friend and neighbour, Sir Thomas Woollaston White, Bart. the sole residuary legatee; by which there can be no doubt the worthy baronet will, although unexpectedly, receive a considerable accession of property. The other estates at Firbeck, Kirton, and Warsop, he bequeaths to his widow for her life (as well as his town residence), and at her decease he bequeaths the Firbeck property, consisting of the mansion and 1,381 acres of land, to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to be applied by them for charitable uses. The estates at Kirton and Warsop, at the death of Mrs. Knight, are given to Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart. The executors are G. H. Vernon, esq. M.P. of Grove, and Thomas Davidson Bland, esq. of Kippax Park. There is a legacy of 50,000*l.* to John Crusoe, esq. of Leek, Staffordshire, who, in case Mr. Knight had died without a will, would have been heir-at-law to all the landed estates. His funded property, which is said to be considerable, is given in legacies to his different relatives. All his servants and dependants are handsomely remembered in legacies and annuities.

THOMAS WHITMORE, Esq.

Feb. 6. At Apley Park, Shropshire, aged 63. Thomas Whitmore, esq. formerly M.P. for Bridgnorth; a deputy lieutenant and magistrate for that county.

He was born Nov. 14, 1754, the eldest son of Thomas Whitmore, esq. also M.P. for Bridgnorth, by his second wife Mary, daughter of Capt. Thomas Foley, R.N. He succeeded his father in his estates in the year 1783, and served the office of Sheriff of Shropshire in 1833.

He was returned to Parliament for the Borough of Bridgnorth, of which he was also Member, in 1801, and in the general election of 1812, he was re-elected. At that time in politics was a firm and constant supporter of the measures of his country both in Church and State. In 1831 he gave way

to a Whig candidate, James Foster, esq. but the latter was superseded in the following year by Mr. Whitmore's son.

Mr. Whitmore married, July 19, 1804, Catherine, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Thomasson, esq. of York, by Catherine daughter of James Grierson, esq. (which Mrs. Thomasson married, secondly, William Charlton, of Apley Castle, esq.) and by that lady he had issue three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Charlton Whitmore, esq. born in 1807, is now M.P. for Bridgnorth, and married, in 1833, Lady Louisa Anne Douglas, daughter of Charles Marquess of Queensbury. Miss Catherine Mary Whitmore, the eldest daughter, was married, in 1832, to Francis Viscount Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon. As a landlord, he was considerate and liberal; as a father, kind and affectionate; and in his friendship sincere and unchangeable, possessing a hand ever ready to relieve the distressed, and to promote every public good.

WILLIAM PORTAL, Esq.

Feb. 12. At Laverstoke House, Hampshire, aged 91, William Portal, esq. M.A.

Mr. Portal was born Feb. 12, 1755, the second son of Joseph Portal, esq. of Freefolk Prior's and Laverstoke House, High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1793, by Sarah, daughter of William Peachy, esq. of Hampshire.

He obtained high honours at the university of Cambridge, being tenth wrangler in 1777; and was subsequently elected a Law Fellow of St. John's college. He proceeded M.A. 1780.

He succeeded to Laverstoke on the death of his eldest brother Henry, a Captain 10th Hussars, unmarried, in 1801.

Mr. Portal married, in 1799, Sophia, daughter of Sir John Slade, Bart. of Maunsel Park, co. Somerset, and by that lady, who died Jan. 19, 1837, he has left issue an only daughter, Sophia.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. F.L.S.

Jan. 24. At Bayswater villa, Bayswater, in his 74th year, Richard Latham, esq. F.L.S. a life governor of Christ's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, &c. &c. and for upwards of a quarter of a century acting partner in the eminent brewery of Sir Henry Meux and Co.

Mr. Latham received his early education in Christ's Hospital, and in grateful recollection of the boon, the first 400*l.* he saved by industry and frugality, he devoted to the uses of that noble institution. To use his own emphatic words, "From that happy moment he prospered." He afterwards became wealthy, entertained most

hospitably, and in his leisure hours penetrated deeply into the scientific recesses of chemistry, botany, geology, and ornithology. He was by nature a philanthropist, and sustained that high character so nobly as to devote nearly the whole of his long and valuable life in realising the comfort, happiness, and improvement of his fellow-creatures.

By his will, made in March, 1843, Mr. Latham has directed that an annuity of 200*l.* shall be paid from his estates for the support and comfort of his afflicted son Richard, under medical treatment in the Dundee asylum in Scotland. He has devised his freeholds in Clerkenwell and Westminster to his cousin H. T. Latham, of Lewisham; leaves legacies to others of his family; and bequeaths to his daughter Eliza Latham his freehold residence at Bayswater, with the furniture, articles of vertu, carriages, and all other effects, appointing her residuary legatee, and also an executor with the said Mr. H. T. Latham, and Mr. Joseph Smith, of Gray's Inn. The deceased possessed a considerable number of shares in public companies, as the Phoenix, Hope, and Globe Insurance offices, the East and West India Docks, and the Grand Junction Waterworks, which, together with his leaseholds, funded and other personal property, have been estimated at 30,000*l.* independent of his freeholds.

THOMAS GEORGE WALLER, ESQ.

Feb. 13. At his chambers in Essex Court, Temple, Thomas George Waller, esq.

Mr. Waller was a native of Cuckfield, and received a portion of his education at that place, under the superintendence of the Rev. Robert Prosser; and, being imbued with the true spirit of charity and philanthropy, he did not forget the old scenes and the old faces with which he had been familiar in his younger days. Many an old and poor inhabitant of the place of his birth has had cause to bless him for his kind and unostentatious manner of diffusing his charity to the most deserving objects; and his mild and unassuming manners endeared him to all who knew him. Mr. Waller has been extremely liberal in beautifying and adorning Cuckfield church. A few years since he presented a fine and elegant organ, built by Bevington, of London; but, as it had not sufficient power of tone, he at great expense caused it to be removed, and a larger and much more handsome one to be substituted by the same maker. For a long period of years the masonry of the lofty arches of the church had been defaced by a barbarous coat of plaster and white-

wash; but this, through the instrumentality, and principally at the expense, of Mr. Waller, has been cleared off, and the fine old work now stands out in its pristine beauty. As the organ loft was badly lighted, he caused two beautiful stained windows to be placed in the roof, which give a very fine effect by their varied shades of light to the ornamental work of the organ and loft. He has since been at the expense of putting in two other stained windows, facing into the front-place adjoining the organ gallery, and has surrounded it with a panelling of oak, finely sculptured; and beneath the western window he has caused a brass tablet to be placed, commemorative of the death of various members of his family.

His remains were conveyed into this place on Friday, the 20th inst. and on the following day interred in the family vault. Nearly the whole inhabitants and the principal farmers joined the procession as it passed through the town, and made up a cavalcade of between 200 and 300 persons, anxious to pay a general mark of respect to a gentleman who was dearly beloved during life and greatly lamented after death.

JOHN SAMO, ESQ.

March 19. At Lyon House, Wolverhampton, aged 40, John Samo, esq. one of her Majesty's Commissioners under the treaties with Foreign Powers for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

This gentleman was a very efficient public servant. He first served for nearly seven years as King's Advocate at Sierra Leone, during which period a frightful number of Governors were successively consigned to the grave. In 1834 his late Majesty William the Fourth was pleased to confer on Mr. Samo the appointment of Commissary-Judge to the Court of Mixed Commission at Surinam, to which settlement he immediately proceeded. The zealous and able manner with which he discharged the arduous and delicate functions of that office elicited the marked approbation of Government, and in 1841 Mr. Samo was removed to Rio-de-Janeiro, where his services as Chief Commissioner were deemed likely to prove most valuable. In this expectation her Majesty's Government were not disappointed; but the labour consequent upon the energetic discharge of his duties under peculiarly difficult circumstances, arising out of the adverse conduct of the Brazilian authorities in carrying out the provisions of the Slave Trade treaties, acting upon a state of health already seriously impaired by a continuous service of fourteen years in the baneful

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An elder brother of the Rev. Thomas Williams greatly distinguished himself at Oxford, and is now an eminent chamber barrister in London. Another brother (who, we believe, was educated at Oxford also,) is justly considered one of the first physicians of the day; and in pulmonary complaints, especially, is frequently consulted by some of the first families in the kingdom. The doctor resides in London also. Another brother (we believe the youngest) is now master in the Edinburgh Academy, and lately was a candidate for the rectorship of the High School, Montreal, when some of the highest testimonials were awarded him from gentlemen of the first literary attainments. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where his progress was marked by the honours which he successively obtained.

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estimates of Sierra Leone and Surinam, proved too much for even his strong constitution, and he returned to England at the end of December last on leave of absence. He reached with difficulty the house of his sister in Staffordshire, where he expired, to the inexpressible grief of his family, and a numerous circle of attached and sorrowing friends.

MISS HUTTON.

March 13. At Birmingham, aged 90, Miss Catharine Hutton.

Miss Hutton was the only daughter and last surviving child of the late William Hutton, esq. the well-known author of the *History of Birmingham*, and many other works;* and she inherited the firmness of character, the stability of purpose, and the sound good sense for which her father was eminently distinguished. With an ardent desire for knowledge, and great aptitude in its acquisition, she exercised a wise discretion in the selection of her mental exercises. The pursuit of knowledge naturally created a desire for extended studies, and by her own vigorous, unaided efforts, she became remarkably well informed; and, strewing her path with the flowers of literature, she greatly increased the value of the gifts with which she had been amply endowed by nature. Her taste was exalted and refined by intellectual cultivation and the best literary society, including, with very many others, the late learned and eminent mathematician, Dr. Charles Hutton, of Woolwich, and his family. During the last twenty years she was almost constantly more or less of an invalid, and, as a necessary consequence, lived a life of seclusion in her mansion at Bennett's Hill,† near Saltley; but she was happily wholly exempt from all the peculiarities that too often mark a life of celibacy and comparative solitude. She was always the intelligent, courteous, well-bred lady. Literary composition was her recreation and delight; and she acquired much credit by the *Memoirs of her Father*, which she published shortly after his decease, in 1815. The well-told narrative of this work is so deeply interesting, that few persons have been willing

to lay down the volume before reading the last sentence. It has been again and again reprinted, in a variety of editions, and has obtained an enduring place in English literature. She also published "*The Traveller in Africa*," being a condensed account of the various attempts to extend geographical knowledge, and to facilitate intercourse with the inhabitants of that "land of the shadow of death." Her pen was likewise very frequently employed on works of imagination, and in the delineation of society and manners in everyday life; and her knowledge of mankind, good sense, and power of accurate observation, were demonstrated by her novels, each in three volumes, entitled, "*The Miser Married*," "*Oakwood Hall*," and "*The Welsh Mountaineer*." In addition to a multitude of literary essays, printed without her signature being attached, she supplied Sir Walter Scott, at his request, with the materials for the life of Mr. Bage, of Elford, who in his day was an eminent writer of fiction. This contribution appears in the Edinburgh edition of English novels, edited by "*The Ariosto of the North*." She was also a very frequent contributor to the best periodical literature of her time; and continued to employ herself, for her own amusement, in literary pursuits to the latest period of her life. Masses of matter, written for publication, still remain in manuscript; and amongst other works she produced, more than twenty years since, a "*History of the Queens of England, Consort and Regnant, from the Norman Conquest downward*." This task had been accomplished long before Miss Strickland's work was undertaken.

When she had passed the age of ninety, her mental faculties were still acute, and her caligraphy was to the last so beautiful, that it might have served the engraver for imitation.

She was deeply affected by the death of her brother, which occurred exactly eight months before her own dissolution, after he had spent by far the greatest part of a life, long as her own, (within one year,) in the collection of a most valuable and splendid library, selected by himself, regardless of all cost, and the intrinsic worth of which both he and his sister most fully appreciated. Her keen and deep feeling of sorrow under this bereavement, brought on, during the last three months of her existence, a paralysis, not of mind, but of body, which increased and extended, till at length she ceased to breathe on Friday the 13th of March, in the ninety-first year of her age. (*Birmingham Journal*.)

* A memoir of Mr. Hutton will be found in *Gent. Mag.* for 1815, ii. pp. 277, 373; also anecdotes of him by Miss Hutton, in 1817, i. 248. See also General Index, III. 220, for references to various notices of him and his works.

† A view of Mr. Hutton's seat at Bennett's Hill appeared in our Magazine for 1815, i. p. 201.

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William Hearne, esq. late of Hertfordshire.

Feb. 20. In University College Hospital, aged 60, Mr. J. C. Baddeley, late of Gilbert's-buildings, Westminster. He had been formerly an agent at Lloyd's, and a shipowner, but latterly was a clerk in the office of Mr. Brunel, the engineer. On calling at the office of Mr. Hornedge, solicitor, Great Russell-st. he complained of the great press of railway business, and whilst waiting there cut his throat.

In Canonbury-sq. Islington. aged 59, Hannah, wife of George Ballard, esq. of the Excise Office.

Feb. 21. At Brompton, aged 65, Eleanor, relict of Robert Thornborrow, esq. of Bowes Castle, Yorkshire.

At Blythe House, Hammersmith, aged 71, George Lord Jackson, esq.

In Lonsdale-sq. Alfred, seventh son of John Gray, esq. Barrister-at-law.

At Clapham-terrace, aged 78, Elizabeth G. relict of Thomas Pedley, esq. of Huddersfield and London.

Feb. 22. In Upper Wimpole-st. aged 74, Miss Sophia Mordaunt.

At Brompton, Fanny, relict of Abel Adolphus, esq.

Feb. 23. In Sussex-place, Kensington New Town, aged 85, Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Grant, esq. of Wester Elchies, Morayshire, N.B.

In Milton-st. Dorset-sq. Mary, wife of the Rev. Arthur R. G. Thomas.

Feb. 24. At the house of F. R. Mills, esq. Cunningham-pl. St. John's-wood, aged 92, Mrs. Leith, late of Harrow-on-the-Hill.

At Brompton, Sarah-Maria, third dau. of the late Michael Corgan, esq. of Dean, Oxfordshire.

Feb. 25. At the residence of her son-in-law Mr. C. M. Sughrue, Stepney-green, aged 80, Ruth, relict of John Watson, esq. of Sebergham, Cumberland, and Montego Bay, Jamaica.

At Putney Heath, aged 84, Christine, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Alexander.

At Manot-terrace, King's-road, Chelsea, aged 77, John Cowcher Dod, esq. late of East Carlton, Norfolk.

Feb. 26. At Chelsea, aged 60, Joseph Watson, esq.

In Belgrave-sq. aged 14 months, Edward-Hyde Lord Hyde, son of the Earl of Clarendon.

In Sloane st. aged 71, James Morrah, esq.

In Portman-sq. in her 80th year, Harriet, Countess Dowager of Scarborough. She was the second dau. of Henry fifth Lord Middleton, by Dorothy, dau. and co-heir of George Cartwright, esq. of

Assington, co. Notts; was married in 1787 to the Hon Richard Savile, who in 1807 succeeded his brother as Earl of Scarborough, and who left her a widow in 1832, having had no issue.

Mr. Anthony Harner, chief clerk of Mr. Baron Alderson, committed a most determined suicide by shooting himself at Camden Villas, Camden Town.

Feb. 27. In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 52, Lewis Hensley, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 28. At the Royal Mint, aged 36, John Orde Ommanney, esq. fifth son of the late Sir Francis Molyneux Ommanney.

In the Hampstead-road, aged 78, Edward Fairfax, esq. R.N. formerly master of the Channel Fleet under Earl St. Vincent.

March 1. In Norland-pl. Notting-hill, Ann, youngest dau. of the late William Crosse, esq.

In Grove End-road, St. John's Wood, aged 73, John Peter Rasch, esq.

March 2. Aged 57, David Edward Williams, esq. in Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq.

In Eccleston-st. South, aged 84, Mrs. Anne Townsend.

In Prescot-st. Goodman's Fields, aged 34, Mary-Wyborn, wife of Mr. J. Coxford, and youngest dau. of the late Wm. Wyborn Bradley, esq. of Sandwich.

March 3. At St. Katharine's, Regent's-park, Anna-Jane, wife of John Evans, esq. Q.C. and dau. of the late Henry Davis, esq. of Mullock, Pembrokeshire.

March 4. At Hatcham Grove, New Cross, Maria, seventh dau. of Alexander Isaac, esq.

March 5. In Bridge-st. Southwark, Thomas Bulcock Burbidge, esq. of the Grove, Epsom, many years a magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. of Surrey.

At the house of her brother, the Rev. Joseph Hutton, LL.D. Hamilton-place, King's Cross, aged 42, Mira, widow of John Edward Brennan, M.D. late of Bombay.

In Sackville-st. aged 72, Lady Elizabeth Theresa Fielding, sister to the present Earl of Ilchester and the Marchioness of Lansdowne. She was the eldest daughter of Henry-Thomas Earl of Ilchester, by his first wife, Mary-Theresa, daughter of Standish Grady, esq.; was married first, in 1796, to William Davenport Talbot, esq. of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, who died in 1800; and secondly, in 1804, to Rear-Adm. Charles Fielding, who died in 1837. By her first marriage she has left issue one surviving son, Henry Fox Talbot, esq. F.R.S.; and by the second, the Countess of Mount Edgcumbe, and Miss Fielding.

At Park-terrace, Brixton-road, aged 82,

John West, esq. formerly of the Corn Exchange, Mark-lane.

In Bryanston-st. Portman-sq. Capt. George Wyke, late of the Grenadier Guards.

March 6. In Cumberland-st. Bryanston-sq. Sarah, relict of Richard Baker, esq. of Barham House, Elstree, Herts.

March 7. At the residence of E. Martiny, esq. Clapham, aged 68, Alexander Mackay, esq. of Stockwell, late of the War Office.

In Duke-st. of apoplexy, Mr. Henry Robinson, artist.

March 8. On the Heath, Hampstead, aged 73, Margaret, relict of Samuel James, esq. of Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

At Highbury, aged 51, Henry George Horton, Esq.

Aged 78, William Augustus Willis, Russell-pl. Old Kent-road, 50 years clerk in the Bank of England.

March 10. Aged 41, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Gregory, esq. of Claremont-sq. Pentonville.

March 11. At Curzon Lodge, Old Brompton, aged 52, Sarah, wife of William Judd, esq.

BERKS.—*Feb. 21.* At Reading, aged 78, Sarah, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Sturges, formerly Vicar of St. Mary's, in that town, and St. Luke's, Chelsea.

March 7. At Warfield Hall, Ann, sister of Samuel Nettleship, esq. of that place, and of Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 13.* At Amersham, aged 66, Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Paul Belcher, Rector of Heather and Rotherby.

Feb. 25. At High Wycombe, aged 70, William Henry Whitehurst, esq. R.N. 52 years a purser.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 4.* At Cambridge, aged 24 years, Anne, dau. of the late Colonel D'Aguilar.

Feb. 11. At Longstanton hall, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cawcutt, esq.

Feb. 23. Miss Frances Bryant, of Exning hall, near Newmarket.

March 1. At Cambridge, aged 77, James Law, esq.

Lately, at Wisbech, aged 76, Elizabeth, relict of Ralph Archbould, esq.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 13.* At Camborne, aged 93, Capt. Simon Vivian, agent in the smitheries of Dolcoath and Roskear Mines. His remains were interred at Camborne, and followed by upwards of 60 relatives, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Feb. 18. At Penzance, aged 73, Richard Jewell Ferris, esq. for the last 50 years collector of H. M. Customs at that port.

Feb. 20. At Trevarthian, near Marazion, aged 86, Mrs. Cecilia Basset, sister

of the late Lord De Dunstanville, and aunt of the Baroness Lady Bassett, of Tehidy Park, Cornwall.

Feb. 28. At Flushing, aged 41, Alfred Campbell Cooper, late of Evesham, Worcestershire, son of Thomas Beale Cooper, esq. M.D. of the Mansion House, Bengeworth, in the same co.

CUMBERLAND.—*March 6.* At Gill House, aged 43, William Reay, esq. late of Mark-lane.

DERBY.—*Feb. 15.* At Darley Dale, aged 79, Mr. Robert Wyld, brother of the late Mr. George Wyld, of Bristol.

DEVON.—*Jan. 19.* At Exeter, aged 49, Lieut.-Col. Robert Delamain, of the Bengal Army. He was appointed to that service in 1813; and attained the rank of Major in 1834. He has bequeathed all his property to his wife, with the exception of all things which belonged to his own family, which he desires may be sent to his brother Lieut. Wm. Henry Delamain, of the Royal Artillery.

Feb. 12. At Torquay, aged 38, Anne, widow of James Tudor, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 64, Mary, wife of Charles Shadbolt, esq. late of Tottenham, Middlesex.

At Dawlish, aged 15, Frances, third dau. of Henry B. Pennell, esq.

Feb. 13. At East Wonford House, Heavitree, aged 90, Harriet Hilare, wife of Henry Manning, esq. and sister of Sir George H. Barlow, Bart. G.C.B. and of the late Adm. Sir Robert Barlow, G.C.B.

Feb. 14. At Exmouth, Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Alderman Westlake, of Exeter.

Feb. 16. At Torquay, Mary, wife of the Rev. S. B. Turner, of Halesworth.

Feb. 19. At Marwood House, Honiton, aged 61, Nanny Bussey, relict of Edward Lott, esq.

Feb. 21. At Exeter, aged 58, John Salter, esq. R.N.

Feb. 22. At his father's residence, Butville, Kingsbridge, aged 24, John Mills Hawkins, esq. eldest son of Capt. A. M. Hawkins, R.N. late Lieut. and District Paymaster of the 52nd Reg.

Feb. 23. At Torquay, aged 21, Joseph D'Arcy Sirr, second son of the Rev. Dr. Sirr, Vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk.

At Topsham, on her birthday, aged 82, Ann, youngest dau. of the late Harry Gibbs, esq. of Portsmouth, a Surveyor-Gen. of the Customs.

Feb. 24. At Exmouth, John Augustin Oldham, esq. late Deputy Judge-Advocate-Gen.

Feb. 25. At Torquay, aged 14, Fanny, youngest dau. of the late William Cooke, esq. of Burgh House, Lincolnsh.

Feb. 26. At Holcombe Rogus, near

Tiverton. *Mary*, relict of the Rev. John Rendle, late Vicar of Widdcombe-in-the-Moor.

Feb. 27. At the house of her brother, the Rev. P. W. Douglas, Larkbear, Ottery St. Mary, aged 47. *Mary*, only dau. of the late Rev. P. Douglas, D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

At Bridgetown, near Totnes, aged 25. *Alexander Don*, esq. only son of the late Alexander Don, esq. of Lloyd's.

March 1. At the residence of her son-in-law W. P. Mould, esq. Plymouth, aged 68, *Sarah*, relict of J. H. Priest, esq. Comm. R.N.

At Starcross, aged 54, *John Newcombe*, esq.

At Compton, near Plymouth, *Harriet*, wife of Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer. K.C.B. K.C.H.

March 2. Aged 78, *Daniel Asher Alexander*, esq. of Baring Crescent, Exeter.

Aged 51, *Henrietta*, wife of John Beavis Bignell, esq. M.D. of Barnstable.

March 7. At Adlamville Lodge, near Torquay, aged 42, *William Adlam O'Halloran*, esq. sole proprietor of Upper and Lower Warminster, and Essex Valley estates, in the parish of St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.

At Sidmouth, *Jane*, wife of T. S. Hodges, esq.

March 8. At Whiteleigh House, near Devonport, aged 78, *Edmund Henn Gennys*, esq.

DORSET.—*Jan. 23.* At Wareham, aged 84, *Jane*, relict of Admiral Hanwell.

Feb. 13. At Weymouth, aged 28, *Caroline*, wife of Comm. Crispin, of her Majesty's yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*.

March 2. At Dorchester, aged 69, *Charlotte*, dau. of the late Rev. John Feaver, Vicar of St. Mary Church.

March 5. At Beaminster, aged 92, *Phillis*, last surviving sister of the late Dr. Dunning, M.D. of Bridgwater, and the lineal descendant of the celebrated John Dunning Baron Ashburton, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of George the Second.

March 6. *James Mortimer*, esq. of Wyke house, Dorset.

ESSEX.—*Jan. 24.* *Jane*, relict of James William Mark, esq. of Newport.

Feb. 16. At his residence, Elms, Chelmsford, *Thomas Perkins*, esq. of the firm of Perkins, Gepp and Veley, solicitors, of that place.

Feb. 27. At Latton Vicarage, Hyde-William, infant son of the Rev. Hyde Beadon.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 17.* at Murcott, aged 87, *Mrs. Ann Worrell*.

Feb. 19. Aged 36, *Anna*, wife of George Davey, Portland-sq. Bristol.

Feb. 22. At Bristol, aged 52, *Samuel*, son of the late John Walcott, esq. of Bath.

Feb. 23. At Henbury-hill, suddenly, aged 67, *Mary-Helena*, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Daubeny, Rector of Stratton.

Feb. 25. At Newent, aged 23, *William*, eldest son of Thomas Cadie, esq. solicitor. Suddenly, at Clifton, aged 78, *Phillis Arundell*, widow of William Mounier Yeo, esq.

Aged 26, *Andrew Drummond*, esq. barrister-at-law, of Bristol. He was, we believe, the elder son of the Rev. Henry Roger Drummond, who died in 1806, the fifth son of the Hon. Robert Drummond, of Cadlands. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, April 27. 1785.

Feb. 24. Aged 45, *Charles Freeman*, esq. of Chipping Campden, late of Backford Hall.

Aged 72, *Richard Haynes*, esq. solicitor.

At Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 64, *Joseph Whitechurch*, esq. eldest son of the late Joseph Whitechurch, esq. of Backwell, Somerset.

Latelly. At the Hotwells, Clifton, W. Gardnor, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Gardnor, Carmarthen.

March 1. At Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, *Charlotta*, relict of Rear-Adm. Mansel.

March 2. At Clifton, *Miss Elizabeth Marett*, of Southampton, eldest dau. of the late Charles Marett, esq. of Bishop's Waltham.

March 3. At Bristol, *John Blake*, esq. surgeon.

March 4. At Clifton, *Mary-Anne*, eldest surviving dau. of the late Collingwood Foster Jackson, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

March 6. At Cheltenham, *Anne-Sophia*, relict of W. Scully, esq. M.D. Torquay.

At Cheltenham, aged 61, *Ambrase Eldridge*, esq.

March 10. At Clifton, aged 79, *W. R. Reynell*, esq.

HANTS.—*Jan. 24.* At West Cowes, aged 78, *Richard Cass*, esq.

Feb. 15. At Ventnor, *Caroline-Christiana*, youngest dau. of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan.

Feb. 23. At Cholderton-lodge, aged 51, *Mary*, wife of the Rev. Watson Dickens, of Adisham, sister of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. She was the eldest surviving dau. of Sir Edward the eighth Baronet, by his first wife Mary dau. and coheir of William Weston Hugessen, of Provender, co. Kent, esq. and was married in 1818.

Feb. 27. At Gosport, aged 79, Commander Thomas Bristowe Young, R.N.

He was made Lieut. 1791, Commander 1813.

March 3. At Bishop Morley's College, Winchester, aged 62, Mary, relict of the Rev. Joseph Taylor, M.A.

HEARS.—Feb. 26. Aged 34, Henry Smith, esq. surgeon, of Cheshunt.

HARRISON.—Feb. 27. Aged 83, Edward Woodhouse, esq. of Westbury, Leominster.

Lately. At Ledbury, at an advanced age, Charlotte, relict of R. Ballard, esq. solicitor, Malvern Link, Worcestershire.

HURRINGTON.—Feb. 7. At Bainton House, aged 37, J. E. Oldham, esq.

Feb. 26. At Fletton, aged 39, E. H. I. Compton, esq. late of Water Newton.

KENT.—Feb. 7. At Ravensbourne Park, aged 49, Henry Hepworth Doughty, esq.

Feb. 13. At Ashurst, aged 87, Mary, widow of Richard Bell, esq.

Feb. 19. At Maidstone, aged 79, James New Parris, esq. of the Island of Nevis, in the West Indies, for many years a member of Her Majesty's Council in that Island, and Lieut.-Col. of the Militia.

Feb. 25. At Charlton, aged 79, Mary, widow of Samuel Enderby, esq. of Blackheath.

March 1. At Gravesend, aged 81, Mrs. Clarke, of Pontywall Hall, Breconsh.

Aged 14, Emily, youngest dau. of Thomas Grant, esq. of Sutton Valence.

March 2. Eliza, second dau. of the Rev. P. Le Geyt, Vicar of Marden.

March 4. At Tenterden, aged 75, Elizabeth-Hyland, widow of Thomas Man-Clark, esq.

At Farningham, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Colyer.

March 5. Ann-Eliza, wife of E. P. Thompson, esq. of Dover.

March 10. Aged 19, Julia, dau. of John Alfred Wigan, esq. of Clare House, near Maidstone.

LANCASTER.—Feb. 9. At Liverpool, aged 78, John Kearsley, esq.

Feb. 20. At Lark Hill, Preston, aged 49, Samuel Horrocks, esq. a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the county. He was the only son of the late Samuel Horrocks, esq. M.P. for Preston, by Alice, dau. of Mr. Duckworth. He married in 1827 Eliza, second dau. of Thomas Miller, esq. of Preston.

LEICESTER.—Jan. 22. At Long Clawson, aged 52, Charles Blagden, esq. third son of the late John Blagden, esq. formerly of Chichester.

Jan. 29. Mary, wife of Robert Marston, esq. of Enderby.

Feb. 25. In his 43rd year, Mr. John Bailey, of Leicester, leaving a widow and ten children. He had for several

years filled the office of Secretary of the Leicestershire Agricultural Society.

Feb. 27. At Kegworth, aged 65, Charles Dakins, esq. youngest son of the late William Dakins, esq. of Alverstoke, Hants.

March 5. In Leicester, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Booth, formerly of Annesley Woodhouse, Notts.

LINCOLN.—Jan. 29. At Stamford, aged 94, Mrs. Frances Belgrave, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave, Rector of Preston, Rutland, and of North Kilworth, Leic. and sister of the late Mr. Alderman Belgrave, of Stamford.

Feb. 17. At Westwoodside, aged 26, Mr. George Bradbury. He was well-known in the Isle and on the Trent-side, as one of the claimants of the Leeman property. His death was occasioned by anxiety of mind and exertion of body, having travelled nearly night and day for the last two years in search of documents to prove his claim, or rather that of an uncle, to the aforesaid property.

MIDDLESEX.—Feb. 14. At Kilburn, aged 60, Charlotte, second dau. of the late John Dickinson, esq. formerly of Tottenham.

Feb. 20. At Mill Hill, aged 40, Henry Haley Holm, esq. of Hendon, many years the pupil of the late Dr. Spurzheim, and known to the faculty as one of the first anatomists of the brain.

Feb. 24. At Castle Bar, Ealing, Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Perrin, esq. solicitor, of Dartmouth, and relict of Stephen Lane, esq. of Kingsbridge, Devon.

March 1. Aged 79, Elizabeth, wife of George Burton, esq. of Southgate.

March 9. At Edmonton, Thomas Warren, esq. of the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, and late of Aston Cottage, Holloway.

NORFOLK.—Jan. 26. Mary, relict of Geo. Sharpe, esq. of Westwick, near North Walsham, and third dau. of the late John Juby, esq. of Filby.

Jan. 31. At Norwich, aged 60, William Chase, esq.

Feb. 18. At Heigham, near Norwich, aged 60, W. O. Locke, esq. M.D.

Feb. 27. Aged 59, John Winn Gooch, esq. of Woodton.

Feb. 28. At Bracondale, near Norwich, aged 75, James Clubbe, esq. late of Earl Sohan-Lodge, Suffolk.

NOTTS.—Jan. 22. At Northampton, Sarah, relict of Dr. Joseph Thackeray, of Bedford.

Feb. 16. At Ranley House, near East Retford, aged 61, John Rogers, esq.

March 1. At Peterborough, aged 17 months, John William Owen, only son of the Archdeacon of Northampton.

OXFORD.—*Feb. 20.* At Watlington, in her 80th year, Elizabeth-Mary, relict of William Birkhead, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 24. Aged 24, T. J. Prichard, esq. Demy of Magdalen college, Oxford, fourth son of Dr. Prichard, late of Bristol, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lunacy.

Feb. 27. At Souldern House, near Deddington, at an advanced age, Catharine Botry, the last representative of the Shreeve Botrys, of Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, a family long resident and highly respected through many generations.

March 6. Henry William Moore Singleton, esq. Commoner of Trinity college, Oxford. As he was returning from Bicester, he rode against the turnpike-gate at Gosford, owing to the darkness of the night, and the negligence of the turnpike-man in not having lighted the lamp. He was thrown with such violence as to fracture his skull.

March 9. At Headington, aged 96, Mrs. Lætitia Finch.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 13.* At Bath, aged 85, Mrs. Elizabeth Moore, relict of Robert Moore, esq. of Linley Hall, Shropsh.

Feb. 15. At Chillington, near Crewkerne, aged 73, Capt. Dowell, late of the East Somerset Yeomanry Cav. He was the Guardian of the Poor of his parish.

At Bath, George Hartwell, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, and of Laleham, Middlesex.

Feb. 17. At Bath, William Meyrick, esq. jun. Barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar, Nov. 20, 1835.

Feb. 18. At Withycombe, Mary, wife of W. Baxter, esq.

Feb. 21. At Bath, aged 74, Mr. Edward New, youngest son of the late Rev. James New, Vicar of St. Philip and Jacob, Bristol.

At Bath, Anne, wife of Kenneth Murchison, esq. Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, Penang.

Feb. 27. At Bath, at an advanced age, Frances, only dau. of the late Edward Cooke, esq. of Kilteneane Castle, Tipperary, and relict of John Jackson Glover, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. 11th Foot, and subsequently Col. Commandant of the Bath Loyal Volunteers.

Lately. At Bishop's Hull, suddenly, aged 9, John, second son of John Shelley, esq. of Springfield, Horsham, Sussex.

At Bath, aged 40, Miss Clark, dau. of the late Thos. Clark, esq. Broughton, near Kettering, Northamptonshire, and sister of the late T. Clark, esq. Lincoln.

At Broomfield, Taunton, Mary-Ann, wife of Andrew Crosse, esq. and sister of

Col. John Hamilton, late of the Coldstream Guards.

At Wincanton, aged 95, Dove Burton, commonly called "the Queen of the Gipsies." She and her aged husband (the "King") were admitted into the Wincanton Union House some time since, being unable any longer to tramp the country.

March 1. At Bath, aged 61, William Longley, esq. of the Inner temple.

March 3. At Bath, aged 54, Reinhold Thomas Forster, esq. late storekeeper of Deptford Dockyard, son of the Rev. Samuel Forster, D.D. late Rector of Shotley, Suffolk.

March 8. At Taunton, at an advanced age, Mary-Ann, widow of Robert Franklin, esq.

March 9. At the residence of his brother, the parsonage, Barrow Gurney, John Fothergill, esq. late iron merchant of Bristol.

At Keynsham, aged 73, Elizabeth, relict of John Foster Barham, esq.

STAFFORD.—*Feb. 23.* At Handsworth, aged 95, Catherine, relict of William Bratt, esq.

March 4. At Elford Hall, aged 73, Col. the Hon. Fulke Greville Howard, brother to Lord Viscount Templetown.

March 8. Aged 81, Robert John Harper, esq. of New Lodge, Needwood Forest.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 10.* At Burgh, in her 79th year, Ann, relict of John Spurling, gent.

At Woodbridge, aged 74, Letitia, relict of John Sheppard, esq. late of Campsey Ash.

Feb. 11. In his 83rd year, William Hammond, esq. of Ipswich, a Magistrate of the borough. He was one of the Portmen of the Old Corporation, in which he was several times Bailiff; and he also served the offices of Town Clerk, Coroner, County Treasurer, and Clerk of the County and Borough Courts. He was greatly respected through his protracted life for his unvaried urbanity and kindness of disposition; and though much mixed up with party contests, no men had fewer personal enemies.

Feb. 23. At Claydon, near Ipswich, Martha, relict of Robert Kedington, esq. formerly of Sudbury.

March 1. At Bury St. Edmund's, Mary-Anne, eldest daughter of the late Major Bridge, of Great Blakenham, and granddau. of the late Capt. Francis Grose, F.A.S. the celebrated antiquary.

March 2. At Ipswich, aged 62, Louisa, relict of the Rev. John Ward, of Stoke Ash, and eldest dau. of the late Bartholomew Long, esq. of Ipswich.

SURREY.—*Feb. 13.* Aged 34, Frede-

rick, second son of Mrs. Ann Strachan, of Wimbledon, fifth grandson of the late Richard Peacock.

Feb. 14. At her brother's house, Upper Tooting, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Manning, esq. of Walworth.

Feb. 18. At the Master's Apartments in Archbishop Abbott's Hospital, Guildford, aged 84, Mr. Jesse Boxall, Master of that venerable establishment. He was elected in 1833.

Feb. 20. At Surbiton-lodge, Kingston-on-Thames, Margaret, wife of Capt. John Rennie Manderson, and eldest dau. of the late George Rennie, esq.

At Stoke, next Guildford, aged 62, Mrs. Smith, widow of the late Lieut. James Smith, R.N.

Feb. 24. At the house of his mother, at Windlesham, aged 37, George Augustus Breton, esq.

Feb. 25. At Dulwich Common, aged 77, Charles Frederick Hennings, esq.

Feb. 27. At Croydon, Charles Lonsdale, esq. late Capt. of her Majesty's 21st Fusiliers.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 15.* At Battle, aged 82, James Martin, esq. solicitor.

At Hastings, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Fairley, Rector of Ducklington, Oxfordsh. and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Peter Wright, Rector of Marks Tey, Essex.

Feb. 20. At Hastings, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Robert Smith Bird.

Feb. 23. At Brighton, aged 52, Mr. Daniel King, formerly of Lewes, youngest son of the late Richard King, esq. one of the original partners who established the Lewes Old Bank in 1789.

At Buxted Hall, Uckfield, aged 66, Mary, wife of G. S. Benham, esq.

At Fittleworth, aged 74, Richard Keyse Salter, esq.

Jan. 31. At East Grinstead, aged 84, Mrs. Brook, widow of G. Brook, esq. formerly of Cheesworth, near Horsham.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 99, William Ely Cook, esq.

March 1. At Brighton, Frederica, youngest dau. of Owen Davies, esq. formerly of Nottingham.

March 4. At Hastings, Charlotte-Henrietta, wife of George Durant Cumming, esq. of Balham Hill.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 22.* At the Vicarage, Napton-on-the-Hill, Catharine Frances, wife of the Rev. J. D. Winslow.

Feb. 27. At Leamington, Sophia-Maria West, of Upper Grosvenor-st. dau. of the late Col. West, of the 1st Foot Guards.

WILTS.—*Feb. 12.* Aged 32, Frederick, youngest son of the late Henry Bullock, esq. of Overtown House.

Feb. 15. At Bulford House, the residence of her nephew, Dr. Southby, aged 82, Mrs. Lucy Gapper.

Feb. 23. Aged 15, Beatrice, second surviving dau. of the Rev. J. H. Bradney, of Leigh House.

Feb. 28. Anne, wife of Mr. Hatcher, the Historian of Salisbury.

March 3. At Codford St. Peter, aged 74, James Slade, esq.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Arely Hall, near Stourport, Mary, wife of Daniel Zachary, esq.

Mr. Morwent Baron, solicitor, Worcester, late of Caerleon, Monmouthsh.

YORK.—*Feb. 17.* Aged 23, Rosamond-Mary, youngest surviving dau. of the late Richard Waterworth, esq. of Bowthorpe Hall, and formerly of Wressle Castle.

Feb. 18. At Hull, aged 67, William Spalding, esq.

Feb. 22. At West Royd, Sowerby, near Halifax, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Robert Edleston, esq.

At Hull, aged 81, William Moor, esq.

March 1. At Fossgate, York, aged 85, George Cressey, esq.

March 3. At Scarborough, Dorothy-Benson, wife of Isaac Stickney, esq.

March 8. At Howdon, aged 95, Mrs. Elizabeth England, grandmother of Mr. England, solicitor.

WALES.—*Feb. 11.* Aged 81, Miss Mary Thomas, aunt of William Thomas, esq. of Court House, Merthyr.

Feb. 15. Miss Mary Mostyn, fourth dau. of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart. of Talacre, Flintshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 17.* Edinburgh, Mary-Anne-Home, second surviving dau. of the late Alexander Learmonth, esq. formerly of Parliament-st. London, and Stanmore, Middlesex.

Feb. 19. At Ruthwell, the Rev. Dr. Duncan. He was the author of several popular works, the last of which is "The Seasons." His name is also familiar to men of science, from his geographical discoveries. But it is as the founder of savings banks that the reputation of Dr. Duncan will be perpetuated in this and other lands.

Feb. 20. At the Grange House, Edinburgh, Isabella, fourth surviving dau. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. of Grange and Fountain Hall.

Feb. 24. At Strathtyrum, Fifeshire, Mrs. Cheape, relict of James Cheape, esq. of Strathtyrum.

Feb. 26. At the Croft, Inverness-shire, Anne, eldest dau. of the late William Cameron, esq.

Feb. 28. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mary, widow of Sir William Honyman, Bart. Lord Armadale, and dau. of the Right

Hon. Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield, Lord Justice Clerk.

IRELAND.—*Feb. 10.* At the residence of her son, Capt. A. Macgregor Skinner, Royal Navy, at an advanced age, Isabella, relict of Cortland Macgregor Skinner, esq. of Belfast.

Feb. 14. In Dublin, Miss Moore, the only surviving sister of Thomas Moore, esq. the poet.

Feb. 23. Aged 68, Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Kearney, K.C.H. He entered the army in 1794, at the early age of 16, served in the East and West Indies, and was in the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809—at the capture of Flushing and Middleburgh, as well as with the army in France. In January, 1843, he succeeded the Marquess of Anglesey as Colonel of the 7th Hussars.

JERSEY.—*Feb. 18.* At St. Helier's, aged 62, William John Ottley, Capt. in the 2d. Bombay Light Cavalry, and eldest son of Brook Taylor Ottley, esq. of Dublin.

EAST INDIES.—*Nov. 29.* At Mergui, Lieut. J. Michael, 17th Regt. N.I.

In Dec. At Madras, Mrs. W. Bickford, dau. of Com. Kennedy, R.N. of Rose Hill Cottage, Stoke, by Plymouth.

Dec. 5. At Mozufferpore, Eyles Valentine Irwin, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Dec. 23. At Nagode, Lieut. Francis Drake, 61st Bengal N.I.

Dec. 24. At Dhoola, Capt. Frederick Jackson, of the Bombay N. I. youngest son of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D. Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.

Jan. 6. Off Cannanore, on board the Malabar, on her passage to England, Georgiana, wife of Com. James A. Young, I. N.

Jan. 12. At Cuddalore, Lieut. Charles John Allardyce, 1st Madras Fusiliers. He entered the service 1837.

Jan. 16. At Poonah, Catherine, wife of Capt. J. W. Strettell, 1st Madras Cavalry.

Jan. 18. At Tuggiaphet, en route from Secunderabad to Masulipatam, aged 24, Ens. G. S. Meyers, of the 25th N. I. second son of Michael Meyers, esq. of Calcutta.

Jan. 19. At Colaba, Sarah, wife of Lieut. Wellesley Wollaston, of the I.N.

Jan. 23. At Aurungabad, aged 51, Elizabeth, widow of Major Allan Roberts, of the 12th Madras N.I.

Jan. 24. At Bombay, Francis Craddock, only son of John Whittle, esq. of Duke-st. King's-sq. Bristol.

WEST INDIES.—*Jan. 9.* At Port-Royal, Jamaica, Lieut. Joseph A. Bainbridge, son of the late Mr. Christopher Bainbridge, surgeon, of Thurlow, Norfolk.

He commanded her Majesty's schooner the Pickle for the last three years on the West India station: his constitution gave way under a third attack of yellow fever, after thirty-four years' service in the Royal Navy.

Jan. 12. At St. Vincent, Capt. Arthur Coape, 85th Regiment, youngest son of the late John Coape, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Jan. 28. At Demerara, aged 36, George Augustus Forbes Bush, esq. son of the late Joseph Bush, esq. of Stanton Drew, Somersetshire.

Feb. 1. At St. Lucia, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Williams, esq. Assistant Com. Gen.

Lately. At Villa St. James, Jamaica, John Melmoth, esq. youngest brother of the late J. P. Melmoth, esq.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 5.* At Barret's Hotel, Wellington, New Zealand, R. B. Barnes, esq. late of the Stock Exchange, London.

Aug. 31. On board her Majesty's ship Agincourt, aged 22, Robert Charles Wenham, youngest and last surviving son of the late Edward Wenham, esq. of Hastings.

Sept. 19. At the Close, Auckland, New Zealand, aged 35, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. William Charles Dudley, M.A. late Pastor of Kerrerorika, and second dau. of the late Joh Wells, esq. of Wallingford, Berks.

Nov. 2. Drowned, while bathing in the Olifant river, Africa, Samuel, third son of Stephen Olding, esq. of Dalston.

Nov. 5. At Berlin, aged 29, W. Empson, Lieut. in the Emperor Alexander's Reg. of Gren. in the Prussian service.

At St. Nicholas, in the Cape Verd Islands, Zachary William, second son of H. W. Macaulay, esq. Her Majesty's Commissioner in the British and Portuguese Mixed Commission established at Bona Vista in the said islands.

Nov. 15. At Detmold, in Germany, Charlotte Augusta, widow of George Wilhelm Baron von Donop, and dau. of the late Gen. Thomas Cox.

At Florence, aged 93, Dame Henrietta Bowyer, widow of Adm. Sir George Bowyer, Bart. of Radley, Berks, and Denham, Bucks, who was one of the Rear-Admirals, and received a severe wound at the victory of the 1st of June 1794. He was created a Baronet for his services; but by the decease of his eldest brother, Sir William Bowyer, he succeeded to the older baronetcy, conferred shortly after the Restoration on Sir Wm. Bowyer, Knt. M.P. for Buckinghamsh. as a reward for his fidelity to the Royal cause. Lady Bowyer was the only dau. and heiress of Adm. Sir Piercy Brett, a Lord of the Admiralty. She was left a widow in 1799,

having had issue the present Sir George Bowyer, two other sons, and three daughters.

Nov. 20. Killed, on board her Majesty's ship *Comus*, in the action at Point Obligado, in the Parana, Lieut. Charles John Brickdale, R.N. aged 26, second son of John Fortescue Brickdale, esq. of Newland, Gloucestersh.

Nov. 21. At Nice, Major James Badham Thornhill, K.H. late of the 60th Royal Rifles, and of York-terr. Regent's-park. He attained the rank of Major in 1831, and was placed on half-pay in 1833.

Nov. 24. At Bona Vista, aged 20, Julia-Louisa-Maria, dau. of Charles Pettingal, esq. one of the members of the Mixed Commission stationed at Cape Verd Islands; and on the 5th December following, whilst under quarantine off the Island of St. Nicholas, aged 46, the said Charles Pettingal, esq.

Nov. 28. At Rome, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Sir Joseph Birch, Bart. of the Hazles, Lancash.

Jan. 7. At Boudja, near Smyrna, aged 84, Elizabeth, widow of Francis Werry, esq. British Consul, which post he filled for 32 years.

Jan. 9. At Nantes, in France, aged 87, James Wilkes, esq. surgeon R.N.

Jan. 11. At Genoa, Herrman Count Baumgarten of Ering, Bavaria, son-in-law

of Lord Erskine, late British Envoy at Munich. He married the Hon. Mary Erskine in 1832.

Jan. 18. At Barbin, department de la Loire Inferieure, France, aged 81, Frederic Terry, esq. late of Finsbury place, London.

Jan. 19. At Madeira, Henry Bailey, esq. of the firm of Dobbs, Bailey and Co. Fleet-st. London.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 88, Sir John Rousselet Whiteford, Kt. K.H.

Jan. 21. At Paris, aged 38, Mary Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Charles Warren, C.B. of 55th Reg. of Foot.

Jan. 22. S. G. Marshall, esq. the British Consul at Calais for the last 24 years. He has left a widow and a large family.

Jan. 23. At the Hague, in his 8th year, Prince William Frederick, the only son of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick of the Netherlands.

Jan. 25. At Dieppe, Anna Eleonora, wife of Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of the late Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart., by Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Palk, Bart.; was married first in 1808 to Edward Hartopp, of Little Dalby, co. Leic. esq. and secondly in 1815 to her cousin Sir L. V. Palk, by whom she has left issue two sons and two daughters.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED from FEB. 28, to MARCH 14, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1817	} 3558		Under 15.....	1639	} 3558
Females	1741			15 to 60.....	1182	
		60 and upwards	733			
		Age not specified	4			

Births for the above period..... 5600

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, March 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
54 9	29 9	21 9	33 4	34 8	34 5

PRICE OF HOPS, March 27.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 2*s.* to 9*l.* 15*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Mar. 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 14*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 8*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Mar. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Mar. 23.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2745 Calves 68
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 17,070 Pigs 320
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, March 27.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 16*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26 to March 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	50	57	53	29, 76	fair, slight rn.	12	46	49	44	, 60	slight rn. fgy.
27	53	58	55	, 68	cldy. do. do.	13	47	50	47	, 39	fair, cloudy
28	55	60	55	, 76	do. fair	14	50	57	47	, 10	cloudy, fair
M.1	50	54	49	30, 08	do. do.	15	50	56	46	, 01	showers, fair
2	50	55	46	29, 94	do. do.	16	51	56	42	29, 46	fr. cy. hy. shrs.
3	53	55	52	, 87	do.	17	42	46	39	, 42	do. do.
4	49	53	46	, 43	rain, fair	18	38	44	34	, 54	do.
5	49	53	45	, 59	heavy shs. cly.	19	34	40	35	, 57	do. slight shs.
6	45	51	45	, 66	cldy. do. fair	20	35	40	35	, 62	cldy. do. do.
7	45	50	42	, 89	do. do.	21	40	46	43	, 46	fr. do. do. do.
8	45	50	43	, 98	fair	22	48	51	40	, 23	do. do. do. do.
9	40	50	47	30, 16	foggy, fair	23	47	42	38	, 25	do. do.
10	48	52	42	, 38	fair	24	44	50	41	, 26	do. do. shrs.
11	46	52	44	, 46	fair, cloudy	25	49	50	, ,	, 36	do. do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
25	208½	96½	96	98½	10½				38 pm.	38 36 pm.
26	209½	96½	96½	98½	10½			261		35 38 pm.
27	209½	96½	96½	98½	10½				42 38 pm.	35 37 pm.
28	208½	96½	96½	98½	10½			262	42 pm.	37 35 pm.
2	210	97½	96½	99	10½			263		34 37 pm.
3	209½	96½	96	98½	10½	96½		263		34 36 pm.
4	209	96½	95½	98½	10½					35 36 pm.
5	209½	96½	95½	98½	10½	96			42 37 pm.	32 34 pm.
6	209½	96½	95½	98½	10½				40 42 pm.	32 35 pm.
7	209½	95½	95½	97½	10½					32 35 pm.
9	210	95½	95½	97½	10½					33 36 pm.
10	209½	96½	95½	98	10½	95½				34 37 pm.
11			96						36 pm.	34 37 pm.
12			95½							34 37 pm.
13			96½							34 37 pm.
14			96½						40 pm.	34 37 pm.
16			96½							37 pm.
17			96½				106½			36 33 pm.
18			96½				106½			35 25 pm.
19			96							24 27 pm.
20			95½							23 27 pm.
21			96							26 21 pm.
23			96½						30 28 pm.	22 25 pm.
24			96							27 23 pm.
25			96							23 27 pm.
26			96							24 29 pm.
27			96						32 28 pm.	26 30 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of an ANCIENT HOUSE AT ILCHESTER.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correspondent has communicated the following account of the recent succession to the vicarage of East Brent:—The Rev. Robert Harkness (mentioned in our last number, p. 360) died, and was succeeded by Archdeacon Law, who resigned this living, and his cousin, the Hon. W. Towry Law, became the Vicar. He resigned in 1845, and the present Vicar is the Rev. George A. Denison, who was presented to the living by his brother, the Lord Bishop of Sarum, to whose patronage it fell, while his lordship had the care of the diocese of Bath and Wells.

T. calls our attention to a paragraph in the Magazine of last month, p. 442, which recorded the death of "Phillis, last surviving sister of the late Dr. Dunning, M.D. of Bridgwater, and the lineal descendant of the celebrated John Dunning, Baron Ashburton, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of George the Second." Now, as T. remarks, the celebrated Dunning was not Lord High Chancellor, but Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; nor did he flourish in the reign of George II., nor could he, having been born himself in 1731, have a lineal descendant aged 92 in 1846. We are not, however, answerable for the paragraph further than for having copied it among others from the newspapers; but we presume the writer may have incorrectly used the term "lineal descendant," as is sometimes done, when "one of the family" would express all that was intended.

Page 442. Andrew Drummond, who died Feb. 26, 1846, aged 86, was the son of Colin Drummond, M.D. by Margaret Bothwell, heiress of Glencarse, and grandson of George Drummond, esq. Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1746, a descendant of Drummond of Blair.

PLANTAGENET inquires as to any authority for supposing that St. Andrew was ever in Scotland, and by what writer he is first mentioned as its patron saint.

T. R. H. who is collecting genealogies of distinguished northern antiquaries, is desirous to know how Dr. John Jamieson, the author of the Scotch Dictionary, the Bruce, &c. &c. was connected or related to the Bruces of Clackmannan.

EDUUS is in search of the arms and family history of the "Counts de Teude," more especially of the descendants of that Count de Teude (Claude de Savoie) who in 1572 was Governor of Provence, and who, according to Davila, for his refusal to comply with the royal orders for the general massacre of the Protestants within

his government on St. Bartholomew's day, was shortly after despatched at Avignon, and, as it was commonly believed, by a commission from the king. The family is believed to be of Italian origin. Are there likely to exist, either in France or Italy, any published records of the family?

Mr. Jesse, in his *Memoirs of the Stuarts*, says the indenture of the Princess Elizabeth being bound to a glover or button-maker at Newport, in the Isle of Wight, is preserved among the archives of the town. Is this true? Of what family was General Hawley, the infamous hero of 1745? Had he any descendants?—JOANNES CELESTIS.

In addition to the curious passages collected by Mr. Hunter, in his disquisition on Shakspeare's *Tempest*, in illustration of the popular character of the seas off the coast of Bermuda, Mr. W. C. TREVELLYAN communicates the following, from Gage's "New Survey of the West Indies," fol. 1655, 2d edition. The author, on his voyage to England, about the year 1637, says, "The best of our pilots, not knowing where they were, had like to have betrayed us all to the rocks of Bermuda one night, had not the breaking of the day given us a fair warning that we were running upon them. For which the Spaniards, instead of giving God thanks for their delivery out of that danger, began again to curse and rage against the English which inhabited that island, saying that they had enchanted that and the rest of those islands about, and did still with the devil raise storms in those seas when the Spanish fleet passed that way." p. 201.

Mr. W. D'O'LY BAYLEY would feel obliged for information respecting the connexions and family of that widow of one of the Widdringtons (the last Lord Widdrington or his heir apparent,) who by her will left all her property to Popish uses, though she had a brother in needy circumstances, and several other relations. She is not noticed in the ordinary Widdrington pedigrees; but her name before marriage was *Gatonby*, and her place of residence (it is believed) Borough-bridge, co. York. The match was considered much above her station; but her family had long been highly respectable in Yorkshire. The Gatons were originally seated at Gatonsby, matching with Pennymans of Stokesley and Bland of Leeming, &c. till the time of James I. when it terminated in coheirs, one of whom married Bowes of Ellerbeck, in Osmotherley parish, in Alertonshire.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lives of Men of Letters and Science. By Henry Lord Brougham.

VOLTAIRE.

IN ancient times, when men were not so prodigal of conversation as at the present, and when gestures supplied the place of speech, and especially in religious establishments, where silence was associated with thoughtfulness and piety, it was the custom of the monks when they wanted to borrow a book out of the library to signify the same by a motion of the hand similar to that which is made when one is turning over the leaves; this being understood by the librarian, the volume was procured; but if, instead of fathers, councils, or homilies of ancient doctors, they wished for some heathen poet, or some work of doubtful benefit to their spiritual welfare, then the distinct and appropriate sign was *to scratch behind the ear like a dog*, "*ut aurem tangas digito, sicut canis cum pede pruriens solet.*" And we confess it was with a gesture similar to this, that we took down from the shelf Lord Brougham's *Life of Voltaire*: for we knew the ground was rather delicate to tread on, and we did not know whether his lordship intended to take the right or left-hand path. Besides, we recollected his manifold engagements and his intellectual ubiquity; and, knowing that a life of Voltaire, such as would present a full and satisfactory portrait of him, would require, not only a familiar acquaintance with *all* the works of that remarkable person, but also with the great body of the literature of that day and the writings of his contemporaries, as well as with much that has subsequently appeared in the shape of memoirs, criticisms, &c., we deemed, not that he was not fully equal to the task he had allotted to himself,—for to what would he be found with his great and various powers and attainments unequal? but that he might not have had leisure for the perusal of such a mass of reading as was required from which the grains of gold were to be picked out and separated, and those vivid and forcible touches given by a masterly hand which should supply what had been left deficient, and for the first time animate with life the faint and faded outline which by a strange negligence, and not for want either of talent or material, the author who was best able to perform his task, had permitted to go forth as the unequal representation of him who had been through life his guide, his master, and his friend.

To give us then a better life, a more authentic portrait than that drawn by Condorcet, has been Lord Brougham's object in this volume, and if he has not attained the success at which he aimed it has arisen from his evidently not coming to his task with sufficient preparation. Had he done so, he could not have made the mistake relating to the Marquise de Chatelêt,* which he subsequently half recalls; he would not have said that

* With regard to the Marquise de Chatelêt, even if the narrative of Longchamps is

attention and calmness before they condemn. From the former class I can expect no favour beyond what every one has a right to claim from avowed adversaries: a fair hearing is all I desire. To the latter I would address a few words in the spirit of respectful kindness, as to those with whom I generally agree. Whoever feels disposed to treat as impious any writer that has the misfortune not to be among the great body of believers, like the celebrated men above mentioned, should bear in mind that the author of these pages, while he does justice to their great literary merits, has himself published, whether anonymously or under his own name, nearly as much in defence of religion as they did against it: and if,

with powers so infinitely below theirs, he may hope to have attained some little success, and does some small service to the good cause, he can only ascribe this fortune to the intrinsic merits of that cause which he has ever supported. He ventures then to hope that no one will suspect him of being the less a friend to religion merely because he has not permitted his sincere belief to make him blind regarding the literary merit of men whose opinions are opposed to his own. His censures of all indecorous, all unfair, all ribald, or declamatory attacks, however set off by wit, or graced by eloquence, he has never on any occasion been slow to pronounce."

Lord Brougham commences his biography of Voltaire with some observations and arguments relating to the opinions held by that remarkable person on the subject of religion; he considers that his name is connected in the minds of some with *infidelity*, with others of *irreligion*, and that it therefore became necessary to remove in the outset a good deal of misunderstanding which has created confusion from the popular abuse of language. Lord Brougham owns that the name of Voltaire, when mentioned, is associated in the minds of most people with the character of the *scoffer* and *blasphemer*. He then considers what *blasphemy* is, asserts that an Atheist is incapable of the crime as regards the Deity: and in like manner, "if a Deist, one who disbelieves in our Saviour either being the Son of God, or Son of God as his prophet upon earth, shall argue against his miracles, or ridicule his mission or his person, he commits no blasphemy: *ergo*, the Atheist and the Deist are free from all guilt of blasphemy; that is, of all guilt towards the Deity or towards Christ." He is not, however, guiltless towards men, because by his language he has wounded their feelings, and because "we should adopt such a course as will rather conciliate those *we would gain over to the truth*, than make them shut their eyes to it by revolting their strongest feelings." Such conduct, therefore, is justly amenable to the laws. "But it may fairly be doubted whether the interposition of the law has ever had a tendency to protect religious belief itself, and *may even be suspected of having favoured the designs of those who impugn it*, both by the reaction which such proceedings always occasion, and by the more cautious and successful methods of attack to which they usually drive the opponents of the national faith." But to scoff at the Deity while the scoffer believes in him,—the *second* degree of offence,—Lord Brougham says, is committed by him who vents his ribaldry on the mere ground of scepticism. "On such a subject, *doubting* is not enough; he must be convinced, not merely doubt, or see reason for doubting: *guiltless if his doubts are well founded*, guilty if they are not; but we may assuredly hold, that the better conduct is that which abstains from attack and offence when the reasons hang in suspense, &c." The third or less degree of guilt is his who forms his opinions negligently, carelessly, inattentively, without the conscientious diligence which the immense importance of the subject demands.

"Now by these plain rules we must try Voltaire; and it is impossible to deny that he possessed such sufficient information, and applied his mind with such

sufficient anxiety to the discovery of truth, as gave him a right to say that he had formed his opinion, how erroneous soever it might be, after inquiring and that not lightly. The story which is related of the master in the Jesuits' Seminary of Louis le Grand, where he was educated, having foretold that he would be the Coryphæus of deists, if true, only proves that he had very early begun to think for himself; and, whoever doubted the real presence, or questioned the power of absolution, was at once set down for an infidel in those countries and in those times. It would be the fate of any young scholar in the Roman colleges at this day, especially were he to maintain his doubts with a show of cleverness: and were he to mingle the least wit with his argument he would straightway be charged with *blasphemy*: but it must be added that an impression unfavourable to the truths of religion and its uses was made upon Voltaire's mind by the sight of its abuses, and by a consideration of the manifest errors inculcated in the Romish system. It is not enough to bring him within the blame above stated under the third head, that he was

prejudiced in conducting his inquiries, if that prejudice proceeded from the errors of others which he had unjustly been summoned to believe. He is not to be blamed for having begun to doubt of the truths of Christianity, in consequence of his attention having originally been directed to the foundation of the system, by a view of the falsehoods which had been built upon these truths. Even if the bigotry of priests, the persecutions of sovereigns, the absurdities of a false faith, the grovelling superstitions of its votaries, their sufferings, bodily as well as mental, under false guides and sordid pastors, roused his indignation and his pity, and these alternating emotions first exciting the spirit of inquiry, afterwards too much guided its course, we are not, on that account, to condemn him as severely as we should one who, from some personal spleen or individual interest, had suffered his judgment to be warped, and thus, as it were, lashed himself into disbelief of a system altogether pure, administered by a simple, a disinterested, a venerable hierarchy," &c.

Lord Brougham then takes in view the position in which Voltaire was placed, as regarded the doctrines held by the Church and State, at the time too when a spirit of free inquiry had begun to prevail. He was required to believe in transubstantiation, and the power of absolution by the priest. "These dogmas and claims were rejected almost as soon as understood." "Transubstantiation" Lord Brougham *explains* as "the real presence of the Creator at the summons of the priest;" and "absolution," as "the participation of that priest in the attributes of the Godhead." If with these doctrines Voltaire also rejected *others*, Lord Brougham asks us to be just towards his *youth*, and not condemn him hastily for rejecting the wheat with the chaff. We presume "transubstantiation" and "absolution" to be the chaff, and the wheat rejected with it can surely be nothing else than the whole doctrine of the Christian religion. Further, we are desired to observe that Voltaire was a sincere believer in the existence and attributes of the Deity, "and no irreverent expression is to be found in all his numberless works, towards the Deity in whom he believed," and that he has consecrated some of his noblest poetry to celebrate the power of the Godhead;* but if an exception even to this may seem to be found,

* "I have read Voltaire's pamphlet, *Tout en Dieu*. You wonder he has only twenty pages in discoursing on the great First Cause and the effects; but I think quite the contrary. He who says *Tout en Dieu* says also *Dieu est tout*. * * * Voltaire in this pamphlet is rather unfortunate. He wished to appear a *Deist*, but, without knowing it, he has shown himself an *Atheist*. The pot goes so often to the well, &c. One ought not to rub oneself too much against these things—they are too slippery." *Mém. de Galiani*. Again:—"The pieces of Voltaire you have sent me have pleased me much. One sees clearly that he is a *Deist* for very politic reasons. Though he writes against the *Atheists*, they won't reckon him amongst their enemies. It is pleasant to think that we are come to a point where even Voltaire appears moderate in opinions, and flatters himself that he will be reckoned among the protectors of *ion*," &c. *Ibid.*—Rev.

that is, if ridicule of and irreverence to the Deity do exist in some part of his writings, then it is to be understood "that he is speaking only of the Deity as represented in the system of religion which he disbelieved; he is ridiculing idols, and not the great being in whom he believed, *and whom he adored.*" Voltaire, however, cannot be exempted (it is said) from blame, for the manner in which he attacked the religious feelings of believers; yet, this offence may be palliated, by reflecting on the abuses of the ecclesiastical establishments which surrounded him; "but when he attacked the Romish superstitions and clerical usurpation, he *unhappily* suffered them to poison his mind *upon the whole of that religion of which they were the abuse.*"* Unhappy certainly! that he brought to the consideration of the greatest subject the human faculties can be employed in investigating, neither the reasoning of a clear understanding, nor the calmness of a philosophic temper; neither a reverence for the social institutions of his country, nor a regard for the personal feelings of its inhabitants. The whole life of Voltaire was dedicated systematically to the completion of the following design:—Because I have been neglected by the King, and imprisoned and persecuted by the Government, I will bring both into contempt; because the Jesuits and priests are tyrannical, fanatical, and carnal-minded, I will commence and carry on an attack on all revealed religion, and particularly I will proclaim as an imposture the whole doctrine of Christ.

The design of Lord Brougham has been to give a slight outline of Voltaire's life in its leading events, and to intermix his original criticism on his most important works in their different classes, as on the tragedies, the *Henriade*, the *Pucelle* in poetry, and on the historic writings and the romances in prose. Pleased with the justness of the remarks, the soundness of the criticism, and the cleverness and brilliancy of the observations with which they are accompanied, we had marked many passages for extracts, which would have afforded as much gratification to our readers as they did to ourselves; and we intended also to give our reasons for differing from his lordship in some of his opinions,† but we found that it was quite impossible to find space even for the most abridged examples, and have therefore reluctantly left that part of our design incomplete, in order that we might be able to carry another part into execution. To criticise a critic is rather a delicate operation at all times, and in this case it would have been superfluous. Therefore we turn to the fulfilment of our own plan, which is to give our readers some idea of the opinions entertained of

* "As far as relates to our present subject, Voltaire must be looked on as the great adversary, not only of the particular Roman Catholic religion of this country, but of Christianity itself, under every form and description. *Fanaticism* was at first, and indeed always, the avowed object of the attack; but, as he advanced in years, the destruction of *Christianity itself* seemed to have been the great passion of his life." Smyth on the French Revolution, vol. i. p. 85.—REV.

† We think on the whole that Lord Brougham ranks the *Henriade* higher than any previous critic we remember; and though Robertson, Blair, and J. Warton have highly praised the "*Essai sur les Mœurs*," it abounds in greater errors than they noticed, or Lord Brougham has allowed. Even Barante (a fair judicious critic,) owns that it has marks not only of "*mauvais goût*" but of "*mauvaise foi.*" Nor is there a very high degree of praise in, "*Peu d'histoires modernes sont plus utiles et plus faciles à lire.*" In speaking of the *Essai sur les Mœurs*, so highly praised by Lord Brougham, Degerando says that its style is its chief merit, and made its success, but that it is very superficial, and its learning all borrowed; and, moreover, there is a constant affectation of exaggerating the errors which afflict humanity, and of detracting from the virtues which adorn it. See *Hist. de Philosophie*, vol. i. p. 172.—REV.

quiet and uniform life, were the habits and tastes of a past age. But new societies and circles became indefinitely multiplied; the necessity for conversation became general, and conversational talent was sought for more than any other. The collision of intellects polished and sharpened them, but at the same time it softened and straightened them. In society it is *ideas*, and not *sentiments*, that are required; indeed sentiment is out of place, and appears altogether strange. To strike, to amuse, to astonish, you want brilliant, not solid, ideas; ideas small and superficial, not great and profound; playful, jesting ideas, not serious nor grave. . . . Soon it became a habit to seize and bring out the *resemblances* of objects without their *differences*, or their differences without their resemblances. Objects were taken in *profile* only, and thus truth was lost. In the same way, a preference was given to doubts over proofs, to objections over answers and refutations, to paradoxes over sound and long-established ideas, to *bon mots* and pleasantries over arguments, and to the weapons of *ridicule* instead of logic. . . .

"In an age when the progress of arts, of labour, of riches, and of sociability, had so changed public manners (and where was this effect felt more forcibly than in France?), *Voltaire* necessarily had a prodigious influence on his countrymen, and, consequently, on all Europe. *Voltaire* was by turns, or at the very same time, magnificent and miserly, liberal and grasping, the courtier of power and the friend of independence; at once tolerant and persecuting, generous and revengeful. He flattered the great, and at the same time laughed at them; he celebrated the virtues of the people, and despised their stupidity; he caressed the ministers of government, and sang the praises of liberty; he tore to pieces the great writers of the age of Louis XIV. while he sincerely admired them; he flattered the authors who were his contemporaries, and secretly and in his own mind insulted and despised them. *Voltaire* united in his single character all contrasts. Distinguished by the versatility of his genius, he took as he wanted all its shapes. By his defects as well as by his virtues, by his weaknesses as well as by personal qualities, he was fitted to be "the man of his age" (*l'homme du siècle*), and to prepare the downfall and destruction of kingdoms.

"But *Voltaire* had received the impression of his age on himself before he gave it his own. There was at least between the two a constant action and reaction; they were alternately cause and effect to each other.*

"In a different age and in a different nation, *Voltaire* would not have become what he was: he himself would have been different. *Voltaire* had been the child of the *regency* before he was the representative of his age; and the spirit, the manners of the *regency*, with some modifications, have been the spirit and manners of all the reign of Louis XV. Now, in what consisted the spirit of the *regency*? In having no belief in the dignity of human nature,—in having no belief of anything fine, noble, elevated; but in denying everything, in mocking at everything—even at one's own self, provided it was done with tact: in making the corruption of morals

* Barante remarks the *timidity* of *Voltaire's* earliest writings, and submission to authority; and that it was only when applauded for his theatrical success, and flattered by familiarity with the noble and rich, that he found he had placed *useless limits* and restraints on himself, and that the more he ridiculed all serious things, the more he should please his patrons. Thus, *gradually* (*peu à peu*), he threw off all reserve, and ventured to speak on every subject with irreverence.—REY.

more alluring by giving to it the corruption also of the understanding; in amusing one's self with vices as with things merely ridiculous; and in seeing nothing in crimes but bold and strange combinations, and in principles but superannuated usages. The height of merit and of art was to efface and destroy all moral feelings and ideas by this game of irony, and these tactics of ridicule, which consisted in putting all in antithesis, in order to annihilate the two terms, or the two ideas, one by the other, and to destroy them both. One may truly say that the Duc de Richelieu, who, like Voltaire, was also the child of the regency, was also the representative of the manners and character of the higher classes of society, as Voltaire represented the spirit of his age.

"On the supposition that Voltaire had the same turn of mind which made him at once so agreeable and so dangerous, and in placing him in that age which he has so fitly represented, he would still not have exercised so extensive and lasting an influence if he had been deficient in any of the qualities which characterised it, and if he had not been placed in favourable circumstances. Always active and, in truth, always inexhaustible, he continually reproduced the same ideas under new forms. He was the *Proteus* who changed his shapes, so that no one escaped him.* Those who did not read grave tragedies he acted on through his lighter poetry; those indifferent to philosophical researches, by history; and by continually reproducing the same ideas and the same facts, he persuaded those who took this rage for conviction, and this conviction for a sign of truth. By this continual repetition of the same things, he *imprinted* his sentiments and ideas on the minds of all. His residence in England gave a certain boldness to his thoughts and discourse, which soon degenerated into audacity and indecency, but which was of great use to him in hazarding that which no one had the courage to do. Voltaire was at once the leader and the spoiled child of the party. He had the direction of all the grand attacks, and like a common soldier he fought in the advanced posts, and was the first to mount the breach. The great age to which Voltaire attained might allow one to say of him, in parodying a few words of Tacitus, "*Habuerunt vitia spatium exemplorum.*" His brilliant fortune, his large establishment, his residence *out of France*, first at *les Delices*, afterwards at *Ferney*, procured him throughout Europe almost the rank and reputation of a real power. If he had resided at Paris he would have had less reputation, because too many other remarkable and engaging things would have divided public attention, and his constant presence and his celebrity would have absolutely fatigued the public mind.

"Without doubt, the religious incredulity of Voltaire has had an influence on the incredulity of Germany and of England; but in these countries it has taken a different path, and different weapons of attack. There is, between the character which unbelief has assumed in France and in England and Germany the same difference as between the genius of Voltaire and that of Lessing and of Hume, who have been for their respective countries what Voltaire has

* Voltaire wrote to the Abbé Morellet, on his publication of the "*Manual of an Inquisitor*," a letter, in which we find the following words:—"Plus nous sommes attachés à la religion de *Jésus Christ*, plus nous devons abhorrer l'abominable usage qu'on fait tous les jours de sa divine loi. Il est bien à souhaiter que vos frères et vous donniez tous les mois quelque ouvrage édifiant comme celui-là, qui achève de d'établir le royaume du Christ, et de détruire les abus," &c. Voltaire's *Correspondence*. See *Mémoires de Morellet*, i. p. 62.—REV.

been for his. Voltaire had the natural gift of seizing the contrasts and opposition of ideas, with all the gaiety of a mind which laughs first itself before it makes others laugh, and that laugh proceeds from all the bitterness of the passions. His moving power was entirely the desire, indeed the necessity, to produce a quick, instantaneous impression on a light frivolous people. Lessing, whom the study of art made a poet, and whom Nature had made a profound and ingenious thinker, united to an erudition both solid and extensive, a clear, luminous, reasoning faculty, the talent of analysis, a close, rigid logic, and an eminently philosophical mind. The love of *truth*, and not the love of fame, was the active spring, the vital principle, of his intellectual activity. Hume, whose mind was better constituted for observations of detail than for general views, possessed rather a great strength of judgment than reasoning powers at once extensive, elevated, and profound. He could perfectly judge all matters of experience, but he saw no further. One cannot doubt his extraordinary sagacity and penetration, but he wanted altogether both imagination and sensibility, and became an *unbeliever* both by the defects of his metaphysics and by the coldness of his heart. In France it was *authority* that was first attacked and overthrown. The infallibility of the Pope and of the Church, then all the doctrines, the rites and ceremonies, all the institutions that the Church and the Pope had created and sanctioned, were the first objects of the attacks of the unbelievers. In Germany they began by historical and critical researches in the sacred books, which induced a perfect revolution in the interpretation of them, and consequently in their dogmas and in faith. In England the commencement of the warfare was against the *miracles* which form the basis of Christian faith. To this point all objections are directed, but less against the evidence on which the miracles rested, than on the nature of the facts themselves, to which was opposed the constant, uniform, invariable march of universal nature. Soon, however, the attack became more general; from positive absolute religion, the advance was made to the great objects of human thought, to God, to the soul of man, to the universe, and to the fundamental principles of all human knowledge," &c.*

We now open the pages of one of the most profound, most religious, and most eloquent writers of the age, we mean the learned author of the "*Soirées de St. Petersburg*," who feels strongly and speaks freely on all that concerns the welfare of man and the true interests of society.

"Ah! Monsieur le Comte, Voltaire is a fine genius if you please, but it is not the less true, that in praising Voltaire you must praise him under certain conditions, I had almost said against your will. The boundless admiration with which so many persons surround him, is the infallible mark of a corrupted heart. Let us not be deceived; if any one in looking over his library feels himself drawn towards the works of Ferney, (*Les Œuvres de Ferney*), he is not living under the love of God. One has often ridiculed the authority of the Church, which condemned books "in odium auctoris," but in fact it was quite just. *Refuse the honours of genius to him who abuses his gifts.* If this law was severely observed, one should soon see all mischievous books disappear; but, as we cannot enact it, let us at least take care not to palliate the more reprehensible excess of praising beyond measure very culpable writers, and this man above all. Without being conscious of it, he has pronounced a terrible doom against

* See *Essais Philosophiques de F. Ancillon*, vol. i. p. 187.—REV.

himself, that in which he says,—‘A corrupted genius was never sublime.’ Nothing can be more true—and for this reason: Voltaire, with his hundred volumes, was never anything but a neat, elegant, and finished writer (*joli*). I will except his tragedies, for the very nature of tragedy would force him to express noble sentiments that were strangers to his character; and particularly on the stage, which was the scene of his triumph, and where he could not deceive the eyes of the experienced. In his best pieces, he resembles his two great rivals (*Corneille* and *Racine*), as the cleverest hypocrite resembles a saint; but I must further contest his dramatic merit, and keep to my first observation. As long as Voltaire speaks in his own name, he is only pleasing (*joli*). Nothing can warm him, not even the battle of Fontenoy. ‘He is a very charming writer,’ they say: I say so too; but I understand the word ‘charming’ as a criticism. As for the rest, I cannot bear the exaggeration that calls him an *universal genius*. Certainly there are some rare exceptions to this universality; for instance, in his odes he is literally nothing; and no wonder, for an impiety, the growth of reflection, had extinguished with him the divine flame of enthusiasm. In the lyrical drama he is as bad, or even more ridiculous; for his ear was literally deaf to the beauties of harmony, as his eyes were to those of art. In that kind of poetry most nearly allied to his natural talent, he drags himself along. He never rises above the middling; and, would one believe it? in comedy he is heavy and dull! the depraved heart has no comic humour in it. For the same reason he never could make an epigram. The smallest drop of his venom never was spread over less than a hundred lines. If he tries satire, he becomes libellous. *In history he is insupportable*, in spite of his art, his elegance, and the graces of his style; but no quality could replace those he wanted, and which are the life-blood of history,—gravity, good faith, and dignity. As for his epic poem, I have no right to speak about it; for to judge of a book you ought to read it, and to read it you ought to be awake, but a drowsy monotony spreads over the great bulk of Voltaire’s writings, which indeed have but two subjects, *the Scriptures and his enemies*; he either blasphemes or he insults; his pleasantry and humour, which are so much praised, are yet far from being irreproachable; the laughter they excite is not a just one, it is a grin, a grimace.* Did you never remark, that a divine anathema was written on his countenance? After so many years it is time to know it. Look at his figure in the Palace of the Hermitage. I never see it without rejoicing that it was not taken by a chisel that we derived from the Greeks, which would have thrown a kind of *beau ideal* over it. Here all is natural. There is as perfect truth in this head as if it had been a plaster-cast from

* “This subject (viz. that of fanaticism) led him naturally to *joke* on the life of Christ, and on his miracles. *I dare not repeat seriously his sarcasms*, and still less would I appear to approve them. I defended Jesus Christ, as being a philosopher after my own heart, whose doctrine was divine and whose morality was indulgent. ‘I admire,’ I said to Voltaire, ‘his compassion for the weak and the unhappy. The words which he often addressed to *woman*, and which proceed equally from a sublime philosophy and the most affecting indulgence.’ ‘Oh yes! certainly,’ said he, with a look and smile filled with the most agreeable malice; ‘you women he has treated you so well that you ought always to take up his defence,’ &c. The writer is Madame de Segur; see *Voyage de Ferney*, p. 29. Mr. Twiss, who was at Ferney in 1763, says that on the altar of Voltaire’s church was a wooden figure of Christ, as large as life, covered with gilt ornaments. ‘How do you like my Christ?’ said he in English; ‘or do you pronounce it *Chreest*?’—REV.

death. Look at that low abject forehead, that never knew the blush of modesty ; and those eyes, two extinct craters, that seem even now to boil over with lust and hatred. That mouth—perhaps I use a wrong word, but it is not my fault—that fearful *rictus* stretching from ear to ear, and those thin lips pinched up by cruelty and malice, like a spring ready to open to dart out blasphemy and sarcasm. Do not talk to me of this man ! I cannot bear the thought of him ! Oh ! what evil has he not brought on us ! Like that insect, the pest of the garden, which never makes its devastations but on the roots of the most rare and lovely plants, Voltaire, with his sting, never ceases to pierce the two *roots* on which society exists, *woman and youth* ! He instils into them the poison which is transmitted from one generation to another. It is all in vain that, in order to conceal these inexpressible outrages, his stupid admirers deafen with loud tirades about his having spoken excellently on those subjects most worthy of veneration. They who so blindly volunteer their friendship do not see that they thus are completing the just condemnation of this most culpable writer. If Fenelon, with the same pen that painted the happiness of Elysium, had written the book of *The Prince*, he would have been a thousand times more vile and culpable than Machiavel was. The great crime of Voltaire is the abuse he has made of his talent, and the deliberate prostitution of a genius created to celebrate religion and virtue. He cannot allege, like so many others, the indiscretion of youth, want of thought, the force of the passions, or, the last excuse of all, the melancholy weakness of human nature. There is no excuse that can be made for him. His corruption is of a kind that belongs to himself alone. It is rooted in the inmost fibres of his heart, and is supported by all the force of his understanding. The ally of all that is sacrilegious, it defies God, in destroying man. With a fury which has no example, this insolent blasphemer at last declares himself '*the personal enemy of the Saviour of mankind*,'* attaches to him a name of ridicule, and calls his sacred laws infamous. Abandoned by God, who punishes while he withdraws himself from the sinner, he at last knows no restraint. There have been others of these cynics, who have astonished *virtue* by their impudence, but Voltaire has astonished *vice* itself. How shall I paint the feelings which he excites in me. When I reflect on what he could have done, and what he has done, his inimitable talents only inspire me with a kind of holy anger, for which I cannot find a name. Suspended between admiration and horror, sometimes I would erect a statue to him—but *by the hand of the executioner* !"

In speaking in another place of the *materials* of learning which Voltaire might be supposed to have possessed, to have enabled him to undertake

* The late Monsieur Dutens (Reverend) pledges himself for the truth of the two following anecdotes. "One of Voltaire's friends had been at Berlin and seen the King of Prussia. Returning, he called on Voltaire at Ferney, who opened his heart to him, and, with tears in his eyes, said,—'I must tell you my vexation and grief. I had long ago reckoned on that prince whom you have seen to assist me in the *overthrow of the Christian religion* ; but since he has been on the throne he has so engaged himself in politics that he has altogether neglected the good cause.'"—"A friend of mine, who had been on a visit to Voltaire, told me that one day after dinner he made his servants one by one come in, and then asked them separately if they were Christians ; and, giving a glass of wine to those who asserted they were not, he threatened to discharge the only one who showed some disinclination to second his animosity to Christianity." Dutens says he had these anecdotes from the parties themselves. See *Gourres Mèlées*, p. 188.
—REV.

exceedingly the learned and adroit works of history which he did, the entire work.—

* The library of Voltaire, as is well known, was bought at his death by the Emperor of Russia. It was deposited at the Hermitage, a part of the great winter palace built by Catherine the Great. The statue of Voltaire, in which marble executed by Houdon, is placed at the end of the library, as if being the corner-stone of it. This library gave me some important observations, which have never yet, I think, been made. I remember as well as a man can remember anything he said fifty years ago, that in the presence of Catherine, Lavater wrote to me thus:—“If you wish to understand a young person, begin by knowing the works she reads. This is an indispensable article, but there is a wider and more general truth in it than Richardson supposed. It is concerned not only with character, but with knowledge, and it is certain that in reading your the library of my young man may, in a short time, ascertain what he likes and what he abhors. It is in this point of view that the library of Voltaire is particularly curious. One can hardly refrain from one’s admiration in observing the extreme mediocrity of the works which attended the perusal of Fermat. In vain you looked for what are called great works, *grands livres*, or valuable editions of the classics: the whole gave me the idea of a cabinet of books collected to amuse a country squire in the winter evenings. I remarked a paper filled with numbers in French and German with notes in Voltaire’s writing, and almost all gone in matter and in text too. The entire collection is a proof that Voltaire was a stranger in every kind of profound knowledge, but especially to classic literature. If this wanted proof, it would be supplied by marks of ignorance without example that escape Voltaire in hundreds of places in his works, in spite of all his precautions,” &c.*

Lord Bernersham has given the history of the *Cadogan* family, as one in which the zeal, the humanity, the hatred of oppression, injustice, and envy in Voltaire were signally displayed in defending injured innocence and securing the fame of a calumniated family from the ruin and ignominy into which it had fallen. This same story has passed current through many narratives before his, delivered, like his, in the most triumphant language.

* Mr. Twiss, who in 1798 saw Voltaire’s library at Ferney, said that it consisted of about 5,000 volumes. He noticed among the books three English tragedies—Dodsley’s *Clower* and Mason’s *Elfrida* and *Caractacus*, bound together, and lettered on the back *Tragedies Barbares*. The worst specimen of Voltaire’s knowledge of the English language that we can give are the following pretty lines to Lady Hervey. They were written when he was in England, and young. He appears to have lost his facility in advanced years of composing in the language, though he read it with tolerable ease.

TO LADY HERVEY.

Hervey! would you know the passion
You have kindled in my breast?
Trifling is the inclination
That by words can be expressed.
In my silence see the lover;
True love is by silence known.
In my eyes you’ll best discover
All the power of your own.

There is a letter to Mr. Theriot from Chrey, in 1738, written in English, which is possibly correct in words and idiom; and Voltaire published an *Essay on the Epic Poets in English*. See D’Israeli’s *Amusements of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 113.—Rev.

and apparently defying all scepticism,—vouching for the humanity of the heart and the zeal of the spirit, and justly claiming for Voltaire the noblest character that can belong to one of the human race—the avenger of the oppressed. Now, we shall claim permission calmly to tell our own story.

“THE CHEVALIER.

“Ah! at this moment I was thinking of *Calas*, and the *Calas* family made me think on ‘the horse and all the stud.’* It is wonderful what a chain connects ideas, and how imagination is always interrupted by reason.

“THE COUNT.

“Don’t apologise, I beg. You really do me a favour in recalling to my mind this famous judgment, which furnishes a proof of what you lately said. *I assure you, Sir, there is no fact less proved than the innocence of Calas.* There are a thousand reasons to doubt it, and to believe the contrary; but nothing on the subject has so much struck me as a letter from Voltaire himself to the celebrated physician Tronchin, of Geneva, which letter some years ago I read quite at my leisure. In the middle of the public discussion the most animated, when Voltaire had shown himself and gained the title of the defender of innocence and the avenger of humanity, he jested and played the buffoon in this letter as if he were writing on the *opéra comique*. I particularly remember this phrase that struck me—‘*Vous avez trouvé mon Mémoire trop chaud, mais je vous en prépare un autre au bain Marie.*’—‘You found my Memoir rather warm, but I am preparing another for you boiling hot’ (*Bain Marie.*) It is in this grave and sentimental style that this worthy man spoke privately to a man who possessed his confidence, at the time when all Europe was ringing with his fanatical lamentations.”

(*To be continued.*)

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from p. 140.)

August. Saturday. G. left me to return to England with F——. I set off for the castle of Prince ——, on the borders of Hungary.

Monday. Some officers in a neighbouring garrison dined—I sat beside one uncommonly handsome man, who conversed with me in French for some time very agreeably. I had observed that he spoke it particularly well, and with no German accent, when the Prince said something to me of “*votre compatriot*,” and the officer, whom the Prince addressed as “*Count*,” turned to me and said in the richest Irish brogue, “May be you do not consider an Irish exile in the service of a foreign power as your countryman at all?” I shook hands with him and expressed my satisfaction at meeting him, and wondered why he should doubt my considering him as my fellow-countryman.

Count. It is more than most Englishmen do, then: we are considered

* When the good fame of the *Calas* was re-established, the Duke of A—— asked of an inhabitant of Toulouse “how it came to be possible that the tribunal of that city which judged him came to be so cruelly mistaken?” The answer was, “The best horse occasionally stumbles.” “Good!” replied the Duke—“*but a whole stable full!*”—See *Soirées de St. Petersburg*, by Count de Maistre, l. 43, 240, 281, for the above extracts.—REV.

aliens, and we are compelled to make ourselves so; better be the servants of a foreign emperor than the slaves of an English king.

I laughed; and said we did not consider Irishmen as slaves.

Count. No, but you treat them as such: hereditary bondsmen, the playthings of a few great settlers, who dispose of the nation *en masse*, as they would of a slave ship. The Lord Lieutenant the proprietor, the secretary the overseer, ready with the lash and the fetters and the goad to wring us to his purposes.

I could not help smiling, and the Count, with much emotion, said to me, "I see by your countenance that you are a very goodnatured person, and if you were a Frenchman or a German you would sympathise in our misfortunes, but because you are an Englishman you laugh at us, and think it a good joke that five millions of men, because they will not give up the religion of their fathers, because they will not fall down and worship Mammon instead of God, are to be withheld from every freeman's right and every christian's privilege. Denied the just rewards of their abilities, no civic crown is ever wove for them; they may plead, but they can never judge; they may wear the lawyer's gown, but can never put on the Chancellor's robes—kept in tutelage, they are never allowed the manly toga. We may use the sword, but we can never receive the baton: we must shed our blood, give our lives, for our tyrants, but we cannot command, and we may return home.—Oh! how many have I seen of them in poor Ireland—return home after long, long years of bloody toil, maimed, blind—with an empty sleeve and a broken constitution, to spend their lees of life in some hut just habitable, while those they served with, because they bear a Saxon name, and follow a Saxon worship, are decked with stars, and ribbons, and knighthood, and are generals and marshals."

I said that I had always thought the Catholic disabilities most unjust, and that I sympathized with all my heart in their noble disinterestedness. This pacified him a good deal; but when I said that there were English Catholics too who stood by their ancient faith, and refused the highest honours rather than palter with their consciences——

Count.—Yes; but, if they have not their hereditary privileges, they have their hereditary acres and their far-descended rank. The Duke of Norfolk and Lord Shrewsbury have their dukedom and their earldom still; but we, poor savages in a distant island, we are pillaged, we are degraded; living, perhaps, on some scantling saved from the tyrant's grasp; some edge of a morass, some remnant of bog, not worth the robbery, is the dwelling-place of a king's descendant. The ancient and dismantled forests of the land have mouldered to decay beneath the oppressor's rule, and the sons of the ancient masters of those leafy woods are fain to keep up their existence on this soil of decay: so long has the oppressive tyranny endured, that nature's self bears witness in her changes to the cycle of our wrongs. The original race are disappearing, like those antlered giants of our land that remain only in fossil skeletons. To find a gentleman with an O before his name, like myself, will soon be as rare as to dig up a complete skeleton of an Irish elk.

I reminded him of O'Bryen, Marquess of Thomond.

Count.—But at what price are those honours preserved? The renegade in his green turban may sit upon the divan by the Grand Signior; but does not every Christian spit upon him in his heart? No, no—let us leave the coveted soil to those who barter for it their faith, their family

honour, their immortal soul—better to fly to a more favoured land. Let the minister of our religion go to Spain, the realm of His Catholic Majesty—there he may wear the cowl unmocked—there he may kneel before altars worthy of his faith. There he will not be maddened to see his own ancient shrines lie desolate to the elements, or desecrated with the worship, cold and formless, of the favoured few. There kings and nobles share the pomp of high-arched fanes and pillared aisles; at home, with scarce subsistence, in a thatched cabin, perhaps, he may celebrate the mysteries of religion to a kneeling multitude, bareheaded, with mire beneath and pelting snow above.

"Perhaps, however," said I, "there is more real devotion in these humble chapels than in all the gorgeous temple of Spain or Italy. At all events, it is a living, daily proof of a generous devotion that a state religion could never give."

"Very true," said he, laughing; "the consolations of persecution are something our worst enemies cannot deprive us of. To part us and our misfortunes you think would be to lose us the glory of martyrdom and the gratification of complaint. Never fear; we would soon get up something else to complain about. Even John Bull, well fed as he is, can grumble enough."

"While Paddy, on a cold potato, can always contrive to laugh at us still," said I.

He laughed too; but a moment after his eyes flashed.

"Yes! that is just the tone—that is just the turn—that is just the acme of Saxon insult—the height of civilized barbarity. Yes; they will make them merry with their slaves; they condescend to be amused when they treat us as their jesters and their fools; they bring us, blinded slaves, like Samson in the idol temple, to make sport for the multitude. O! shame to my country, that her sons are proud to sit at the tyrant's board, to be fed from the silver and gold, and take the wages of his wit. Better—a thousand times better—rend at once the heartstrings from one's native land, tear out the bleeding roots of kindred ties, and be an alien in soil as we are in race. Better be an Irishman in a foreign land than a foreigner in Ireland; better to leave our green fields and glassy lakes, and beautiful women, and ardent-spirited men, and be the hireling of a stranger in a strange land. Chilled and withered among phlegmatic boors, we know at least what we are—we have at least the hireling's hire. Better wear this foreign coat, and bear a foreign standard, than be mocked in Saxon scarlet over an Irish heart, and, called a freeman, live a slave."

I had thought of suggesting the Duke of Wellington as a pretty successful Irishman; but I knew it would only bring on "the renegade" again, and so I simply asked how long he had been in the Austrian service.

Count.—Nine long years. I left my home—an orphan—houseless and portionless, at fourteen years of age, and sought and found an asylum, a service here.

"You had the honour, then, to be in some of the victories over the French?"

Count.—Yes; but only the last year. I joined from the military academy as a cadet. I have just seen fighting—I have heard the cannon and seen a field of battle—I have ridden a charge—I have stood fire; but I have not won my spurs. I just tasted the glories of a fight—I just felt the maddening enthusiasm of the crash of arms—the thrilling ecstasy of

I strongly advised his going to Greece, and said that though I did not wish to damp his generous ardour, I thought he would find the whole affair very inferior to what he imagined. The rest of the party came up, and I had some conversation with the commanding officer, who spoke affectionately of the young Irishman, saying he was a capital officer and a very fine fellow. After the military men were gone I spoke to the Prince, and he promised to have arrangements made at Vienna to secure the Count from losing his Austrian rank if he went to Greece; a difficult business.

Tuesday.—Went to call on the Count. Found him playing on the violoncello; he played well. His room full of books, music, and all the evidences of an accomplished man. I told him I had a relation in a regiment at Corfu, and that I knew the governor, and offered him letters to them; which he thankfully accepted. A few months of the Greek revolution may cure him for life of his national independence. He was again at the Prince's this evening. Warsaw was mentioned, and the Count said to me, "It wrings my heart to think of Warsaw. It is Dublin—a deserted capital—an imaginary metropolis; all the remains of grandeur, all the glories of a senate and a resident nobility, left in their ghastly forms—the spectres of happier days; wealth, and genius, and honour, all gone—all merged in a conqueror's power, and the sons of little men walk over the graves of the mighty. Like tethered animals, the despised natives tread their permitted round; and, chafe and struggle as they may against their binding tether, they chafe in vain."

"Those who eat the grass quietly, and fatten on it, are the wisest," said I.

"The best beasts for their masters, certainly; the most easily bought and sold," said he.

"Submission to human government is the same principle as resignation to Providence; it brings its own reward," said I.

"With the small difference between power and omnipotence," said he. "Resignation is the virtue of a hero; submission the vice of a coward."

"But when, as you say, the chafing against the tether is in vain, why chafe?" said I.

"Because, though hitherto in vain, it may at last succeed. We may lose to-day, but win to-morrow. You see Greece——"

"Yes," said I, smiling, "I do; and so will you, I hope, and learn that any evil is better than civil war."

WEIMAR.—I was presented to Goëthe: fine head, handsome figure, and aristocratic air. He spoke French, and talked a great deal—rather prosy; I could not recollect a striking observation to note when I came home. Yet there was no appearance of decay in his faculties; he is very much what he always was. He gave me the idea of a cold-hearted, selfish person. He was very civil, though—goodnatured, indeed; but I did not feel the least wish ever to see or hear him again. And yet I could not say he disappointed me; he is very much what I expected. Weimar is a nice, domestic sort of capital.

September 18.—Embarked for England after a very pleasant tour. The Germans are always to me a curious study—they are so near, and yet so different from English. There never were people who more contradicted the doctrine of race and upheld that of position: their

inland situation, their small states, their many universities, their necessarily being so often the theatre of war, and actors in it, without understanding their parts—at once a narrow and a wide existence—give a dull romance to their character so different from the island spirit of Saxon England.

Sept. London a desert, of course. Very peaceful and comfortable, and glad to be at home again and be quite quiet. Having discovered at Bonn my ignorance of the literature of fiction of the day, I shall set myself diligently to the perusal of the fashionable novels.

18th. Read *Melmoth*. The author is evidently mad, but it is the madness of great genius. The idea of the heroine in her island cut off from human kind and gazed at from afar is a poetical idea, and beautifully told; and in the convent and Inquisition horrors there are scenes wrought up with a power that is more like Dante than any other writer I have ever read. The extravagances and utter want of decorum in the book quite confound one, when one considers it as the work of a clergyman!

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

THE following is a passage in the "Memoirs of Lady Hester Stanhope," 8vo. 1845, ii. 260:

"What is to account for some people's good fortune but their star? There was Lord Suffolk, an ensign in a marching regiment, and thirteenth remove from the title—see what an example he was! It was predestined that he should arrive at greatness, although, when the news was brought him that he was come to the title, he had not money enough to pay for a post-chaise: but nothing could hinder what his good star was to bring him. Lady Suffolk, a clergyman's daughter of a hundred a-year, was a very clever shrewd woman, and filled her elevated station admirably."

This applies to the father of the present Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, namely, John the fifteenth Earl of Suffolk, who succeeded to the peerage in 1783, and died a General in the army in 1820. He was, it is true, only distantly related to his predecessor; but what Lady Hester Stanhope could mean by "thirteenth remove from the title," it is difficult to discover.

If it were intended to refer to the degrees of consanguinity between the Earl Thomas, who died in 1783, and his successor, they were fourth cousins, viz. Thomas, son of Henry-Bowes 11th Earl, son of Craven, son of William, son of Thomas first Earl of Berkshire; and John, son of Philip, son of Charles, son of Philip, another son of the first

Earl of Berkshire. Their consanguinity therefore was only in *eight* removes, not thirteen.

But if the expression was meant to refer to the number of heirs male whose lives intervened and appeared to prevent the accession of Mr. John Howard to the peerage, I still do not find them to amount to anything like the number of thirteen. On the contrary, from the time of his birth in 1739, they seem never to have exceeded four or five at one time, or nine in all, viz.

1. Henry the tenth Earl; died 1745.
2. Henry-Bowes 11th Earl; d. 1757.
3. William Visc. Andover; d. 1756.
4. Henry 12th Earl; d. 1779.
5. Henry 13th Earl; d. 1779.
6. Thomas 14th Earl; d. 1783.
7. Capt. Philip Howard (his own father), d. 1741.
8. Colonel Thomas Howard (his eldest brother), d. 1778.
9. William-Wyndham Howard (his second brother), d. 1739-40.

The succession to the earldom of Suffolk has been remarkably irregular; and in consequence there have been so many as twenty Earls during three centuries, the present being the twenty-first. In seven instances it has devolved on collateral heirs; and at two periods, namely, in 1745 and in 1783, the main stem had so entirely failed, that a remote line was called to the succession.

On the death of Henry tenth Earl of Suffolk, in 1745, he was succeeded by Henry-Bowes fourth Earl of Berk-

shire, who was fourth in lineal descent from the first Earl of Suffolk, the earldom of Berkshire having been conferred on that Earl's second son Thomas.*

The second remote succession, in the year 1783, was that referred to by Lady Hester Stanhope.

At the birth of John the 15th Earl, on the 7th March, 1739, the eldest line was still existing, and his father (who died a Captain of Marines in Jamaica in 1741) could indeed have had no prospect of succeeding. Henry, tenth Earl of Suffolk, the last who lived in the princely palace of Audley End, (erected by the founder of the Suffolk family, who was Lord Treasurer in the reign of James the First,) died on the 22d April, 1745. The family of the Earls of Berkshire then succeeded, as already mentioned; and the new Earl of Suffolk had two heirs in the direct line, his son and his grandson, and also a younger son Thomas, who afterwards became the fourteenth Earl. Yet, even then, however remote the probability of Mr. John Howard's succession might appear, his brother Thomas and he were next to those three persons; and consequently he was only *fifth* removed from the peerage, not *thirteenth*.

William Viscount Andover, the elder son of the 11th Earl, was killed by a fall from his chaise in 1756, and his father died in 1757. Colonel Thomas Howard, the elder brother of Mr. John Howard, then became only *second* removed from the title.

However, Henry the twelfth Earl was a young man, rather younger than his cousins, having been born on the 10th May, 1739. He married first in 1764, but his wife died in 1767, leaving only an infant daughter. For ten years after that period the hopes of the junior branch might be cherished. But in 1777 the Earl married again: still he had no male heir when his death ensued on the 7th of March 1779. His widow, however, was *enceinte*, and on the 8th August following she gave birth to a son. This infant was born Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, but he lived only for two days.

* This dignity also had not descended lineally. The second and third Earls, who were brothers, both died without male issue; the fourth Earl was their grand-nephew.

From that time the succession of John Howard was nearly certain. The Hon. Thomas Howard, who became fourteenth Earl of Suffolk, was a widower with a daughter only, and fifty-eight years of age. John's own brother Colonel Thomas Howard continued a bachelor, and was killed on his way from America, in an engagement with a privateer, in 1778. The Earl might have been expected to live longer, but he died on the 23d Feb. 1783, and then Mr. John Howard succeeded. From the time of his brother's death, at least, he must have looked forward to such being his fortune, either sooner or later.

Lady Hester Stanhope was again incorrect in her supposition that Lady Suffolk was "a clergyman's daughter." In Mr. Howard of Corby's Memorials of the Howards she is styled "Julia daughter and heir of John Gaskarth esquire, of the county of Cumberland."† This marriage took place on the 2d July 1774.

Respecting this marriage a long narrative, of which I cannot recall the particulars, appeared in the newspapers within these few years. If I recollect rightly, it was the tale of love in a farmhouse, and represented the lady as entirely ignorant of the birth or expectations of Mr. Howard, then a captain in the army, even if he was himself cognisant of them. Such a story, however, must be a romance, in reference to both parties, for Lady Suffolk's father was a man of property.‡ Mr. Howard was not a very young man at this period, being five-and-thirty years of

† In Debrett's and Sharpe's Peerages this gentleman was named "Gaskarth, of Penrith." It is corrected in Debrett, edit. 1846.

‡ The following is from Jefferson's History of Leath Ward, 8vo. 1840:—"Another of these manors (in Penrith) formerly belonged to the ancient and 'worshipful family' of the Huttons, of Hutton Hall, in Penrith, who appear to have resided here from the time of Edward I. until it was sold, in 1734, by Addison Hutton, M.D. the last of the family, to John Gaskarth, esq. whose son sold it, in 1790, to the late Earl of Lonsdale." Under the family of Hasell of Dalemmain it also appears that a sister of Lady Suffolk married a Hasell; viz. "Williams Hasell, esq. son of the above, married Mary, daughter of John Gaskarth, of Hutton Hall in Penrith, esq. and died without issue in 1786, aged 49."

age. He died on the 23rd Jan. 1920, in the 61st year. His wife had exactly two months before the date of his death.

[illegible]

National Health Insurance—The National Health Insurance Act was passed by Congress in 1908, and it provided for the establishment of a national health insurance system. The act was signed into law by President William Howard Taft.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

of that family, we are left to find a Duke of Norfolk amongst the descendants of the younger sons of Sir John de Hume de Torsington, who

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion, from 1.1 billion in 1990 to 2.6 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.3 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.7 billion in 1990 to 2.8 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 0.3 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010. The number of people aged 15-64 is expected to increase by 1.1 billion, from 1.7 billion in 1990 to 2.8 billion in 2010.

— *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997

for archaeologists in general, that we, through you, should be informed of their several mutual labours, and more especially as we might thereby know where with probability we could find brasses or other monuments from which rubbings have not been taken, and so render our labours and peregrinations more useful than they otherwise would be.

With the intent, therefore, of making such communications at once succinct and instructive, I beg to suggest that they should be couched in the following form, unless any of your more ingenious correspondents can give us some better plan, remembering always that *brevity* is indispensable.

I am aware of a plan somewhat similar having been adopted in "The Topographer and Genealogist," edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols, and now in course of publication,* and to which very useful work the communications which this plan of mine may, I hope, bring forth, cannot but be of great utility; and notices of tracings from stained glass or mural monuments might also be registered in the same way.

My plan is simply that all possessors of rubbings should furnish you with a description of them arranged under the following heads, but which, in their own private catalogues, might be made the headings of columns in an oblong folio, viz. County and parish | situation in church | material, size, and condition of the monument, stating its material by a prefixed B. for brass, S. for stone, G. for glass | persons designated and notice of their kindred | condition or station in society | dates | age | armorial bearings | costume, civil, ecclesiastical, or military | peculiarities of any kind; and another column for general remarks.

I beg further to observe that some kind of register like the above ought to be kept by every parochial incumbent. Yours, &c. W. BROMET.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 24.

SO many of your readers feel interested in heraldry that I am induced

* An account of the effigies and sepulchral brasses existing throughout the county of Bedford has been published in that work; and also the sepulchral memorials of many of the hundreds of Suffolk, compiled by Mr. Davy, of Ufford.

to advert to a passage in the will of Humphrey de Bohun Earl of Hereford, printed in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. II. p. 343, lest the editor's comments upon it should mislead them. The passage is as follows:

"j. quintepoint de Hoylaund et j de blaunk cendal. et j. palé de rouge velvet, et de penne de paun. j. autre quartelé des armes Dengleterre et de Hereford."

Upon this bequest the editor observes:

"Perhaps the most valuable passage in it is one which will be most interesting to the herald. I allude to the evidence it affords of the practice of quartering arms in England some time before the date of the earliest instance of it extant, and also previously to the date generally received, on the authority of Camden¹. Among the objects which the abbot (of Walden) received from John de Tossebury, was a *courte-point*" (*quinte-point*) quartered (*quartelé*) with the arms of England and Hereford. It is well known that the earliest example of a quartered shield in England occurs on the third² great seal of Edward the Third; hence it has been inferred that the fashion begun in his reign. Here we have clear evidence of its existence in 1322, five years before that monarch's accession. This fact may serve, in some measure, to remove the doubts which have been hitherto entertained respecting the genuineness of the quartered shield on the curious sepulchral effigy in Winchester Cathedral, commonly called the effigy of William de Foix."

In my humble opinion, however, the learned editor of the *Archæological Journal* has altogether misunderstood the passage, and instead of the arms of England and Hereford having been *quartered in the same shields*, the counterpoint was merely divided into several square compartments, filled alternately with shields of the arms of England and shields of the arms of Bohun, in the same manner as the other counterpoint was divided into perpendicular stripes of red velvet and of peacocks feathers. It is well known that though the words *paly*, *quarterly*, &c. are now confined to heraldry, yet that those and many similar terms existed long before heraldry was reduced to a science, and were adopted into it because they were the usual words by

¹ Remaines, ed. 1629, p. 159.

² *Culcitra-puncta*: a quilt.

³ *Ecartelé*. ⁴ Engraved in Sandford.

which objects placed in particular positions or of particular shapes were described in conversation and writing.

Had it been intended to describe the counterpoint as containing various shields, each having the arms of England quartered with those of Bohun, the word *quartelé* would have followed *Hereford*, thus:—"j autre des armes d'Engleterre et de Hereford quartelé;" or, "j autre quartelé, des armes d'Engleterre et de Hereford quartelé."

I do not recollect any instance in which the position of arms, whether quarterly or paly, does not follow the name of the family or the blazon, in early documents. Yours, &c. C.

MR. URBAN, April 15.

IN answer to the inquiry of "J. F. M." in the Gentleman's Magazine of this month, page 360, I venture to supply the etymology* of the names of those places to which he refers.

DEFER. ENDEFER; Brit. *dufyrria*, a steep place; *twf*, a rise, a steep place. Lapon. *täife*, *tiaufe*, tumulus, collis. Gael. *uon*, a hill, a height.

Alam. *andi*, *endi*, *endi*; Succ. *ænna*, frous.

Gael. *fair*, *faire*, *farr*; Brit. *fair*, a hill, a rising ground, a ridge.

Brit. *bera*, a heap; *fēr*, a knob, a boss.

Ang.-Sax. *micel*; Alam. *michel*; Dan. *mikil*; Isl. *mikill*; Mæso-Goth. *mikils*, magnus.

ANDOVER; AND, ut supra.

Ang.-Sax. *ofere*, ora, margo; *hofer*, gibbus.

Brit. *hufan*, a rising over; *hur*, *hufen*, a prominence.

BROWN CANDOVER; CHILTON CANDOVER; PRESTON CANDOVER.

Gael. *broinn*, a height; *brain*, a protuberance.

Gael. *bronn*; Brit. *bron*, any thing protuberant.

Gael. *ceann*, a head, a top, a promontory.

Gael. *cill*, tumulus; Brit. *cylla*, venter.

Isl. *k'yl*, tuber; Succ. *kyll*, *acervus*, congeries.

Gael. *sgeulb*, a cliff; *sceallan*, a kernel.

Succ. *skyl*, strues, *acervus*.

Gael. *brach*, *braich*; Brit. *bres*, gibbus, tuber, nodus; Gael. *brec*, a tumour.

Isl. *bris*, callus, nodus.

Isl. *brysti*, colliculus in fronte montium; pectus; Alam. *preis*.

OAKLEY; CHURCH OAKLEY.

Gael. *ochd*, *uchd*, a breast.

Brit. *och*, *uch*, high.

Isl. *ok*, *oki*, jugum, colliculus, clivulus; *ückr*, monticulus, tumor; Alam. *hoeg*, tumulus.

Succ. *hügd*, collis; Gael. *corrack*, steep, precipitous.

BRENT; BRENT KNOLL; BRENT TOR; at page 359. BRENTWOOD.

Succ. *brant*, *bratt*, præruptus, præceps.

Isl. *brattr*, acclivis.

Alam. *knoll*; Succ. *knula*, tuber, a *nol*, colliculus; Ang.-Sax. *cnolli*, jugum vel cacumen montis.

Gael. *torr*; Brit. *tor*, *twr*; a hill, a mound, an eminence, a prominence; Ang.-Sax. *torr*, scopulus, rupes.

Brit. *udl*, a prominence; Dan. *odde*, promontorium; Ang.-Sax. *heuod*, caput.

Yours, &c. ETYMON.

* Another correspondent, W. T. P. S. "thinks J. F. M. at fault about *deur* oak, in Endefer, &c." He adds, "*Dár* is certainly British for *oak*: but *Andover*, the Andærean of the Ravennas of the 7th century, was either *An dour* or *dúr on*, the water town-land, or else *An deu Eüron*, the place of the two rivers or streams. *An*, article *the*."—We may take this opportunity of stating our opinion that *syllabic* etymology, such as that of our present correspondents, is extremely vague and illusory. The names of places are seldom compounded of more than two words: as *Oakley* (above) is plainly the *lea* or meadow distinguished from others by its oaks. In the case of *Andover*, &c. *defer* appears to be one of the two constituent parts. Whether its sense is that represented above by the "British *dufyrria*" we will not venture to determine; but, with our thanks to our persevering correspondent ETYMON, we beg to caution him and others from referring the whole etymology of places to one epoch; as most certainly some names are British, some Saxon, and some of still later periods. Many names of places are compounded from those of *persons* who owned or occupied them during the Saxon times, and others retain the name of subsequent owners. This may be the case with *Brown Candover*. EDIT.

MR. URBAN,

April 3.

THE reading of the memoir of the late Mr. Upcott in your last November number has suggested to me the propriety of sending you the inclosed letter, which I hope you may think worthy of insertion, as a supplement. Those who like myself were for many years intimately acquainted with him, will join me in bearing witness to the fidelity with which he has here designed and coloured the leading features of his character, and will especially be interested in this slight autobiographic sketch. They will remember how often the countless stores in his possession have excited their surprise and admiration: how, not less in his subterranean caverns at the London Institution than in his confined rooms in his antiquated residence at Islington, every inch of wall was covered with paintings, drawings, and prints, most of them by Gainsborough or Ozias Humphrey, and all indicative of good taste and judgment: how not only every drawer, shelf, box, and cupboard was crammed, but every table and chair groaned under its load of books, portraits, autographs, and newspaper cuttings: how, notwithstanding the apparent confusion, he himself knew the place of each, and understood and appreciated it; and how, though last not least, while every article in his possession had an intrinsic value of its own, it derived a far greater one from his tact in describing it, and his still more extraordinary aptitude in pointing out where and what it fitted. Such were the natural results arising from an acute mind, directed with great labour—a labour in itself a pleasure—to its favourite object; and, as such, Mr. Upcott may be held up as a useful example of what we may all accomplish by a careful selection of the aim best suited to our dispositions and to the advantages given us from above.

You will pardon me, I trust, Mr. Urban, if I avail myself of this, probably my only opportunity of going a step further, and testifying to a few other traits of his character, particularly his extreme good nature, unwearied cheerfulness, and constant readiness to oblige and help. To all these he added an inexhaustible fund of anecdotes; and, together, they ren-

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dered his society peculiarly agreeable. His life indeed had been passed in the sphere best calculated for the purpose. Mr. Wright's shop at the time he lived in it was the great resort for men distinguished in literature, particularly the writers in the Anti-jacobin and the leading political characters on the side of government. It was he, too, who there interfered and saved the head of Gifford from Peter Pindar's heavy walking stick and strong arm. Subsequently, in the London Institution, he was thrown into frequent intercourse with booksellers and men of science, by being intrusted with the purchases made for the library and with the arrangement of the lectures; and he was in habits of daily intercourse with the Hibberts, the Thorntons, the Forsters, the Hampden Turners, and others of that class of "merchant-princes" of whom England is justly proud, and whom no other country in the world can boast. Nor was it alone when surrounded with his books and papers that his company was worthy to be sought: it was no whit less so, abroad, in the streets of the metropolis. It has been my lot, Mr. Urban, to have walked in these with many a distinguished individual, but never with one that gave me more pleasure. His conversation, wherever we might go, was "a running commentary." He knew every spot where a remarkable event had occurred, every house where a man of celebrity had resided; and I am greatly mistaken, Sir, if some of by no means the least interesting columns in your Magazine on this topic, have not been indebted for their attractiveness to what has emanated from his pen.

To return from this digression—Mr. Upcott was not only from first to last a collector, but he gloried in the name. The portrait you allude to, engraved after a drawing by Behnes, is designated by no other appellation. To such of your readers as are in the habit of rummaging the portfolios of our printsellers in quest of illustrations, this information may be acceptable. They may be glad too to know that there is a second print of him, from a drawing on stone by a young lady. The latter represents him in the heavy fullness of advanced years. It is likewise private, and bears a fac-

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simile of his signature, a proper accompaniment to the likeness of one, who, as you justly observe, was the "prince of autograph collectors." You might have added with truth that he was the first with whom the pursuit really originated; for, however, the Albumites of former days, and a few of our antiquaries, as Evelyn, Thoresby, Pepys, Ives, and Macro, may have cherished the taste, not an individual before Mr. Upcott ever attempted to form what might properly be termed a collection. He also inoculated by far the greater part of the now numerous body of his successors in that line with the disease. Ask Mr. Anderdon, Mr. Dawson Turner, Dr. Raffles, and Mr. Donnadieu, and I am persuaded they will answer in the affirmative.

It were, however, injustice to the memory of Mr. Upcott to rest his claim to the notice of posterity, and consequently to a place in your pages, upon any of the qualities above-mentioned. They rendered him indeed acceptable to his contemporaries; and in their regard and esteem he had his reward. To after-times they can stand for nothing. Posterity is a saucy jade, and recognises no such obligations: she accepts no other coin than what is current in her own domains. With her his only merit must consist in what he has left behind him for her gratification: she judges everything according to the singularly beautiful line of Haller, "*Der Dinge werth ist das was wir davon empfinden*;" and here, in addition to the works you have enumerated, themselves no trifling proof of talents and assiduity, may be adduced the Garrick Correspondence, the Diary of Burton, the Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution, and the new editions of Andrew Borde's Book of Knowledge and of Carter's History of Cambridgeshire, for all of which we are, one way or other, more or less indebted to him. The list I do not doubt might be increased; and Mr. Colburn, I believe, will bear me witness that the Garrick and the Burton Papers, together with those of Thoresby and Evelyn, and probably many more, would never have seen the light but for his acute research; for in such matters he was avowedly unrivalled.

And now, Mr. Urban,—to conclude

what has already been drawn to a length far beyond what I intended or anticipated—oh! that your and my good old friend, John Nichols, were yet alive, or that his mantle had fallen upon some one of our own degenerate days! we might then hope to see published a Life of William Upcott. Not that his career was in any way brilliant or eventful; but his singularly racy and anecdotic letters would furnish a volume of the most amusing character; and, what is a higher consideration, that might be made the vehicle of more than one useful lesson.

Yours, &c. A. B.

DEAR SIR, *London Institution,*
June 20, 1816.

Most of us have our hobbies: we are poor creatures without them. Mine have capered me through many a quagmire, and have led me many a dance, to the tune of "Empty Pockets" more than once; have galloped me into half the sale-rooms of this overgrown metropolis, as well as among the print-sellers, booksellers, coin-dealers, and I know not how many other dealers besides,—till I have been jaded with the ride, and almost penniless from the pursuit. But *n'importe* has long been my motto, and may so continue to the end of the chapter. Have you a wish to know what produced this ceaseless thirst for accumulation, that, to my cost, has filled up all my heretofore spare room, and has removed from my sight too many a favourite Henry Hase? I'll e'en tell you the *plain unvarnish'd tale*. When a mere urchin, scarcely three feet high, a curious pair of carved bellows, dated 1594, were given to me, because I was very much struck with the singularity of their form, and the oddity of the figures cut thereon. Round the edge was inscribed this apposite couplet:

"Bellows, like a quiet wife,
Sends out breath and makes no strife."

I was as proud of my treasure as is a Lord Mayor of his gilded coach. They were preserved with the greatest care, and exhibited only on high days and holidays. When I came to London for the first time, now nearly twenty years ago, they were consigned to a relative, with a few other trifles, who, to use a homely phrase, had just about

as much relish for these matters "as a cow has for a new shilling." The consequence was, when I made inquiry respecting my favourites, I received the melancholy tidings, that the poor bellows, worn out with age, were consigned to the flames, and the remaining odds and ends were scattered and lost. Though never to become possessed of my old favourites more, while in my possession they certainly kindled such a flame within me,—such an ardour was blown up,—as I much fear will eventually reduce me to a *crater*, or cease only with myself.

I well remember that when at school the provincial halfpence were getting much into circulation: Wilkinson's Iron-works and the Anglesea Mining Company took the lead. I was much struck with the ingenuity of some of the devices, and had a longing to form a collection of them. Confined to a school-room, my opportunities were of course very limited. My wits were at work to devise means to carry my plan into execution: at length I hit upon one which partly succeeded. I employed my playmates for the purpose. The grocers' shops, public houses, and every place likely to further my object, were resorted to; and time crowned me the hero of collectors within the four walls of a country school-room. My *cabinet*, alias a strong canvas bag, was visited by those around me as one containing gems of the first water; and in idea I sprang up from four feet to six, and the letter *I* soon became the greatest in the alphabet, for there was none greater than *I*—no, not one. This mania lasted through three or four succeeding years after coming to London, and produced indescribable pleasure. Indeed words cannot convey the delight afforded me whenever chance threw any in my way which were not already in my possession. Whole nights have I set up arranging and comparing; and the leisure moments by day have been devoted to visiting the various shops from one end of London to the other: in short, no pursuit did I ever take up with more ardour, or continue with more steadiness, than the collecting of provincial coins; but that ardour is now completely burnt out. The whole mass, more than 2000 varieties, are now never looked at; so that they, together with

a volume of more than 300 pages—which I compiled and wrote fairly out on the subject—are at this time lying buried amongst the rubbish in some one of my drawers: "*Sic transit gloria mundi*."

Another hobby soon supplied its place. Seventeen years ago an elderly gentleman, who had taken a fancy to some of my whims, started the idea of my collecting portraits, and, as a bait to draw me into the snare, gave me a few specimens, with this remark,—“that a long line commences at a small point, and that a giant was once a dwarf;” which was as much as telling me I might as well spend money in this way as in any other. Alas! this tempting bait proved too delicious to withstand. I swallowed it eagerly, and to this day have not been able to disgorge it. Poor man! he is gone to the world of spirits; but could he now witness the truth of his remark, he would find that the small point has run out to a considerable length, and that the puny dwarf is growing fast to a giant. I was saying that my collection in copper is grown into disuse, in fact silver coin has ousted them,—nay, has so much taken the lead, that the poor rider has been woefully crippled in distancing the more humble copper. Indeed the hobby has become so much galled in the chase, that I have found it necessary to lay it up in ordinary for a more propitious season.

To these bedlamite pursuits I must, forsooth, add another or two. Like my neighbours, I must possess a few rare books, also a sprinkling of bibliography; and that at a time when I can have an hourly access to one of the finest public libraries. What strange infatuation! Besides, my spare hours must likewise be filled up in using a portion of my prints in a way that the *maniacs* term *illustrating*. Such a scheme was ever a fund of amusement; for, whenever opportunities offered, I was turning over the portfolios of printsellers by day, and inlaying such prints as were too small for my purpose by night. By degrees I had got

* In 1839 a Catalogue of the Coins of this description, in the Collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. drawn up by the late T. Sharp, esq. of Coventry, was privately printed in 4to.—*EDIT.*

together a few volumes that it pleases me even now to turn over; viz. Cowper, Gray, Life of Garrick, &c. The only volume which I parted from was an edition of Goldsmith's Poems, having a number of additional plates. I observed it some time since in one of Longman's catalogues. This propensity in some measure continues: at least I feel a desire to complete the tasks long since begun, such as Reynolds's Life by Northcote, Edwards's Anecdotes of Painters, Life of Romney, and a MS. Life of the late Ozias Humphrey, in folio, dictated by himself, and written by me, containing proofs, etchings, and plates in every stage, engraved from his pictures, certainly altogether unique of its kind.

The disease, however, that has the strongest hold of my inclinations, is the autographic mania. Had it seized me earlier, 'twould have saved me many a pound, as well as made me the possessor of more considerable specimens than I am. Even those lying by me present a chaos not to be described; and when they are to be arranged I know not. 'Tis a whimsical hobby this, but experience teaches me that I am *not* a solitary instance of being a sufferer from this malady. Your kind letter announces its arrival at * * *, and that it has taken up its abode on the * * *. This I know, 'tis a hobby; and a right good one too, because it is attended with little expense. I prefer it to all other hobbies, and have ridden it without accident, save and except a few disappointments after the most faithful promises from my various friends to assist me. Most happy shall I at all times be to give yours a feed at my manger; but I too much fear that it has been long used to choicer fare than my stable will produce, tamely to submit to my sorry provender. However, let me entreat you to take the will for the deed,—to pardon this rambling *hobbyhorse* farrago,—to make my respectful compliments to your family,—and to believe me to remain with great truth most sincerely and most faithfully

Yours, WM. URCOTT.

A FEMALE COLLECTOR.

The preceding letter has afforded a vivid picture of the pursuits of a cele-

brated Collector of the male sex; and we have now to add an equally singular narrative of the performances of a female Collector.

The late Miss Catharine Hutton, of whom a notice was given in our last month's Obituary, evidently possessed much of the strength of mind and steady application of her powers which characterised her celebrated father. Of late years she has been known as an indefatigable Collector of autographs, of which she assembled a very valuable series, and in this pursuit was she engaged till within a few months of her decease. The following paper is in the possession of one of her friends, and was written at his request. It is singularly interesting as a record of her blameless life, and as evidence of her vigour and industry at a most advanced age.

"I have made shirts for my father and brother, and all sorts of wearing apparel for myself, with the exception of shoes, stockings, and gloves. I have made furniture for beds; with window-curtains and chair and sofa-covers: these included a complete drawing-room set. I have quilted counterpanes and chest-covers in fine white linen in various patterns of my own invention. I have made patchwork beyond all calculation, from seven years old to eighty-five. My last piece was begun in Nov. 1840, and finished in July 1841. It is composed of 1,944 patches, half of which are figured or flowered satin of all colours, formed into stars; the other half is of black satin, and forms a groundwork. Here ended the efforts of my needle; but before this I had worked embroidery on muslin, satin, and canvas, and netted upwards of one hundred wallet purses in combined colours, and in patterns of my own invention: I net such still.

I have made pastry and confectionary as habitual employments. I was my father's housekeeper during twenty-six years, and during the twenty-nine years since his death I have been my own. I nursed my mother during five years' illness, and attended my father during five years of decline.

I have been a reader from three years old to the present day, and I have read innumerable English books, and many French. In reading I was always directed by my own choice, and

that fell upon geography, history, poetry, plays, and novels. Of these I understood everything, and remembered much.

I have written nine volumes which have been published by Longman and Co. and three which have been published by Baldwin and Cradock, and I have written sixty papers which have been published in different periodicals. I have written—that is, copied—three hundred and thirty-three songs with the music, some of which I sung every night during twenty years to my father, accompanied by my guitar. I have never touched the instrument since his death.

I have been a collector of costumes from eleven years of age, and I have now 650 English figures and 782 foreign. These are all whole-lengths, generally prints; but some of the ancient ones are drawings from Strutt, by my cousin Samuel Hutton. The whole have been cut out from the paper by myself without the mistake of a hair's breadth, and if the engravings were old or bad I coloured them. I then arranged them chronologically, and pasted them on paper. They composed eight large folio volumes. But this is not all. To each volume I have written an index, and to each figure the date and name of the artist. More than this, I have written on each opposite page of the English figures explanations and remarks of my own, which constitute a history of the habits of this country. I consider this as the greatest of my works.

I have been a collector of autographs for twenty-five years, and I am so still. I possess upwards of 2000, and to many of these I have added such anecdotes as I could meet with, some remarks of my own, and all the portraits I could get.

I have been a letter-writer from seven years of age, and I now write from three to four letters weekly.

I have cultivated flowers with my own hand, and suffered no other hand to touch them. My garden is still covered with flowers, but not of my planting.

I have made drawings of flowers, birds, and butterflies in their proper colours.

I have walked much, and danced whenever I have had an opportunity.

I have ridden much on a side-saddle, and on a pillion behind a servant. I have ridden into Cumberland, Yorkshire, and the extremity of North and South Wales. I have ridden for six months on a handsome donkey—that is, daily, not during the whole time—and I have ridden in every sort of vehicle except a waggon, a cart, and an omnibus.

I have been in thirty-nine of the counties of England and Wales, twenty-six times at London, twenty-one at watering places on the coast, and five inland.

Is it enough? It is. I sit in my chair at the age of eighty-eight years and a half, and look back with astonishment on the occupations of my long life. But the solution is easy. I never was one moment unemployed when it was possible to be doing something.

CATHARINE HUTTON.

Written for my friend Markham John Thorpe, esq. July 13, 1844."

MR. URBAN, *Huddersfield.*

THE fear of trespassing upon your pages, on a subject which perhaps in the opinion of some may not strictly be within the objects of your publication, has induced me to pause before I ventured again to call the attention of your readers to the affinities and analogies of words, which are to be found more or less in all languages, and which no other recorded phenomenon of ancient history so satisfactorily accounts for as the confusion of tongues and the dispersion of mankind, as handed down to us in the Mosaic account. Some languages have a closer affinity than others; but where is the language that does not exhibit, when carefully analysed, indubitable marks of affinity, either lexically or grammatically, with other languages? Well indeed would it repay the labour of the philologist to gather up these fragments of an original language; but, as the task is too great for any single individual to accomplish, let us trust, with the growing taste for such studies, and especially with the increased facilities for acquiring languages we now enjoy, that some master spirits will arise equal to this task. There will be many difficulties in the way of any one who

shall put his hand to this work. There are few things in which even the most learned man with a warm imagination may sooner be deceived than in tracing the connection between different languages, and in the attempt to show, that all, however modified by time and by various accidents, retain some indications of a common origin. In my last paper I mentioned some instances, which appeared to me to show that many of the words used by Moses in his account of the creation were engrafted on all the most ancient languages that are yet extant; and that even the Sanscrit, which has been regarded as having not the least analogy to any of the Semitic languages, would be found, on further and more careful examination, to show signs of relationship with the Hebrew, though time and the many causes tending to change the structure of all languages may have almost obliterated all traces of this relationship. I take the language of Scripture as it stands; and it plainly points out to us the means by which men were so confounded in their speech as not to understand each other. The words are very remarkable, and can scarcely be made a fair subject of controversy. They are the words of Jehovah himself, "Come, let us go down, and there confound their language;" and it has been well observed that the expression, "Let us," &c. is no where used but in peopling the world at the creation, and in the dispersion of men. Whatever may have been the degree or extent of this confusion, whether confusion of mind, or organs, or both, it can scarce admit of a doubt that, though one part of the human race might retain, as we know they did, the primitive language almost entire, yet with respect to the rest most of the words and much of the structure of language would be materially altered; and, even if the words were retained, the future pronunciation might be altered. Though many words might descend amid these variations into all the subsequent tongues, they might not be *exactly* the same words in every one; because various accidents might diversify what each retained. It is enough for my argument if it can be shewn that every ancient language on record has certain

terms, having a close resemblance to each other, with the same meanings, however distant and apparently unconnected the people speaking such languages may have been.

It has been supposed that the Hebrew of the Old Testament may not have been exactly the language spoken by our first parents, and this indeed no doubt is so far true, that fewer and more simple terms were sufficient at that early period. Gradually, however, as new objects, new relations, and new circumstances, were from time to time presenting themselves in a newly created world, new names would be given; but this is nothing more than what occurs in all languages. There is not the slightest evidence to show that the greater part at least, if not the whole, of the words used by Moses himself in recording the events of the creation were not actually the very words used at that period. It may indeed admit of an argument whether, after Cain had separated from Adam, and the human race divided into two families, (the descendants of Cain, and those of Seth,) a difference might gradually take place in the language of the two families. Each of these primitive branches of the human race would make new discoveries and give rise to improvements in process of time; and, unless we are to suppose that these discoveries and improvements were the same in both instances, we must necessarily conclude that a corresponding difference in terms would arise. Under such circumstances, it may readily be supposed that there would very soon be two dialects of the parent language. For the same reason, as the world increased, other dialects might be formed, so that even before the Flood the number of such dialects might be very considerable. Admitting this to have been the case, the extent of the change would rather consist in the creation of new terms than in the extinction of the old ones. The long lives of men before and immediately after the flood would of itself tend to keep alive and maintain the integrity of the primitive language; but still, so numerous were the inhabitants of the earth become, and so great we are told was the iniquity of the human race, that the doom of extinction was pronounced upon all, save

one family only. From a critical perusal of the early chapters of Genesis, it can scarcely be doubted that, even at this early period, there were few degrees of wickedness to which mankind had not attained. Considerable progress in the arts may be inferred from certain parts of these chapters; and, though I am not prepared to contend that there were as yet what might be considered *distinct nations*, yet, from a careful analysis of the names of the individuals there enumerated, I cannot but persuade myself that the roots of some of these names may be found in the *ancient Sanscrit*, which convinces me that further examination will show still more clearly what I am here contending for,—that the fountain head of all languages is the *earliest* Hebrew. Let it be borne in mind that we have no evidence that the present Sanscrit, though admitted by all competent judges to have existed for more than 2,000 years, is the oldest form of that language. There may have been others of a still earlier date, *earlier even than the Pracrit*.

We know indeed, from discoveries of ancient Sanscrit inscriptions,* that a different character once prevailed, and future discoveries may throw still further light on this point. I am aware that many scholars attribute the origin of the Sanscrit to the Zend; but, when it is seen that more than one half of the words in Zend are pure Sanscrit, it rather tends to show, that in very early times the Persians and the Indians formed but one people. Sir W. Jones asserts as a fact, that the oldest discoverable languages of Persia were Chaldaic and Sanscrit. May not the earliest Chaldaic and the earliest Sanscrit characters have been almost the same? Babylon was probably the original seat of both. However this may be, we know that Asia Minor was peopled at an early period from that country,

whose language became the common parent of the Greek and Latin, and the early Teutonic; comprehending also, among others, the origin of many Saxon and Celtic words. We are told that there are treatises written at various periods, from 1000 to 3,000 years ago, on philosophy, metaphysics, grammar, theology, astronomy, and other sciences; cultivated by the ancient Hindoos at a time when Europe lay buried in the deepest shades of ignorance. Of no other language but the Semitic, and as some will have it the Chinese, have we such proofs of undoubted antiquity. That there should be found no greater similarity between the Sanscrit† and Semitic dialects can be accounted for on no other ground than what Scripture itself unfolds to us, viz. the operation of miraculous interference. We have no fact more clearly laid down in the Old Testament than the confusion of tongues, a mode which divine wisdom thought fit to adopt for the dispersion of the human race. The abruption of a primitive language into many others, *sufficiently different to compel separations* of the general population, and yet retaining in all some indications of a common origin, is to my mind a species of auxiliary evidence of the truth of the Mosaic narration, of greater importance than has hitherto been awarded to it. In fact it is this very dissimilitude between the Sanscrit and Semitic dialects, so great as to form almost an impassable barrier between the two, and preclude all intercourse, that is of the *most importance* to my argument; for, notwithstanding this entire severance between them, yet we find certain terms in the languages of both (found too in the earliest records of these languages) that are so similar as to admit of no other explanation than that they were once one and the same language. I have already alluded

* Among the most ancient inscriptions are two, discovered in a cave in the Vindya mountains, decyphered and translated by Mr. Wilkins, who states the language is pure Sanscrit, but that the character is the most ancient he had met with, and even differed materially from that found in inscriptions 1800 years old.

† The Sanscrit alphabet bears no affinity to those of Semitic origin, but differs from them altogether, both in the shape and sound of the letters, as in their system of arrangement. While in the Semitic family a variation of vowels is of no etymological importance, in Sanscrit and its cognate dialects such a change totally alters the force of the word.

in a former paper to some such instances. The word signifying death is a remarkable instance, and I will now adduce a few more which have occurred to me, beginning with the Hebrew term for Eve, *חַיָּה* *chajah*, signifying life.

In the Sanscrit* we find *जीव* *jiva*, signifying life.

The resemblance to my mind is decisive.

The Hebrew word *נָחָשׁ* *nakash* is the generic name of the serpent tribe, the instrument made use of by Satan in the temptation of our first parents.

The Sanscrit word for a serpent is *नाग* *naga*.

In Sanscrit, *hamsa* is the sun; in Arabic, *sham*; in Hebrew, *שֶׁמֶשׁ*.

The Moabitish idol Camosh, which Professor Lee conjectures to be the *Mahā Devā*, or destroying deity of the Hindoos, may rather, I think, be identified with the *Cama*, the Hindu Cupid; and perhaps *חָמַר* *to covet*, may all have sprung originally from the same root.

In Hebrew we find *חֶמֶד* *sol*, from whence the sun was called *Jupiter Hammon*, and sun images called in Hebrew *chammanim*.

In Sanscrit, *chamani* also stands for the sun, of which the etymology is *cha*, heaven, and *mani*, a jewel.

Esh, fire, (Heb.) is *ishira* in Sanscrit.

Chazah, to see, (Heb.) *kisana*, light. (San.)

Baal dominus, (Heb.) *bala*, strength. (San.)

Nahara fluvius, (Heb.) *nara*, water. (San.)

To these few examples I have at least fifty others before me, and there are many more, which a more diligent search will bring to light, which cannot be the result of accident. It is a curious coincidence, if it be merely accidental, that the name of Japhet should signify in the Sanscrit *Ja-pati*, lord of the earth.† It will occur to

every reader of Genesis, how very remarkably this corresponds with the prediction of Noah, "God shall enlarge Japhet, and he shall dwell in the tabernacles of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant." But, if this etymology of the name Japhet be at all to be relied upon, it would lead us to suppose that the language spoken by Noah and his family had some roots in it not handed down to us in the Hebrew as we have received it. It must have struck many readers of early scriptural history, that, in the primitive ages, nations as well as individuals had names originally imposed upon them from some distinguishing circumstances in their history. Peleg, for instance, was so called because in his days mankind were divided; and many instances of the same kind might be advanced, where the name of the individual was determined by some prominent event of his life. This subject, however, affords a field for future discussion. Some may be of opinion that the Hebrew used by Moses was only a dialect of the antediluvian tongue, the other dialects forming the basis of some other of the most ancient languages. This hypothesis would account for many difficulties. I have hitherto confined my observations to the Hebrew and Sanscrit; permit me, before I conclude this paper, just to glance at the wonderful affinity between the Celtic, Sanscrit, and Latin, which may surprise the reader. Though I am less acquainted with the Celtic than with the Sanscrit and Latin, I can vouch for the accuracy of the following list; and I shall reserve my observations on the affinity of the Sanscrit and Greek to a future occasion, as it is a subject itself of too much importance to be introduced at the end of a paper which, in the opinion of your readers, may already be too long.‡

verified this prophecy, surpassing in extent of possessions the other descendants of Noah, stretching from the west of Europe, through the Peninsula of India, to the Island of Ceylon. We have only to refer to the affinities of languages existing among all these nations to be satisfied of the fulfilment of this prophecy of Noah.

‡ I would refer my readers to many excellent remarks in a work by Godfrey Higgins on the Celtic Druids.

* I use Wilson's Sanscrit Dictionary. The study of the Sanscrit is retarded in some degree by the expense incurred in purchasing such works; but this Dictionary is indispensable to the student in Sanscrit.

† Accordingly we find the posterity of Japhet (the Japetus of the Greeks) have

<i>Celtic.</i>	<i>Sanscrit.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
Dia.	Deva.	Deus.
Mathais.	Matara.	Mater.
Faid.	Vadi.	Vates.
Ter, Tir.*	Dhara.	Terra.
Uim.	Bhumi.	Humus.
Sacard.	Sacradas.	Sacerdos.
Focal.	Vac.	Vox.
Mis.	Mass.	Mensis.
Roigh.	Rajah.	Rex.
Naol.	Nav.	Navis.
Peann.	Parna.	Penna.
Meadhon.	Madhya.	Medium.
Roth.	Ratha.	Rota.
Read.	Rai.	Res.
Mein.	Mana.	Mens.
Loc.	Loca.	Locus.
Ludha.	Lubha.	Lubido.

These, I beg to say, are but a few selected from a great number, sufficient however to explain the kind of affinity to which I am desirous of drawing attention. If, however, the Latin was derived from the Sanscrit, it was probably after it was polished, and brought to its present state of perfection.

There are many other indications of affinity—take for instance the verb *sum* in Latin, and *asmi* in Sanscrit.

Latin. Sum es est sumus estis sunt.
Sanscrit. Asmi asi este smûs stha sunti.

And the similarity of the manner of declining the adjective, and of its mode of comparison, are additional proofs of an original connection between the two languages. But I must here pause, hoping to be permitted some future opportunity of renewing this interesting but too neglected subject. What I have already advanced, will, I trust, tend to show, that a knowledge of both the Hebrew and the Sanscrit languages are indispensable to every accomplished classical scholar. It has indeed been erroneously assumed, that a knowledge of the Sanscrit is principally, if not entirely, desirable by such only of our countrymen as are going to India; but a more careful investigation of the language has shown its advantages to the classical student, and the universities both in England and on the

continent are beginning to assign to it the importance it deserves.

With respect to the Hebrew, I shall only adopt the opinion of Dr. Sharp, who, in his dissertation on that language, reminds his readers "that the learned Faber, and the more learned Casaubon, had their sons early instructed in Hebrew, that they might have a more perfect knowledge of the Greek; for the greatest part of the Greek language is most evidently derived from the oriental dialects. To say the Hebrew is the key to all the oriental languages, and the source of Greek," is not to say enough in its favour; it is of indispensable importance in enabling us to understand the Scriptures. They who, like the Bereans, search the Scriptures every day, if they are desirous of knowing whether things are as they are represented to be, can never satisfy themselves with translations. It seems necessary, too, for the sake of removing many false impressions, contracted by reading the commentaries of men who either did not understand or have not given a clear explanation of the words, to study the Scriptures in the original: and this is all I shall say of the Hebrew, until I resume the consideration of the affinity of languages in a future paper.

J. K. WALKER, M.D.

MR. URBAN, April 3.

I AM not surprised that you have expressed "some doubts," at p. 338 of your last number, respecting the communication of our old and valued friend JOHN BRITTON, which attributes the authorship of "The Lounger's Common Place Book," to the late Mr. Green, of Ipswich. The anecdotes (at p. 381) of the intercourse between the author of the Common Place Book and Mr. Rees are curious, but the appropriation of the authorship to Mr. Green rests entirely upon the authority of Mr. Raw, who may have been misinformed, or possibly defective in his recollection.

The circumstances recorded would lead to the supposition that the first, second, and third volumes of "The Lounger's Common Place Book" were all printed and published without personal communication with the author, and of the fourth, it is said, that "the

* The Welsh word *Daeir*, signifying the earth, is still nearer the Sanscrit. The word *tir* is used in the sense of "land."
—Edit.

fourth volume was afterwards provided in the same way;" this, however, is not quite in accordance with the preface to the edition in three volumes, 1805, in which the author assigns the reasons which "still invite a man not abounding in patience to encounter the teasing delays and irritating minutiae of the press. These evils, he feels it a duty to say, have been diminished and alleviated by the accommodating attentions of his printer, and every person concerned." Surely this author must have watched over the printing of his manuscripts.

I have now lying before me "The Lounger's Common Place Book," 1805, and the "Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature," 1810, and have referred to several passages in both, where the same names are mentioned, or the same subject is in question; thinking that, if both the publications were written by the same author, some slight coincidences of expression, or some similarity of opinion, would be detected. But I can discover no such congeniality of ideas as might be expected; on the contrary, a marked difference is apparent in the manner in which religious feelings and doctrines are expressed and spoken of, and, throughout the whole, the mild, gentlemanly, discriminating language of the *Lover of Literature* is strongly contrasted with the forcible, abrupt, and sometimes rancorous expressions of the *Lounger*.

I am among those who remember "The Lounger's Common Place Book" from its earliest publication, and have often recurred to its pages, full as they are of materials always attractively, if not always commendably, chosen; of opinions always honestly, though sometimes boisterously, pronounced, with renewed delight; and from the first have fancied that the author was to be ranked among the learned of the faculty of medicine. When one considers how frequently medical topics are introduced, how much of medical biography, anecdotic research, and *gossip*, is mingled with correct medical information and acute illustration, the impression becomes irresistible that the author was one of the faculty; and the occasional attempt at disguise by the "I understand from a medical friend," is too slight to deserve notice.

At all events, I can declare, having been more or less conversant with medical questions upwards of sixty years, that I have never met with a single person, not of the medical profession, who possessed a tithe of such information on medical matters as is exhibited in "The Lounger's Common Place Book."

If, as is suggested by your correspondent E. D. S., the author was a medical gentleman residing at Dover, some of the older inhabitants of that town might probably afford conclusive evidence upon this point. I have no means of knowing who were the medical residents at Dover in 1790, the year alluded to; but Dr. Saml. Foart Simmons's "Medical Register for 1783," gives the names of Messrs. George Hannam, John Dray, Redding Peirce, Thomas Mantell, jun. and Joseph Maelkus, as being then the only medical practitioners.

In the article, "Ascham, Anthony," it is expressly stated, that "the editor of this collection is maternally descended" from "John Lisle, a Commissioner of the Great Seal during the usurpation of Cromwell." The John Lisle here referred to, retired after the Restoration to Lausanne, where he was assassinated; and his widow, the Lady Alicia Lisle, was one of the earliest victims of Judge Jeffries's vengeance at the bloody assizes in the west of England. Will this hint facilitate the discovery of the author's name? No reference is made to the name of Lisle in the Genealogical Notices of Thomas Green.

Yours, &c. S. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE following letter from Admiral (then Captain) Kempenfelt to Admiral (afterwards Sir George) Pocock, is amongst some MSS. of the latter officer now in my possession. The short account of the taking of Pondicherry accords with the despatches of Sir Eyre Coote; and the more detailed account of the great storm is curious and interesting.

Yours, &c. L.

SIR,

I take this opportunity to address my respects to you, and to convey some account of our transactions here. After parting from you, we remain'd

all the S.W. monsoon off Cuddilore in expectation of the French squadron, of whose coming we had several reports; but they never appear'd, either judging us too strong from the reinforcement we had received, or inabled from the want of provisions and stores. Our army, after having reduced Karikal and all the out-forts of the enemy except Gingy and Tiagara, formed the blockade of Pondicherry, and had some thoughts of commencing the siege, but at last judg'd that they should not be able to go through with it til that monsoon set in. Thereupon it was deferr'd til that season was over. Upon this Mr. Steevens * judg'd it expedient to go to Trincomale with the most defective of the ships to refitt, and left five of the best to continue the blockade and risque the monsoon. These were the America, Medway, Panther, Duke of Aquitaine, and Newcastle. We arrived at Trincomale the 29th of Octr. and on the 16th of December sail'd to return upon the coast, with the Lenox, Grafton, York, Weymouth, Tiger, Sunderland, Falmouth, Salisbury, and Queenborough; and, that this might be the sooner effected, the Admiral directed each ship to make the best of their way without waiting company.

"The 25th Decr. we, with the Sunderland, Falmouth, and Protector fire-ship, joyn'd our ships before Pondichery. They told us the monsoon had been very favorable. Our army had open'd some distant batteries against the town, and were landing cannon, &c. to advance their attacks. By deserters we learnt that the place was in great distress for provisions. The 1st of January we had a large swell hove in from the eastward, and indeed for two days before we had had it more than common; but the sky appear'd settled, and the breezes were regular,—inclining off shore in the night, and from the sea in the day,—til the 1st, when it blew the whole day from the N.N.W. with a close sky, but not a windy aspect til the afternoon, when we reef'd our courses and prepar'd to put to sea, tho' it did not blow anything fresh til after 8, when it became squally. At 10 we made

the signal to cut. It immediately came on to blow so violent that we cou'd show no sail: however we drifted off, as the wind was at north. At 12 it fell at once moderate, and the rain which was during the gale ceased, and the sky look'd quiet and still. We sett our courses, and, the wind veering to the S.E. we wore to the starboard tack. Scarce had we trim'd the foresail, when of a sudden it flew up thick all round, and the wind came pouring down from the S.E. with a fury and impetuosity far beyond anything I had ever seen. Our mainsail, tho' close up in the brails, was in a moment all in rags; the mizen the same: but the foresail, to a miracle, stood. We were but in 16 fathom when we made the signal and wore, and the wind hauling more out to the eastward, gave us but little prospect of clearing the land. Everything was prepar'd for cutting the masts away and bringing up with a couple of anchors, in case we had shoaled our water. I kept the master to the lead; and, finding that we preserv'd our depth, which was 14 fathom, resumed hopes of saving the ship and her masts too. At 4 the gale abated; and at daylight it was moderate enough to set the topsails. When we look'd round and could see no ship, we had melancholy apprehensions for the rest of the squadron. If they had got off, it must have been in the same track we did, and of course would have been in sight.

"The next day we fell in with the Liverpool, dismasted, as Captain Knight said, by the meer force of the wind, having no sail sett.

"The 4th we anchor'd in Pondichery road again, which exhibited a most melancholy scene, repleat with all the ruinous devastation of the most cruel storm. Some ships there was riding, but all their masts gone; others ashore; and some sunk, their masts appearing just above the water: the sea and shore spread with floating carcasses, and the ruins of masts, yards, &c. the particulars of which are these. The America, Panther, and Falmouth cut their masts away, and brought up with their anchors. The Newcastle, Queenborough, and Protector fireship were ashore near Ariacupong, but saved all their people. The Duke of Aquitaine, Sunderland, and a large ship belonging

* Rear Admiral Stevens, then commanding the fleet.

to the company with ordnance stores, founder'd, and only 15 men—most of which Lascars—out of the whole saved. This gale, though acting with such extreme violence, did not extend far. It was neither felt at Madrass nor Negapatam. The *Revenge*, tho' not far in the offin at that time, had it not; and the *Liverpool*, who put out of the road in the forenoon of the 1st, had the height of it at 8 at night from the N.N.W. but had nothing of the S.E. gale, which with us was by much the most violent.

"The 6th Jan. Admiral Cornish joyn'd us with the rest of our ships from Trincomale, lucky in having a long passage. They had had no wind extraordinary, only an uncommon large irregular swell. Another remarkable thing is, that tho' the swell with us was prodigious large just before the gale came on, yet it fell as the wind increas'd, and in the height of the storm the sea was smooth; and, for two or three days after, I never saw the water so smooth upon the Coromandel coast.

"This gale, happening so late in the year, when the apprehensions of them are over, together with the hazard of provisions getting in to Pondichery, on the preventing which the reduction of the place chiefly depended, if the squadron should be absent, were the reasons that induced Mr. Steevens to defer too long the signal for putting out. This disaster, great as it was, did not interrupt the proceeding against Pondichery; and the want of the cannon lost in the storeship was supplied from the Newcastle. We got two batteries advanced, of 10 guns and 3 mortars each, near the new bastion, which soon destroyed all the defences that opposed them there. However, there were many difficulties to overcome. This part of the town, as most accessible, was well covered with outworks, and, if the garrison had been inclined, and in a condition to have disputed it to the last, much blood must have been shed; but this was saved by their surrendering at discretion the 16th January, in the evening, for want of provisions. The next morning our grenadiers took possession of Villanore gate, and, the day after, of the citadel. Thus fell the French capital in India, commanded by a Lieutenant-General

of France,—a conquest, in the glory of which I think you have a right to share, your several victories in these seas being preparative, and leading to this grand point. The garrison suffered much during the siege from a scarcity of provisions, and, when they surrender'd, no eatables were left: as Lally * said, they had devoured every living thing, from an elephant to a mouse. Even the leather dubbers, that are made use of to hold Gec, were sold and dressed for food.

"More revolutions at Bengal, where the Company's servants continue their despotick power of pulling down and setting up sovereigns. Meer Jaffier they have deposed, and the prince his son was to have succeeded him; but he seem'd something refractory,—not tractable enough,—for which he was destroyed in his tent by a flash of lightning† one night, as was given out; but 'tis thought the clouds were innocent, and not heaven, but earth, that furnished the destroying fire.

"Successful wars are such an easy, quick way for the civilians here to make fortunes, that it will take no small time for the Company to reduce their servants into their proper channel and vocation—trade. The Marattas have lately worsted the Patans, drove them from Delhi, and reinstated upon the throne one of the Mogul family.

"I hope, S^r, your voyage from was as successful as to St. Helena.‡

"I am, with perfect respect, S^r, your most obed^t and most humble servant,

"RD. KEMPENFELT.

"*Norfolk, Pondichery Road,*
Jan'y. 31st, 1761.

"P.S. The *Cumberland* founder'd in Goa road in a gale that happen'd the 2d Novr. but all the people were saved.

"To Admiral Pocock."

* The Governor, and father of Lally Tollandal.

† The Prince (Meeran) was killed July 2d, and Meer Jaffier was deposed subsequently (see Mill's India).

‡ Admiral Pocock returned home with several ships under convoy, giving a passage to Sir William Draper in his own ship. The E. I. Company entertained the Admiral, on his arrival, with a grand dinner at the King's Head, Cornhill. See *Gent. Mag.* 1761.

MR. URBAN,

HOPING the time is now not far distant when the study of genealogy and family history will assume a higher rank in public estimation, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few remarks on its past and present state and future prospects: and, after noticing the existing facilities for compiling family histories, shall conclude with some suggestions for elevating and promoting the pursuit, and for making the sources of information accessible to all.

Hitherto, the pedigrees of families have been ranked with the least reputable descriptions of histories. The stories of dragons, giants, and fairies have held precisely the same position; and by the great body of mankind the histories of old families and these childish fables have been believed equally. This is however scarcely a cause for astonishment when we reflect that prior to the time of Augustin Vincent the pedigrees "compiled" by the heralds had often as little proof attached as the fabulous romances of former ages.* Augustin Vincent was the first who seriously paid any attention to fact; but even he was not proof against the follies of his predecessors. Since his time, however, the science has been slowly progressing, though it has scarcely yet arrived at that period of maturity

when the bare truth, and that fully proved, will alone be acceptable to its votaries; when, dismissing mere tradition, and shaking off fable and fiction, they will mould it into a serious and sober system of authentically recording the histories of mankind, classed according to their names and families; of preserving an accurate and useful record of men as they are, rather than fostering an idle love of ostentation and display. Nothing indeed can be more absurd than attempting to make family history, when true, an unqualified source of ostentation. Every family has some (and often more) cause for shame; still the record of those very disgraces and errors is useful. Men inherit all their predispositions from their progenitors; and, by knowing how and why their forefathers have erred, they may be enabled to conduct themselves differently. I know of a case, (for which I can vouch,) where a besetting weakness in the blood had for four generations prevented the prosperity of a family; the fifth in descent, having penetrated the secret cause of his family's misfortunes, resolved to conquer and crush the impulse, which was quite as strong in himself as in his progenitors. He did so, and succeeded in establishing his family.

There is much to be learned from family history. It is highly instructive, and when wisely considered of the utmost utility. I am quite persuaded that were men to ponder well upon the dispositions and conduct, and its results, of those who gave them existence, it would in every respect tend to the advancement of their families. But, as it is, the majority reflect little upon the acts and deeds of their progenitors. They think of nothing but the present moment, and what they imagine (without any premises) the future will be. But I can assure them (and I speak from my own success in divining future results from genealogical considerations of the past,) that prophets and fortune-tellers might become common and veritable, were they only to look into pedigrees and family history.† Upon

* The county of York alone affords infinite proof of the pedigree-fabrication of the reign of Elizabeth. There is scarcely an old family in the county which does not give itself an elaborate genealogy during the twelfth century, (often matching into families before they came into existence); though it is notorious that there could be no authority for such marriages and issues. Almost all ascend two centuries higher than they could possibly give a shadow of evidence for; and almost all represent their founder as holding some most important office under "William the Conqueror." This infection even affected the adjacent counties of Notts, &c. The pedigrees of Mauleverer, Clifton, Palmes, &c. amply illustrate what I allude to. In the county of Durham, the Conyers family-history combines both the history of a wyvern, "which had devoured many people," (to which Surtees gravely adds, *sed qu.*) and also a somewhat incredible pedigree of the family.

† The great and principal cause of the prosperity of families is that they be long lived, and that every member of it be compelled to raise himself by his own

knowing the past history of a family, and its *seize quartiers*, one could (in the present state of affairs) readily foretell the leading points in its future history. But more of this on some future occasions; for the present I will revert to the subject of this letter.

An immensity has yet to be done. The very science of genealogy has yet to be organized! Pedigrees are not yet even classed into their three great genera, of genealogies in fact, in law, and in name; all of which are of consideration, though quite distinct, and of different values and importance, and for all of which different species and degrees of proof are requisite. Genealogy in law requires the ordinary description of evidence now required by the English heralds and a court of law. Genealogy in fact requires such a rigid and severe investigation (an examination into the realities), that it is scarcely ever provable for many generations. Family likenesses, hereditary diseases, and mental resemblances are the best proofs of the transmission of the blood. Genealogy in name is where it is proposed to "genealogize" (or rather to arrange as correctly as may be) all persons of any one name presumed to derive from a common origin, and where accordingly every record bearing on the subject is to be raked up. Now, after such research is completed, the negative system of reasoning is quite admissible. The compiler is quite entitled to exercise his judgment in arranging his materials; for, when he has every evidence on the subject before him, he is not liable to err (in law,) even in his arrangements of those portions of his pedigree where legal proof is deficient. If he have five Bernard Barringtons living in 1680, and his evidences give legal proof for appropriation of the destinies of four, he is entitled to identify the fifth without legal proof; but he could not do so without knowing what became of the others, or without the ad-

exertions in the first instance. If a representative be brought up with the bare idea of "succeeding to property," the ruin of his family is inevitable. This is rather a subject of education than of genealogy; but the two are intimately interwoven in the matter.

vantage of some similar knowledge bearing on the subject.* I myself consider this description of genealogy quite as trustworthy as genealogy in law. Nay it very often is the means of disproving pedigrees which have been proved according to law. It is virtually an impossibility to establish any identity in the absence of any evidence which *might* bear upon the subject. Thomas Johnson, of Cheapside, haberdasher, living in 1708, and he of the same name and description living in 1709, might not be the same person. They might be father and son; nay, they might be father and illegitimate son! Yet the law would suffer such evidence to be proof of identity! Indeed, nothing of the sort ought to be allowed till every evidence which might bear on the subject is recovered. It is quite impossible to calculate what the genealogy in law is (and much less that in fact) until the genealogy in name is arranged. I could myself "prove black, white" in a court of law, were it not that I prefer genealogy in name and genealogy in fact so much to any other, that I always endeavour to compile the former, and penetrate the latter before I make a positive statement.

Few old pedigrees of the Plantagenet era are any other than genealogies in name; unless they be absolute fictions. The practice with the heralds of the sixteenth century was to allow the recorder of the pedigree to connect himself with the founder of his family by any links he thought proper to insert, beyond his great grandfather. Thus no pedigrees were then proved in fact, few in law, and less still in names. The majority were, beyond the great grandfather of the recorder, unqualified fictions, and the alterations made in them by subsequent investigation amply prove this.

Then again physically, and with reference to the proportions of the blood, genealogies are to be classed into,—
1. Continuous paternal descents (which is the most unimportant, and the least provable, though the system of genealogy which has gained most in England). 2. Continuous maternal

* It is in this department of genealogy that Sir William Betham has earned so richly deserved a fame and distinction.

descents, or natural genealogy (being the system of genealogy instituted by Providence and the law of nature).*

3. The "seize quartiers," or the equal consideration of all progenitors of equal degree and generation (this being the system which has gained over the greater part of the continent, and which is by far the most valuable and important in every point of view). But this is a wide and expansive field, and far too large to be contained in one letter to Mr. Urban. I have been anxious, however, to draw attention to the subject, and, as I trust I have allowed a glimpse of how much has yet to be done, I will now proceed to my present purpose.

Were the considerations I have already suggested allowed their due weight, genealogy would certainly become an important and popular science. Now this will be greatly hastened by placing it within every one's means to trace his pedigree, and thus by obtaining record of the past induce him to record the present and future. Family histories will operate as novels and plays have hitherto done, and they will be read for the very same purposes. They will become equally useful, without inculcating as much vice as morality. For what are modern novels and comedies but brief family histories? The only difference consists in novels and plays being fictions or highly-coloured facts, while family histories will be truth and reality.

The way to induce every one to compile his family history will be to give him free access to our records, provincial and metropolitan. It is notorious that there is at present no freedom in genealogical research, *e. g.* one might as well try to scale the skies as to prove the pedigree of a family in a district in which it is unpopular; where the parsons, lawyers, and proctors are inimical to it, or where there is a resident family of influence which chooses to spite it. We are, as to the provincial records, worse off than ever we were. Though crimes of intrigue and machination are constantly on

the increase, we allow the far more generally useful portion of our records, the provincial, to lie dispersed in all parts of the kingdom, at the mercy of proctors, lawyers, and parsons, although considerable measures have been taken to preserve those in London. Not one in a hundred of these parsons, lawyers, and proctors can read any of their records older than a century. No words are required to prove that wherever they dare they would destroy rather than preserve all older records, except for their own interest. It is notorious that they have done so, and that there is scarcely a perfect archdeaconry registry, or a perfect parish registry, in the whole kingdom. Of the latter there is hardly a case where the imperfections or mutilations of the registry have not to be fathered upon an "inundation" or a "fire," as an excuse for clerical neglect and carelessness, not to say something worse. It would be hypocrisy to disguise this. The revelations on the subject by that accomplished genealogist, Mr. Grimaldi, and others, are quite sufficient to horrify every one who is interested in the preservation of these valuable records.† But I could myself adduce instances which would be scarcely credited. I once went down to an archdeaconry will-office to search the registry, and I found it, from 1480 down to the year 1600, cut away by whole quires together, evidently for purposes of waste paper.

Now I ask the whole of Englishmen whether such proceedings should be tolerated? Whether it is not shameful,—a disgrace to themselves, as an educated and civilized nation,—that the records of those who have preceded them should be destroyed in such an abominable manner? It is at least the most complete hypocrisy to lament that at the Reformation the monastic documents were used to clean boots, while at the present time such parch-

* "*Partus sequitur ventrem.*" This description of genealogy is of much greater importance in a physiological point of view than the paternal lineage, even where the latter is proved in fact.

† Any one desirous of correct information on these subjects had better peruse the reports on the records. The disclosures respecting the destruction of Exchequer documents are almost beyond one's belief. I once heard of a clergyman who used his old parish registers for cigar-lighters!

ments are boiled down to jellies, and sold for calvesfoot by the London confectioners, and burnt by straw-hat makers in the exercise of their craft.

This should not continue; the wilful destruction of any record is a crime, and not only should it be severely punished, but means should be taken for its detection, for in a civilised nation it is as disgraceful as forgery is in a moral one. The destruction too of an old document may become eventually the means of doing the most serious injustice, by depriving a family of proof of its pedigree, and thus invalidating its title to property.

Now the question that remains is, how these abuses are to be abolished, these disgraces averted, these crimes prevented. The subject must be made a matter of national importance. All those interested in it must unite to preserve the records of their forefathers from destruction. They must unite their exertions to exterminate all those evils and abuses whereby the prosecution of genealogical inquiry is at present so much impeded and thwarted. They must take measures to demolish all petty and provincial depositories of records, and to have their contents brought together and concentrated in one great and general record office in the metropolis; from county and ecclesiastical records to parish registries and domestic deeds, this course must be pursued, embracing all public and private records unappropriated by the families to which they relate. This is the only course to be pursued. The arrangement of the plan should be confided by those in power to one man who understands his business thoroughly. Every project of advantage is frustrated by confiding its execution to too many people, by consulting those who know nothing about it, or who, if they do so, will only pursue it negligently and carelessly, or to their private interest and advantage, and not for a moment consider the welfare of the public.

Some such person as Sir Harris Nicolas or Mr. Purton Cooper should be entrusted with unlimited power to carry out the concentration of all the records now scattered over the kingdom, the ecclesiastical, civil, and legal documents, and none of their present

custodians should be permitted to have a voice in the business; otherwise the object is sure to be frustrated. I can have no motive but the national welfare and the promotion of biographical antiquities in arguing so warmly. I wish to lessen the difficulties of access, and insure the certainty of search; to reduce the expense attendant on such inquiries; to secure the future preservation of the small remains of our provincial records; to place them in the hands of those who can read them, and who know how to value them; and ultimately to make the study of them a popular pursuit: while, by so depositing all together in the metropolis, men will be enabled to trace their pedigrees unsubject to the spite of village parsons and lawyers—without reference to local jealousies, political and religious prejudices, or family rivalries.

Hoping that these unconnected remarks may catch the eye of those who can appreciate and improve upon them, I remain,

Yours, &c.

W. D'OTLY BATLEY.

MR. URBAN,

IT may possibly be interesting to one or both of your correspondents upon the Viscounty of Montagu, to hear that a portrait of the first Viscount is in existence. It was sold with other relics of the family of the Brownes at Elsing Hall in 1843. At the upper corner of this picture was a coat of his arms in 4 quarters, counter-quartered as under.

I. Browne in 1 and 4, quartering in 2 and 3 quarterly Fitzalan and Maltravers.

II. Neville in 1 and 4, quartering 2 Montacute, and 3 Monthermer.

III. Holland (Earl of Kent) quartering in 2 and 3 Tiptoft, and 4 Charlton.

IV. Inglethorp, quartering 2 Bradeston, 3 Delapole, and 4 Burgh.

The whole surrounded by the garter, and surmounted by a Viscount's coronet.

All these quarterings, although not arranged according to the now settled rule of marshalling arms, he derived from his grandmother Lucy, daughter and coheir of John Neville, Marquis Montacute, except Fitzalan and Mal-

travers, obtained by the marriage of his ancestor Sir Thomas Browne with the heiress of Sir Thomas Arundel.

In the sale catalogue this is vaguely described as the "Portrait of Sir Anthony Browne," a name and style borne by many of the family; but the coronet identifies it as that of the Viscount.

In the case of the claimants of the barony of Hastings, it is stated incidentally that William Browne, esq. who married Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Hugh Hastings of Elsing, and sister and coheir of John Hastings, and who thus obtained that manor, was second son of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. *Viscount Montagu*; but I conceive erroneously, and that he was brother to that nobleman, namely, second son of Sir Anthony Browne, K.G. who died in 1548, and was buried at Battle in Sussex. The last male descendant of the Brownes of Elsing was Thomas Browne, who died 1746; but that ancient mansion is still in the possession of the heirs in the female line who bear the name of Browne.

The male descendants of the first Viscount by his first wife became extinct on the death of the 8th peer in 1793, and the title, it is supposed, became altogether extinct on failure of issue of the 9th Viscount, who represented John, the 2d son of the first Lord Montagu (being his eldest by his second wife). But Sir Harris Nicolas, in his *Synopsis of the Peerage*, remarks, in a note to this title, that a claim had been asserted to the Viscounty by a Mr. John Browne of Storington, as descendant of George, the second son of John, second son of Anthony the first Viscount, and that his *pretensions* would no doubt receive the consideration they *deserved*,—and they, I suppose, were of about the same validity as those of the Marquis of Sligo. Yours, &c. G. A. C.

MR. URBAN, April 18.

IN the interesting note on the Latin poetry of Parthenius in your April number (p. 349), the reviewer points out the resemblance of the passage in *Paradise Lost* (i. 205), where Milton alludes to the stories of the whale having been mistaken for an island by seamen, who had cast "anchor in his scaly rind." Mr. Todd cites Olaus Magnus, Hakluyt, and Ariosto among

the authorities for this tradition, which no doubt was of ancient date, and widely diffused.

Very similar are the incidents in the voyages of Sinbad in the Arabian Nights, and of Saint Brandan, which, as Mr. Wright observes in his edition of the latter, are identical, adding, in a note, that the story was very popular in the middle ages. In the prose narrative of the wondrous voyages of St. Brandan and his monks, we read that they came to "an ylonde, wenyng to them they had ben safe, and made thereon a fyre for to dresse theyr dyner, but Saint Brandan abode styll in the shyppe. And whan the fyre was ryght hote, and the meet nygh soden, than this ylonde began to move, wherof the monkes were aferde, and fledde anone to the shyppe, and lefte the fyre and meet behynde them, and mervayled sore of the movyng. And Saynt Brandan comforted them, and sayd that it was a grete fische named Jasconye, whiche laboureth nyght and daye to put his tayle in his mouth, but for gretnes he may not."

The adventure of Sinbad is precisely the same, and so well known that I need only refer to it.

There is, however, the marvellous narrative of Lucian in his "True History," which has not, so far as I know, been mentioned in connection with this subject, and in which the story differs from those above cited, inasmuch as he and his companions kindle their fire not on the back but within the belly of the monstrous whale, which had swallowed their ship, and in whose interior they had remained for many months, meeting with all sorts of wonderful adventures of the Munchausen kind. Having at length grown tired of their abode, and in vain endeavoured to dig their way through the side of the monster, they had recourse to the expedient of setting fire to an extensive forest that grew in his belly, when for seven days and nights he did not appear to feel the burning, but on the eighth and ninth he grew sick, and on the tenth he died and began to putrefy. They then thought it high time to make their escape, which they effected by propping up his jaw with timber, and launching their vessel once more upon the ocean.—*Ἀληθοῦς Ἱστορίας Λόγ. α.*

β. In this Lucian may have intended to ridicule the exaggerated accounts of the great fish current in his time.

I may take this opportunity to correct a misprint in the passage from Parthenius relating to the whale which obscures the sense. Instead of *tubuloso dorso* read *sabuloso dorso*; so Olaus Magnus describes the surface of the whale's skin "*tanquam sabulum quod est juxta littus maris*," thus deceiving the sailors. Read also "Sed" for "Se," at the beginning of the quotation, and "undoso" instead of "undo." I would also notice that in the *Carmina Illustrum Poetarum Italicorum*, printed at Florence (most execrably) in eleven volumes, where the writers are arranged alphabetically, our poet is placed under the letter G. as Nicolaus Parthenius Giannettasius, whilst the Parthenius, found under the letter P,

in the 7th volume, is Bernardinus Parthenius, a few short poems of whose are there given. Of Giannettasius the beautiful eclogues are given, but not the *Halientica*: the *Nautica* in a separate edition I possess, and much value; the first eclogue has for some time furnished a motto for the *Annals of Natural History*.

Doubtless many of your readers will be grateful for your notices of the Latin poetry of the revival of letters. With regard to Petrarch's, the subject of a very interesting notice in your March number, it is strange that his countrymen have not furnished the world with a correct and legible edition of his Latin poems. It is a misery to read them in the Basil collection of his works, the only one which I have seen.

Yours, &c. RICHARD TAYLOR.

ANCIENT HOUSE AT ILCHESTER.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN, *Rockingham Row,
New Kent Road.*

I BEG to send you a sketch of an old house at Ilchester, Somerset, part of which was destroyed by fire in 1844. Whether any part before the fire was more ancient than the front here represented, I do not know; but the age of this appears, I think, to be about the time of Henry VI. It is said to have been formerly occupied by some remarkable personages. It was certainly one of the oldest houses remaining in Ilchester. The sketch now sent you was made in 1834; but when I saw the remains last summer the front remained pretty much as here represented: the back part was entirely destroyed. It had been used as a public house for some years.

Yours, &c. JOHN BUCKLER.

NOTE.—The town of Ilchester is of high antiquity, ascending up to the times of the Romans. It was considered a county town in the reign of Edward the Third, and sent members to Parliament from the 26th Edw. I. There were formerly four churches, according to Leland, though one only remained in his time. The present church has an octangular stone tower.

The town also contained a house of Black Friars. The old philosopher Roger Bacon was a native of Ilchester.

Though the county assizes were fixed at Ilchester in the reign of Edw. III. they were afterwards alternately held at Wells, Taunton, and Bridgewater, as well as this town. A county prison was erected here after the plans of the philanthropic Howard; and that edifice was famous in modern times for the confinement of the political prisoner Henry Hunt, the "radical" reformer.

On the particular history of the house communicated by our kind friend, Mr. BUCKLER, we are sorry to have nothing more to say. Such ancient edifices are chiefly remarkable for having survived their fellows, which, one by one, have disappeared, either from decay and accidents, or the deference of their owners and occupiers to the capricious fashions of the day, whilst one or two alone are left behind as the monuments of their race, and at length receive that notice and respect from succeeding generations which is due to their venerable appearance, and the long march of centuries of which they have been the witnesses.

Should there, however, remain in



*Ancient House at Ilchester Somersetshire, as it appeared in 1834.
(Since destroyed by Fire.)*

94987

the neighbourhood any positive information or credible tradition of the history of this ancient house, its communication from any party who may possess it will be esteemed a favour.

MR. URBAN,

THERE are many trees in various parts of this our country, under the branches of which certain assemblies, compacts, and events have taken place, or have been planted in commemoration of such events, of whose existence it is desirable that your pages should contain some sufficient record. And not a few of our parks were, I believe, originally planned and planted with the intent of showing to posterity the marshalling of some "glorious and

well-foughten field" in which their proprietors had been distinguished. Several trees are also useful, as marking the boundaries of counties, or of parishes, and other divisions of land; and, although some are now only remarkable as objects of idle tales and legendary lore, the tradition attached even to these is interesting, and might, by due investigation, lead to most important truths. I therefore hope that such of your readers as may know of any memorial trees, and may see with me the utility of recording their precise situation, and their history, will not delay so to do before the railroad axe, or "Death's surer hatchet," shall have laid them low.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Ehatompattia; or, Passionate Centurie of Love, divided into two parts, whereof the first expresseth the Author's Sufferance in Love; the latter his long Farewell to Love, and all his tyrannie. Composed by Thomas Watson, Gentleman, and published at the request of certaine gentlemen, his very frendes. London, imprinted by John Wolfe, for Gabriel Cawood, dwelling in Pauls Churchyard, at the signe of the Holy Ghost.

THIS small volume in 4to. black letter, is of the greatest rarity. The copy we possess was in the possession of Mr. George Steevens, who has supplied one or two pages deficient, in his beautiful and correct writing; and has, at the end, inserted a "Collection of the Poems which had formerly belonged to Anne Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis, the author of the *Essayes*, 1600."

We transcribe the notes which Mr. G. Steevens wrote in the fly-leaves of the volume.

"This booke must have been published before the year 1562, as the Latin poem prefixed to it speaks of Sir James Dyer, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died on the 25th March of that year, as a person still living.

—sen subeas Sydnei sive Dyeri

Scrinia.

"Sir Philip Sydney, whose name is coupled with his, died Oct. 1566. There was, however, an S. E. Dyer among the writers in England's Helicon.

"I have since discovered that in 1561 Gabriel Cawood had a licence for printing 'Watson's Passions, manifesting the true Frenzie of Love.'

"Ad Lectorem Hexastichon is prefixed to Green's *Tullie's Love*, and subscribed 'Thomas Watson, Oxon.'

Lodge and Watson, men of some desert,
Yet subject to a critic's marginall.

Return from Parnassus, 1606.

Wanton Adonis, Watson's heire.

Polimanteia, &c. 4to. Cambridge, 1595.

"In the catalogue of the printed books belonging to the British Museum are also the following poems by Watson.

"1. *Amyntas*. 8vo. 1585.

"2. *Melibeus. Sive Ecloga in Obitu Fran. Walsinghami*. Lond. 4to. 1590.

"3. *Amyntæ Gaudia*. Lond. 1592. 4to.

"It appears also from G. Peele's verses to him, and from the introduction to Sonnet 79, that he had translated and published the *Antigone* of Sophocles in Latin verse. It appeared in 1581. He also paraphrased Coluthus' poem *De Raptu Helenæ* in 1586, Latin verse. He also published 'The First Set of Italian Madrigalls Englished, not to the sense of the originall dittie, but after the affection of the noate, by Tho. Watson, Gent. whereunto are annexed 2 excellent madrigalls of M. Will. Byrd, composed after the Italian vaine. 4to. printed by Tho. East. 1590.'

"An Elegiac copy of verses by Watson is prefixed to the *Elizabetha* of Christopher Oeland. 1582."

Thus far the MS. of G. Steevens, who observes that he bought the volume at Major Pearson's sale, April 11, 1786.

Anthony Wood says, "Mr. Tho. Watson, a Londoner born, spent some time in y^e University of Oxford, not in Logic and Philosophy, as was expected he should have done, but in the smooth and pleasant studies of poetry and romance, whereby he obtained an honourable name among the students in those faculties. Afterwards returning to the metropolis, he studied the common law at riper years, and for his diversion wrote

"1. *Ecloga* in *Obitum D.F. Walsinghami Eq. Aur. Lond.* 1590. 2 sheets 4to.

"2. *Amintæ Gaudia*. Lond. 1592. 4to. Written in Latin hexameter, and dedicated to the incomparable Mary, Countess of Pembroke, who was a patroness of his studies.

"He hath written other things of that nature or strain, and something pertaining to pastoralls which I have not yet seen, and was highly valued among ingenious men in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth." Vide *Athenæ*, vol. I. p. 231.

Nashe speaks of "sweete Master Fraunce's excellent translation of Master Thomas Watson's sugred *Amyntas*." And Gabriel Harvey in his *Four Letters* and certaine Sonnets mentions *Watson* among those whom "he affectionately thanks for their studious endeavours, commendably employed, in enriching and polishing their native tongue." (Lett. iii. 29.) For an account of the writings of Watson, G. Ellis refers to *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXVIII. p. 669. He gives six of his sonnets. (See *Specimens*, vol. II. p. 307.) Mr. Campbell refers to Phillips's *Theatrum Poetarum*, p. 213, for an account of his productions. The article in the *Gentleman's Magazine* to which Mr. Ellis refers was written, we believe, by Mr. Thomas Park, and contains a full and curious account of Watson's various pieces. In *Mere's Wit's Treasury*, 1598, Watson is classed with Harvey, Leland, Newton, and others of his countrymen, "for having attained good report and honourable advancement as a Latin poet;" and in another piece *Mere* says, "As Italy had Petrarch, so England had Thomas Watson." There is a well-written article on Watson in the *British Bibliographer*, vol. IV. p. 1, by Sir Egerton Brydges, in which he says, "the book is so uncommonly scarce that the extracts which he gives from it are all that his readers will probably ever see of it." It is well known that George Steevens preferred Watson's sonnets to Shakspeare's, in which opinion he committed the double blunder of overrating the one and underrating the other, and gave a sufficient proof that, however clever he was as a wit and critic, he had no taste or judgment in poetry. Watson formed his sonnets, as he owns in different places, on passages in Petrarch, *Æneas Silvius*, Ronsard, Seraphine (*Sonnetti* and *Strombetti*.) (an author we do not know), on H. Strozza, and some Latin poets whose names are hardly known. His sonnets are skilfully and artificially composed, the verse harmonious, the words arranged in their proper and natural order, and are valuable specimens of the poetical language of the day, in its most polished form; but there is no fine invention, no solid thought, no natural images, no true sentiment or passion to be found in them, no ardour of imagination, no delicate sensibility of feeling. They abound in forced conceits, quaint allusions, affected thoughts, and that metaphysical subtlety and ingenuity that he borrowed from Petrarch and the Italian poets of that time. His poetry is as different from the poetry of nature as the tawdry glare and lamplight of the stage is from the pure native effulgence of the morning sky. We may in conclusion

observe, that Watson does not adhere to the usual Petrarchian form and model of the sonnet, but has eighteen lines instead of fourteen, with a different collocation of the rhymes.

III.

Speake, gentle heart, where is thy dwelling place ?
 With her whose birth the Heavens themselves have blest.
 What dost thou there ? Sometimes behold her face,
 And lodge sometimes within her crystal breast.
 She cold, thou hot—how can you then agree ?
 Not Nature now, but Love doth govern me.
 With her wilt thou remain, and let me die ?
 If I returne wee both shall die for griefe.
 If still thou staye, what good shall grow thereby ?
 I'll move her heart to purchase thy reliefe.
 What if her heart be hard, and stop her cares ?
 I'll sigh aloud and make him soft with teares.
 If that prevaile, wilt thou return from thence ?
 Not I alone, her heart shall come with mee.
 Then will you both live under my defence ?
 So long as life will let us both agree.
 Why then dispaire ? go, pack thee hence away ;
 I live in hope to have a golden daie.

IV.

Sweete Venus ! if as now thou stande my friende,
 As once thou didst unto King Priam's sonne,
 My joyful Muse shall never make an end
 Of praising thee, and all that thou hast done,
 Nor this my penne shall ever cease to write
 Of ought wherein sweete Venus takes delight.
 My temples, hedged in with myrtle bowes,
 Shall set aside Apollo's laurell tree,
 As did Anchises' sonne when both his browes
 With myrtle he beset to honour thee.
 Then will I say, the rose of flowers is best,
 And silver dooves for birdes excell the rest,
 I'll praise no starre but Hesperus alone,
 Nor any hill but Erycina's mounte,
 Nor any woodde but Idaly alone,
 Nor any spring but Acidalian founte,
 Nor any land but only Cyprus shoare,
 Nor Gods but Love ; and what would Venus more ?

XII.

I mervaille, I, why poets heretofore
 Extol'd Arion's harp or Mercurie's,
 Although the one did bring a fish to shore,
 And th' other, as a sign, adorned the skies.
 If they, with me, had heard an angell's voice,
 They would unsay themselves, and praise my choice.
 Not Philomela now deserves the price,
 Though sweetly she recount her cause of mone ;
 Nor Phoebus' arte in musicall devise,
 Although his lute and voice accord in one.
 Musicke herself, and all the Muses nine,
 For skill or voyce their titles may resign.
 O ! bitter-sweet, or hunny mixt with gall !
 My hart is hurt with overmuch delight—
 Mine cares well pleased with tunes, yet deafe with all.
 Through Musicke's helpe Love hath increast her might ;
 I stoppe mine cares, as wise Ulysses bad ;
 But all too late—now Love hath made me mad.

XVI.

My gentle birde, which sang so sweete as late,
 Is not like those that fly about by wind.
 Her feathers are of gold; she wants a mate,
 And, knowing well her worth, is proud of mind;
 And whereas some do keep their birdes in cage,
 My bird keepes me, and rules me as her page.
 She feedes mine eare with tunes of rare delight;
 Mine eye with loving lookes—my heart with joy.
 Wher hence I think my servitude but light,
 Altho' in deedes I suffer great annoye.
 And sure it is but reason, I suppose:
 He feels the pricke that seekes to pluck the rose,
 And who so mad as would not with his will
 Loose libertie and life to heare her sing,
 Whose voice excells those harmonies that fill
 Elisian fields, where grows eternall spring?
 If mightie Love should heare what I have hard,
 She sure were his, and all my market marde.

XXII.

Where wert thou borne, sweet love? Who was thy sire?
 When Flora first adorn'd Dame Tellus' lap
 Then sprung I forth from wanton hote desire.
 Who was thy nurse to feede thee first with pap?
 Youth first with tender hand bound up my heade,
 Then saide, with lookes alone I should be fed.
 What maides had she attendant on her side
 To playe, to singe, to rocke thee fast asleep?
 Vain Niceness, Beautie faire, and pompeous Pride.
 By stealthe when further age on thee did creepe,
 Where didst thou make thy chiefe abiding place?
 In willing hartes, which were of gentle race.
 What is 't wherewith thou wagest warres with me?
 Feare cold as ice, and Hope as hote as fire.
 And cannot age or death make end of thee?
 No, no! my dying life still makes retire.
 Why then, sweet love, take pittie on my paine,
 Which often die and oft revive againe.

XXV.

Author. In all this world I thinke none loves but I.
Echo. None loves but I. *Author.* Thou foolish tatling ghest.
 In this thou tell'st a lie. *Echo.* Thou tell'st a lie.
Author. Why? Love himself he lodgeth in my breast.
Echo. He lodgeth in my breast. *Author.* I pine for grieffe,
 And yet I want reliefe. *Echo.* I want reliefe.
Author. No starre more faire then she whom I adore.
Echo. Then he* whom I adore. *Author.* Heare, heare, I burne,
 Still more and more. *Echo.* I burne still more and more.
Author. Love! let my heart returne. *Echo.* My heart returne.
Author. Is then the saint for whom thou makest moane,
 And whom I love, but one? *Echo.* I love but one.
Author. O heavens! is there in love no end of ills?
Echo. In love no end of ills. *Author.* Thou prattling voyce,
 Dwel'st thou in th' ayre, or but in hollow hills?
Echo. In hollow hills. *Author.* Cease of to vaunt thy choysse.
Echo. Cease of to vaunt thy choysse. *Author.* I would reprie,
 But here for love I die. *Echo.* For love I die.

* = *liquescente immutat sensum.*

XXXII.

In Thetis lappe while Titan takes his rest,
 I slumbering lay within my restlesse bedde,
 Till Morpheus us'd a falsed soary jest,
 Presenting her by whom I still am ledde.
 For then I thought she came to end my wo,
 But when I wak't (alas !) 'twas nothing so ;
 Embracing ayre instead of my delight,
 I blamed Love as author of the guile,
 Who with a second sleepe closed up my sight,
 And said (methought) that I must bide awhile
 Ixion's paines, whose arms did oft embrace
 False darkened clouds instead of Juno's grace.
 When I had laine and slumbered there awhile,
 Rewing the doleful doome that Love assigned,
 A woman saint, which bare an angel's face,
 Bad me awake and ease my troubled minde.
 With that I wak'd, forgetting what was past,
 And sawe 'twas Hope which helped thus at last.

XL.

"This sonnet has been copied by Sir Thomas Wyatt. See Tottel's ed. of Surry's Poems, 1565, pp. 21, 22." [*MS. note by G. Stevens.*]

I joy not peace, when yet no warre is founde
 I feare and hope ; I burne, yet freeze withall ;
 I mount to heaven, yet lie but on the ground ;
 I compass nought, but yet I compass all ;
 I live her bond which neither is my foe
 Nor friend, nor holds me fast, nor lets me goe.
 Love will not that I live, nor lets me die,
 Nor locks me fast, nor suffers me to 'scape.
 I want both eyes and tongue, yet see and cry ;
 I wish for death, yet after helpe I gape ;
 I hate myself, yet love another wight,
 And feede on grieffe in lieu of sweete delight.
 At selfsame time I both lament and joy ;
 I still am pleased, and yet displeased still.
 Love sometimes seems a god, sometimes a boy ;
 Sometimes I sincke, sometimes I swimme at will.
 'Twixt death and life small difference I make :
 All this, deare dame, befalls me for thy sake.

LXXI.

Alas ! deere Titus mine, my auncient frend,
 What makes thee muse at this my present plight,
 To see my woonted joyes enjoy their end,
 And how my muse hath lost her old delight ?
 This is the least effect of Cupid's dart,
 To change the minde by wounding of the heart.
 Alcides fell in love, as I have done,
 And layd aside both club and lyon's skinne.
 Achilles, too, when he fierce Bryses wonne,
 To fall from warres to wooing did beginne.
 Nay, if thou list, survey the heavens above,
 And see how gods themselves are changed by love.
 Jove steales from skies to lye by Læda's side ;
 Arcus descendes for faire Aglaura's sake ;
 And Sol, so soon as Daphne is espied,
 To follow her his chariot doth forsake.
 No mervaile, then, altho' I change my minde,
 Which was in love with one of heavenly kinde.

LXXXVIII.

I long maintained warre 'gainst reason's rule,
 I wandered pilgrim-like in erre's maze ;
 I sat in follie's ship, and play'd the fule,
 Till on repentance rocke his sides did craze.
 Herwith I learne, by hurtes already past,
 That each extreme will change itself at last.
 This shipwrack's chance hath set me on a shelve,
 Where neither love can hurt me any more,
 Nor fortune's hand, tho' she enforce herselfe,
 Discretion graunts to set me safe on shoare ;
 When guile is fetter'd fast and wisdom rules,
 To punish heedles hearts and wilful fooles ;
 And since the heavens have better lot assign'd,
 I feare to burne as having felt the fire.
 And proofe of harmes so changed bath my minde,
 That wit and will to reason doe retyre.
 Not Venus nowe, nor Love with all his snares,
 Can drawe my wits to woes at unawares.

XCII.

Phoebus delights to view his laurell tree ;
 The poplar pleaseth Hercules alone ;
 Melissa mother is and faulx to the bee ;
 Pallas will wear the olive-branch or none ;
 Of shepherds and their flocks Pales is queene ;
 And Ceres rypes the corne was lately greene.
 To Chloris every flower belongs of right ;
 The dryade nymphs of woodes make chiefe accompt ;
 Oreades in hills haue their delight ;
 Diana doth protect each bubbling fount ;
 To Hebe lovely kissing is assigned ;
 To Zephyre every gentle breathing winde :
 But what is Love's desire ? to hurt each where,
 He cares not where, with darts of deepe desire,
 With watchful jealousie, with hope, with feare,
 With nipping cold, with secrete flames of fire.
 O ! happye houre wherein I did forgoe
 This little god, so greates a cause of woe.

XCVIII.

Harke, wanton youthes, whom beautie maketh blinde,
 And learne of me what kind of thing is love.
 Love is a brainsicke boy, and fierce by kinde ;
 A wilful thought which reason cannot move ;
 A flattering sycophant, a murdering thiefe,
 A poison'd choking bayte, a tyasing grieve,
 A tyrant in his lawes, in speech untrue,
 A blindfold guide, a feather in the winde,
 A right chameleon for change of bewe ;
 A lamelime lust, a tempest of the minde,
 A breache of chastitie, all virtue's foe,
 A private warre, a toilsome walke of woe,
 A fearful jealousie, a vaine desire,
 A laberinth, a pleasing miserie,
 A shipwracke of man's life, a smoaklesse fire,
 A sea of teares, a lasting lunacie,
 A heaue servitude, a droppeie thirst,
 A hellish galle, whose captives are accurst.

B—H.
 April, 1846.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Journey from Naples to Jerusalem,
&c. By D. Borrer, Esq.

MR. BORRER apologises modestly for the defects of his work, on the score of youth and inexperience; but youth is the period of activity, of enterprise, and observation. The grey heads and gouty limbs of age will not enable their possessors to climb the pyramids of Cephrenes, or plunge into the sands of the desert. Youth is the proper season for travel; and he who will keep his eyes open, and note down what he sees on the spot, will not travel in vain.

We have been pleased with the spirit and feeling displayed in the work, and instructed and amused with the narrative of events. We have as many travellers sent forth from England on the world, we suppose, as all the other nations of the globe united; but we have fewer *scientific* ones than we had of old. Our older travellers attended more to the study of nature, and directed their observation to the zoology and botany of the countries they visited; our later ones seem chiefly to find delight and occupation in observing on the forms of society, and describing the persons and characters of those whom they visit. Mr. Borrer, though not a scientific naturalist, has not omitted to mention some of the natural productions of the countries through which he passed, and appears to pay great attention to ornithology. We now proceed to make a few extracts from his pages, on subjects where we think our readers will find some addition made to their previous stock of knowledge, and some gratification to their curiosity. But one of the most interesting,

and certainly the most important, subjects treated of, is the visit to the valley of Fayoum, and the translation in the Appendix of Mons. L. de Belleford's Treatise on the Lake Mæris. That is, however, of too great length to extract, and we must refer to the work itself. And first for a *canomachia*, or dog attack, which the author suffered in the neighbourhood of Athens.

P. 53.—“Let him who wanders in the neighbourhood of Athens beware of the large and powerful race of *dogs*, with long coats and bushy tails, which infest her districts, and, whenever opportunity occurs, dissipate, in the most summary manner, all those classical ruminations which naturally invade the breast of him who breathes Athenian atmosphere. Wandering one day on the bank of the Ilissus, two of these fearful brutes came at us open-mouthed, following us with such pertinacity that it was with the greatest difficulty we managed to retreat unscathed to a commanding mass of rock, where, with our guns pointed at their heads, we shouted to their owner to call them off before we were driven to fire,—an act we were rather wary of committing, as the penalty for shooting one of them obliges you to give the owner as much corn as will cover the dog when held up by the tail at full stretch, with its nose on the ground; and a heavy penalty it is, on account of the great size of these animals. Yet you may kill them, it is said, with a sword without incurring this fine, for then close quarters and necessity are implied,” &c.

Mr. Borrer seems to have forgotten the example of Ulysses in a like difficulty, when the boar-hounds of Eumæus attacked him. See *Odyssey*, xiv. 30.

Ἐξαπὶ τῆς δ' Ὀδυσσῆα ἴδον κυνὲς ὕλα κόμωροι
 Ὅι μὲν κεκλήγοντες ἐπέδραμον, ἀντάρ Ὀδυσσεὺς
 Ἐζέτο κερδοσύνη, σκήπτρον δὲ οἱ ἔκπεσε χεῖρός.

“The watch-dogs suddenly perceived him near,
 And barking ran to him. He, well advised,
 Shrank to his hams, and cast his staff afar.”—COWPER.

But we do not much like this version, and will give our own.

“Soon as the watch-dogs saw Ulysses, they
 With clamorous bark attack'd him; shrewdly
 he

Sat down, and laid his staff upon the ground.”
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

And see Mr. Mure's *Travels in Greece*, where, being in a similar manner attacked by the Albanian sheep-dogs, he sat down, and, in consequence, the dogs, following his example, sat down in a circle around him.

The following is a picture of an Egyptian village and inhabitants:—

P. 101.—“The settlements of the Fellahs, or agricultural Egyptians, on either bank of the canal, are frequent and extremely curious. Overshadowed by lofty date-palms, are huts of mud, baked in the sun, rough logs of the trunk of the palm across the top, covered with rubbish, forming the flat roof, upon which dogs and naked children are to be seen; while here and there a strange sugar-loaf-shaped building of mud appears, frequently daubed with wild ornaments of white or red paint, and the summit divided into little turrets, generally coloured white, with little sticks projecting from them. It requires little observation to find out what these latter erections may be, for in each street you will most likely find a pigeon, while hundreds are flying round; and these are their domiciles. Earthen pots being built into the walls, with their apertures turned towards the interior of the building, and the bases showing on the exterior, the birds, entering the edifice by holes in the turrets, build their nests within the mouths of the pots. Thick groves of the date-palm are invariably found close to Egyptian villages, for their shade is as grateful to the inhabitants as their fruit is useful, and, indeed, a staple commodity. Moreover, among the elegant foliage of these beautiful trees doves, hoopoes, crows, and hawks find an undisturbed retreat,—all revered by the natives; the dove for its social qualities and gentleness; the hawk for its radiant eye, the emblem of the sun. Every village swarms with dogs, serving as scavengers, guards, and spies, to warn the approach of an enemy. In the outskirts of the villages a building, with a square base of mud, surmounted by a whitewashed dome, and often ornamented with mock frieze-work and daubs of colour, will very generally attract the stranger's attention. They are the tombs of deceased saints and devout sheikhs, and stated visits are often made to these edifices; for the Egyptians have remarkably strong superstitious feelings regarding such holy persons, and believe much benefit to be derived from these visits to their sepulchres, &c. * * * * No one who has not entered an Egyptian village can imagine the peculiarly stifling smell to be found there, proceeding from the unwashed state of the inhabitants, the accumulation of dirt, and the collection of cakes for fuel, stuck on the walls to dry in the sun, composed of camels', buffalos', asses', or mules' dung, mixed with chopped straw; for the scarcity of wood compels them to use this redolent fuel, the sight of which brought to my memory that remarkable passage in the book of the prophet

Ezekiel, which called from the pen of the scoffing infidel Voltaire a boundless flood of ridicule, under the head ‘*De quelques passages singuliers de ce prophète, et de quelques usages anciens.*’ In all oriental countries the natives are, in many parts, compelled to use this fuel, and in some are even driven to bake their bread with that more defiling composition referred to in Ezekiel, merely as a type of the miserable destitution threatened to overtake the children of Israel for their iniquities.”

P. 130.—“On my way back that curious and beautiful phenomenon, ‘the mirage,’ gave the distant plain the appearance of a vast lake, most beautifully diversified with islands covered with palm. I regretted I had not my sketch-book, as a more perfect picture of lake scenery could not well have been offered to view. There being no wind, it lay a calm and motionless mirror, reflecting its islands, the surrounding landscape; but when there is any breeze it is otherwise, presenting a waving, undulating motion, and irregularly breaking in appearance. The natives call this deceitful appearance *scrab*, or superficial water; and a beautiful reference is made to it in the twenty-sixth chapter of the Koran:—‘But as to the unbelievers, their works are like the vapours in the plain, which the thirsty traveller thinketh to be water, until when he cometh thereto he findeth it to be nothing.’ The French savans introduced the name ‘*mirage*,’ deriving it from the word ‘*mire* ;’ and Monge, one of the Institute, seems to have been the first who philosophically explained the *origin* of the phenomenon, which he proves to be the increasing density of the lower stratum of air, as the hot sun pervades the soil; which density remains constant up to a certain height, but dissipates and mingles with the atmosphere above that level. In the *Décade Egyptienne*, vol. i. p. 39, Monge's philosophical explanation of this phenomenon will be found at length.”

In the following account of the hyena the author's statement is supported by almost all naturalists and travellers:—

P. 165.—“The Bedouin tells you that the hyena will attack a solitary person; but I doubt it, unless they are driven to do so in self-defence. That these people have a great fear of such wild animals, I have often noticed, and had it exemplified during our journey through the desert by a young Bedouin of our train; for, having left something behind us where we had stopped to lunch during the day, when encamping in the evening he was offered two dollars (an enormous sum in their eyes) to return for

its recovery, but refused, on account of the hyenas, he said; but afterwards, seeing we thought him a coward, attributed his fear to certain evil-minded jins, or affreets, he should be liable to meet with on his road. Bruce tells us that in Abyssinia he had fought this beast above fifty times, hand to hand, with a spear or lance, but says, 'he dies oftener flying than fighting;' and that hunters with a torch will go into his cave, and, throwing a blanket over him, will drag him out. It seems that they do not always confine themselves to carrion, but occasionally feed on the roots of the drooping palm, and certain other roots; but carrion, it is well known, is much more grateful to them; and when at night they come forth from their caves in the mountains and the ancient tombs and other excavations in the plains, they proceed here and there singly in earnest search for any unfortunate son of the desert, or fallen pilgrim, who may have been consigned to his shallow grave of sand, from whence this foul *ghoul* will surely drag him, and leave nothing but his bones to bleach in the sun."

We may just add to this vivid and accurate statement, that in confinement the hyena prefers food a little tainted.

Being in the suburbs of *Fayoum*, the author says,

P. 228.—"Never in Egypt did I see such a revolting sight as the generality of the lower order of females in this city. They were abominable in their hideousness; perfect harpies, only to be compared to resuscitated mummies, with their scorched yellow skins, and pendent breasts hanging about; whilst upon their hips sat astride their bantlings, promising beauty as peerless as their parents. All these houris were adorned with amulets and bracelets, some of clay, others of brass. Bead necklaces also were in great request, and stars and stripes were tattooed upon their faces, with circles and other fanciful devices of the finest Egyptian fashion, vying in execution with intricate designs, pricked in the same blue pigment, on their hands and arms; thus did they set off their hideousness to great advantage."

The nature and style of Egyptian architecture was influenced by the materials used. Egypt of old never possessed timber of its own, and our author observes on this subject:—

P. 289.—"Egypt has often felt and had reason to lament the necessity she is under of thus importing foreign timber, her own

regions neither being adapted by nature, or in extent, to present her with those noble forests that are found in other lands. She is either a garden or a naked desert, presenting the former character within the boundaries of the inundations, and the latter immediately beyond those limits. Cultivation, floods, and absence of rain forbid the growth of timber to any extent, and sands devoid of nourishment and moisture do so totally: the fact is, that none of those forest-clothed tracts appear within her confines which mark elsewhere spaces left to nature. And for the same reason it was that of old the trees of Phœnicia, of Palestine, and of Syria, were floated to her ports, and that the wooded cypress proved so valuable an acquisition to the kingdom of Ptolemy, the son of Lagos. Neither did that timber ever grow in Egypt of which was constructed the huge ship of 40 banks of oars, bearing a crew of above 4,000 souls upon the bosom of the Nile, when Euergetes sat upon the Egyptian throne. In the 15th century the dark forests of Dalmatia resounded with the stroke of the axe, in order that the soldier of the Mamelukes might launch a fleet upon the Red Sea, to war against the Portuguese. * * * At this day the woods of Carmania, Anatolia, and the islands of the Archipelago are ransacked to supply the kingdom of Mehemet Ali with fuel and timber, a portion of which, shipped up the Nile to Cairo, ultimately reaches Suez. The enormous *rudders* of the craft at this port, sometimes with a beam 20 feet in length, struck us, as they have done many former travellers. Both Niebuhr and Park mention them, the latter observing that the manner of fastening them to a post near the stern, and the particular mode of unlashng them from that post in case of a storm, and letting the ship drive so that the helm passes at will, illustrate the passage in St. Paul's Voyage, Acts 27, 40:—'And when they had taken up the anchors, they committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands*, and hoisted up the main-sail to the wind;' for, according to the minute description of this traveller, the loosing of the *rudder bands* in the modern vessels also gives play to the sail."

We must close our extracts with a picture of an Arab maiden, who appears to have retained her virtuous principles and conduct in old primitive and patriarchal simplicity, amid a corrupt world around her. We hope by this time the camels have been brought, and that she is the lawful wife of the Sheikh she loves.

P. 318.—“The name of the *Wady* where we encamped the evening after our visit to this mountain I neglected to obtain. Passing a valley leading to it, a Bedouin nymph was tending goats, and she having on her head a curious ornament of beads and shells I rode towards her; but she, drawing her veil over her face, fled, and upon our following her, took refuge beneath a low stack of mimosa, where couching close she covered even her very eyes. Waiting until the Sheikh came up, I made an offer for her headdress, but she would not speak; so, fearing she might be frightened, we moved on, but afterwards turning round saw her taking a long gaze at us; upon which, sending the Sheikh back, he by some means so won upon the brown coquette as to lead her to part with the consecrated ornament for a few piastres. It was a network of beads, mingled with the little white cowrie and three shells of the mother o’ pearl oyster of the Red Sea, attached so as to lie flat on the forehead, forming on the whole an ornament very similar to some of those worn by the South Sea Islanders. The Sheikh afterwards spun us a yarn, detailing how he had asked this very girl in marriage of her father sometime before, but he demanded ten camels for her, which was more than he could afford. One of the party roused his indignation by asking him why he did not get a cheap wife at Cairo, where they were to be had in plenty. To which he replied that he was fully aware that he could buy half the women of Cairo for a dollar or two; ‘but this desert maiden would not for a hundred camels wander in the least from the paths of virtue.’ She was endeared in the eyes of our Sheikh

— Una Dea
Piu fresca et piu uessosa
Di matutina rosa;

and evidently he was deeply inspired with the ‘celestial fire,’ and eagerly looking forward to the time when he should have amassed camels enough to purchase her hand from her avaricious parent. In speaking of the *Bedouin* ladies, he remarked that all of them *are armed with a dagger*, concealed about their person to defend their honour. Whether this piece of information was correct, or whether it was a little touch of romance on the part of our Sheikh, I know not.”

—
*Diary in France on Topics concerning
Education and the Church. By C.
Wordsworth, D.D.*

THIS little work, both from the subject and the manner that subject

is treated, proved so interesting that we found when we had finished, that we had marked down not fewer than fifty places for extracts. To do this, however, would be to have transcribed nearly a third of the whole volume. We must, therefore, content ourselves with the much shorter and humbler mode of recommending it to the attention of our readers who feel an interest on the very important subject of the system of the education for the rising generation in a country that can have no institutions affecting the minds and morals of the people that will not nearly, or remotely also, be felt by us; and with regard to the state of the national church in France, on that ultimately will the fortunes, the power, and the very existence of the nation depend. It is evident that these are subjects of deep interest to Dr. Wordsworth, and he has treated them with knowledge and admirable discretion. His MS. was transmitted to the parties concerned for concurrence in the publication; and he says, “It is a satisfaction to have to reflect, that by being submitted to persons in France peculiarly qualified to judge of its accuracy, his narrative has received a stamp of authenticity which it would not otherwise have possessed.”

Let us take a few passages as they occur, which, without laying down any long and formal deductions, will at once put us in possession of the facts of the case; as the following will shew the increased confidence of the clergy, and their independence of action as compared with things some years ago.

P. 3. “One priest I noticed in the coupé of a diligence which we passed engaged in reading his devotions, which they, as is well known, say at stated times, though not strictly at the canonical hours. A lesson this worthy of imitation by us English clergy, who would hardly have courage to draw out our Prayer Books from our pockets, and commence saying over to ourselves the daily service.”

P. 4. “At Rouen, where we arrived at 4 o’clock, the guests at the table d’hôte, three men and one woman, besides the *maitresse d’hôtel*, were all finding great fault with the new archbishop for having come into the town privately by night, without any display. By law, the garison of an episcopal city is bound to

meet the bishop at his first entrance; and this *private* arrival they seemed to attribute to parsimony. An archbishop is allowed 10,000 francs by the State for the expense of first establishment and installation; but when he is translated, as was the case here, he receives only 2,000 francs, having received 8,000 before as bishop on his first promotion. On the whole the language of our company partook a good deal of *moquerie and persiflage, and indifference* about religion, *which appears to be the prevailing tone, as far as we have seen, among the middle classes.*"

P. 11. "I heard it stated of the French servants of an English family, that when told they might have fish, &c. instead of meat on their *jours maigres*, they had, with one exception, always declined to avail themselves of the privilege, alleging that '*Lorsqu'on est chez les hérétiques, il faut faire comme les hérétiques.*'"

P. 11. "Walked home to our hotel through the Champs Elysées at about ten in the evening (Sunday); found the people amusing themselves with a great variety of diversions, riding on wooden horses and roundabouts, darting at rings with a foil as they rode (like the figures on the Etruscan tombs); even women were so engaged, and swinging in the air with painted ships. Indeed, if there existed a law *enjoining* the Sunday to be celebrated with all kinds of sports and gaieties, the Parisian population would be one of the most *obedient in the world*. It must, however, be said, that the churches are much better attended, especially by the middle classes, than they were ten years ago; but it is said, on the other hand, that the shops are more rarely closed on that day now than formerly. *We saw very little difference in this respect between Saturday and Sunday.*"

P. 15. "It seems to be the opinion of the higher powers in France that religion *was* of great service as a political and moral engine as long as the people were ill-instructed, and while the science of legislation was little understood; but now that constitutions and codes have been *perfectionnés* by human experience and skill, Christianity has become *obsolete* as a safeguard of political institutions, and that a religious foundation is no longer necessary to the fabric of government. *Certain it is that the throne of France has at present no religious basis*, and that the Church has not only been severed from the State, but, after a few years from that severance, which took place in 1789, finds itself placed in a condition of direct and actual opposition to it."

P. 16. "People object to *church* edu-

cation as too *dogmatic* for young persons; but the whole purpose of the Christian Church since its foundation has been to give her children a *dogmatic* education. Look at all the Sermons of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom to young people: they are essentially dogmatic. Look at the creeds on which these Sermons chiefly treat: they are a collection of dogmas. 'No, but (our anti-dogmatic teachers say) they will not prejudice the minds of young people: put the Bible into their hands, and let them find out the truths for themselves.' Yes, by all means, I reply: put the Bible into their hands, as soon as they are able to treat it with due reverence; but, as you value the Bible, give them for its interpretation the aid of the Church, which the Bible declares 'to be the pillar and ground of the truth.' If a child is to be left alone with the Bible, without any help from the Church, what reason in the world is there why his mind should not run through all the heresies which have been condemned by the Church from her foundation?"

P. 35. "Dined with a dignified English clergyman long resident in France, who complained bitterly of the great irregularities of French *Protestant* ministers and congregations at Paris. The church of the *Oratoire* has degenerated into a school of Socinianism, which has an advocate in a publication conducted by reformed ministers. Miserable, indeed, appears to be the condition of Lutherans and Calvinists in France. Unhappily, too, in Paris they are led by one or two persons of considerable ability and eloquence."

P. 39. "That this is a very critical season for France cannot be doubted, and it is no less evident that a more critical one still will shortly ensue. No one seems able to divine what would happen on the demise of the present king,—an event which, humanly speaking, cannot be far distant. France is now but little fit for *monarchy*, and still less so for *regency*. The Duc D'Orleans, had he survived, might, it is generally supposed, from the respect in which he was held, have been able to continue the existing dynasty; but not so, it is thought, with his brother the Duc de Nemours; and there is evidently a great difference between the capabilities of a regent and a king. It was observed to me by my friend at Versailles, as a fact that had sunk into the mind of the French nation, that since Louis XIV., just 200 years ago, no son had succeeded his father on the throne of France, but that the heirs to the crown had frequently been cut off by untimely deaths. He added that France was one of the most dangerous countries in the world for its rulers, and the most difficult to govern;

because there is the greatest facility, from the cheapness of instruction, for transition from the *lowest* ranks of society to the highest. 'My servant there,' he said, 'who has just left the room, thinks that there is no social position which, if circumstances are favourable, he may not reach. Look at the leading personages of the present government: why should not *any* young man, if he has ordinary industry and abilities, become a professor in a college, and why should not any professor become a Villemain, a Guizot, or a Cousin? Here there is no one of common powers and enterprise who does not think that the highest offices are open to him, especially in revolutionary times; and hence there is no repose or contentment, but a perpetual restlessness and agitation of mind in the social system of France, incessant disquietude for the present, and insatiable ambition for something higher.'"

Mosheim's Institutes of Ecclesiastical History; a new and literal translation, with copious additional notes. By J. Murdock, D.D. Edited, with additions, by H. Soames, M.A. A new and revised edition. 4 vols. 8vo.

THIS work combines the character of an *editio princeps* with the advantages of a *variorum* one. Why the *partial* translation of Maclaine should so long have been acquiesced in, is inexplicable, except by the slender interest which ecclesiastical history has hitherto possessed in this country. No doubt the comprehensiveness of the work itself was a great inducement to such students and purchasers as thought a single book on the subject sufficient; and the original was so little known that the translation was received almost without inquiry. It was recommended to divinity students by professors; and indeed, as no rival translation existed, they had no choice, for readers will gladly escape from Latin if they can, especially modern Latin; as an instance of which, we once heard an eminent scholar acknowledge he never read anything in any other language that he could procure in English. In short the position it occupied is clearly shown by the expressions of Mr. Gorton in his *Biographical Dictionary*, art. MOSHEIM: "His Ecclesiastical History . . . is a standard book, almost indispensable to

the study of divinity, and has gone through many editions. The English translation of this work by Dr. Maclaine is to be found in most theological libraries in the kingdom."

But the partial nature of a popular translation could not always be unknown. How early dissatisfaction may have been felt or expressed, we cannot tell; but we distinctly remember the surprise with which we read a passage to that effect in Dr. Pusey's "Theology of Germany in 1828," which, as it might justly serve, and perhaps has served, to make way for the new translation, we transcribe accordingly.

"Mosheim is unfortunately principally known by a most unfaithful translation of one—and that not his best—work,* from which a false estimate alone can be formed of his intellectual, moral, and religious character. The author has found, from collation, the original in so many cases offensively coloured and disguised by gratuitous interpolations of epithets, or of whole sentences, that collation seems to him absolutely indispensable wherever it is of importance to know the precise sentiment or statement of Mosheim. A close translation would probably reduce the work to half its present size." (p. 110, note.)

The work, in its present state, was first published in three volumes (half the number of Maclaine's edition), but the additions now made to it are so considerable as to suggest a division into four. The translator, Dr. James Murdock, is an American Presbyterian clergyman. "His text (observes Mr. Soames) is in a plain and manly style, more faithful, undoubtedly, to the original than that of Dr. Maclaine." He has the advantage of being preceded by two German editors, J. A. C. Von Einem, who commenced a free

* This alludes to his "De Rebus Christianorum ante Constantinum Commentarii," which the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Lloyd, in his *Lectures on Divinity* Professor, used to term Mosheim's "great work." Dr. Pusey proceeds to say in a note that Mosheim's works on Ecclesiastical History "first raised the science in Germany above the character of a chronicle, and furnished an impartial estimate of the character of the opposed parties." (p. 111.)

translation for popular use, in 1769, and J. R. Schlegel, rector of the gymnasium of Heilbronn, whose closer version, with learned notes, was begun in 1770. Other writers on Church history in that country, particularly the younger Walch, have furnished additional annotations.

Dr. Murdock, in the course of his labours as a translator, has taken occasion to examine his author's statements :

" Nothing has been suffered to go before the public without first passing an examination by the best criteria within the reach of the translator. Often days and weeks have been consumed in such examinations, when the results were, that Mosheim's statements needed no correction, or at least that no palpable errors were discovered in them ; and it was therefore deemed desirable to allow him to express his own views without note or comment. But in many instances the Translator supposed that he discovered mistakes or defects in his author which called for animadversion. In these cases he has given, in the form of notes, such statements and criticisms as he deemed necessary. Numerous other instances occurred in which Mosheim was found to differ from other standard writers, or to have simply omitted what the Translator or others deemed worth inserting ; and in such cases the opinions or statements of other writers have been given, that the reader might be able to compare them, and the omitted matter has been supplied." (Translator's preface, vol. i. p. 6.)

The translator proceeds to specify the nature of these additions and corrections as regards particular periods ; but we need only mention what he says concerning the first.

" In the history of the *primitive Church* for two or three centuries the Translator deemed almost everything interesting which can be learned with any degree of certainty. Accordingly his notes and animadversions are here more frequent and minute than in the subsequent parts of the work. In regard to what are called the *fathers*, especially those of the first four centuries, and likewise the *leading men* in the Church in all ages, he has deemed it proper greatly to enlarge the account given by Mosheim ; not so much by minutely tracing the history of their private lives, as by more fully stating their *public characters and acts*, and mentioning such of their works as have come down to us. In

no one respect has the history been more enlarged than in this." (Ibid. p. 6, 7.)

Several of Maclaine's notes are retained ; a few are translated from Von Einem ; " but the learned and judicious Schlegel has been taxed for the greatest amount of contributions." (p. 8.)

The English editor, Mr. Soames, has prefixed a preface of some length, in which he enters into the general subject of the work, as well as the nature of his own undertaking. The history may thus be said to assume a triple form, as, being originally written by a German Lutheran, and translated by an American Presbyterian, it is now edited by an English Episcopalian. Mr. Soames has revised the translation, and made considerable additions, not only of notes and tables, but even of whole chapters.*

" When, therefore, the care of this edition was undertaken, the Editor conceived his attention most needed to render the work more useful in the British isles. Mere notes were thought insufficient ; whole chapters appeared necessary ; and more of these were written, at greater lengths too, than were at first intended. They do not relate, however, only to England ; Scotland and Ireland have also some separate chapters. By this mass of new and original matter, (of itself sufficient to form an octavo volume of moderate size,) a new character has been given to the edition of Mosheim. The Church of England has displaced nothing. She has only, for the first time, occupied that space among Mosheim's labours to which her importance fairly entitles her." (Editor's preface, p. x. xi.)

If any reader should think, in his own partiality for some other communion, that Mr. Soames has overrated the importance of the Church of England, we would remind him that the author of "The Natural History of Enthusiasm," who was educated among Dissenters, has conceded to her the title of "the chief prop of modern Christianity." (Sixth

* Mr. Soames says (p. xiii.) that his notes are marked [Ed.] but this is a mistake ; for some, particularly in the second volume, which must be his, have no such mark. Whose else is the note on the projected bishopric of Minorca ? see p. 388. But such trivial oversights are inevitable in so extensive a work.

edit. p. 270.) Whoever fairly considers this need not quarrel with Mr. Seanes for calling her "the best organized of all the religious bodies that have separated from Rome," (p. xxxiii.) for, of the two, Mr. Taylor's eulogium is the stronger. In the course of some remarks on the study of ecclesiastical history, which would well have borne extending, the Editor says truly, that "*modern* Church history very much loses its hold upon the attention of individuals as a whole, and will seldom be read with any great interest or profit, unless the historians of the reader's own country receive his particular notice." (p. xxxv.) This consideration will justify the attention which he has bestowed on the Church of his own country.

The following observation must commend itself to all who have gone below the surface of ecclesiastical history. A whole chapter, or a separate essay, might be written on its relation to the civil history of almost every nation:—

"A knowledge of ecclesiastical history is also necessary to explain and correct civil history. This latter has rarely been written by authors conversant with religious affairs; and not unfrequently have historical compilations been made under a prejudice against the Church and its concerns. The consequence has been, that many works, even of high merit, contain incorrect and unfair views of the Church and her ministers. Statesmen have often used her for their own purposes, which have involved many times and countries in confusion. A habit of regarding religion merely in connexion with politics engenders a disposition to treat it intrinsically as a political engine; and that prejudice against it which is natural to man easily awakens a desire to rank it among the most mischievous engines of this kind." (p. xxxv. xxxvi.)

The spirit in which the Editor has undertaken his task will be learned from the following passage, in which the historian of the Reformation will be discerned:—

"Circumstances, indeed, are freely detailed, and inferences drawn, unfavourable to the papal Church; but extenuating facts have also their due place and importance. To omit any of the details or views which Romanists may dislike would have been
 whery to the Protestant cause; treachery
 refore, it is conceived, to the souls of

men. . . . The question between the Church of Rome and those who have left her communion does not involve mere questions of discipline, or ceremonies, or of opinion substantially identical. It embraces points bearing vitally upon religious belief. The necessity, too, for treating such questions fully, though candidly, has been increased by the progress of events." (p. xxxvii.)

Concerning the Reformation, he says, and the passage will serve to show that he gives every argument its due weight in the scale—

"Although it is clear that mercenary motives either made or confirmed religious reformers in many instances, it is obviously untrue that any other than theological causes began the secession from Rome. Nor is this secession liable to any solid objection from the selfish conduct of many who promoted it. If it were, parity of reasoning would cast suspicion very widely upon social improvements. Perhaps the bulk of these has come from men whose power of effecting them, though often sought under colour of desiring nothing but public good, has been unsparingly used, when gained, for selfish ends. To judge fairly, or safely, therefore, of the Reformation, its own intrinsic merits must be weighed. But it need not shrink, even when fairly tested by the characters of individuals. Its real authors were ecclesiastics, and not statesmen, princes, or minions of the great. The clerical reformers, however, were chiefly unexceptionable, and often high, both in morals and attainments. This is not only capable of proof from documentary evidence, but is also evident from the ridiculous tales which Romish opponents have produced to blacken their memories. If more solid allegations could have been made, posterity would not have been mocked by the absurdities recorded about Luther and Calvin." (p. xxix. xxx.)

We may here introduce, in connexion with the former part of this extract, a remark of Professor Heeren's, that, though "the revenues of the princes were undoubtedly augmented by the confiscation of Church property," yet, "with the exception of Sweden, this augmentation could hardly exercise any considerable influence upon the great states of Europe." He adds, with a patriotic feeling, that "the majority of the German princes were noble minded enough to apply the forfeited property of the Church to the

foundation of useful establishments, especially of those for public education." Again, when speaking of Geneva, he says, "the goods of the clergy which had been confiscated were applied to the foundation of that university which has since reckoned so many distinguished men among its members."*

On the ruin of the monasteries Mr. Soames expresses himself with all the zeal of an antiquary. (See particularly vol. iii. p. 224.) But the historian has facts to record as well as feelings to utter. It is now known (for the fact has been hitherto buried in Skelton's obsolete poetry) that monasteries were in a state of dilapidation before the Dissolution, such as invited it to complete what wilful negligence had begun. Skelton, in his *Colyn Cloute*, complains bitterly of this; he speaks of the services as neglected, of the books and chalice as gone, of the lead as removed, of the bells as sold, of the wills of the founders as frustrated, of the buildings as turned into water-mills and granges, and of the money paid for masses as spent in licentiousness. Yet Skelton died in 1529, when as yet no hand but a churchman's (Wolsey, in 1525) had touched the monasteries; and he was no reformer, in the theological sense of the term, for he inveighs fiercely against the "heretykes" of his time.† In Scotland the destruction of religious houses was urged on by a feeling of outraged morality; for, when even Knox exerted himself to prevent the firing of the ecclesiastical palace and abbey at Scone, an aged matron exulted in their ruin, exclaiming, "Now I see

that God's judgments are just, and none can save where he will punish; since ever I remember aught this place hath been nothing else than a den of profligates, where these filthy beasts, the friars, have acted in darkness every sort of sin, and specially that most wicked man the bishop [of Moray]; if all knew what I know, they would see matter for gratitude, but none of offence." (Tytler, *Hist. of Scotland*, vi. 134, from Calderwood and Keith.) Had a popular commotion of this kind taken place in Tuscany at the close of the last century, the enormities detected in convents by the bishop of Pistoia, Ricci, would have razed them to the ground as holocausts to a virtuous wrath.

Mr. Soames has prefixed a separate preface to each volume, commenting upon the period which it embraces. These prefaces well deserve the reader's attention as introductions and summaries. In that with which the third volume opens, he justly observes, that "it is very desirable to search the history of the Reformation, in order to guard against an over facility in imputing unworthy motives to those who carried through that great religious movement." (p. xi.) As an instance of overstated charges, he mentions, "ecclesiastics evidently pleased with a release from celibacy." On this subject we would refer to the eighth letter in Bayle's anonymous "Critique Générale de l'Histoire du Calvinisme de M. Maimbourg," (12mo. 1682,) the nature of which may be guessed from the table,—"*Qu'il est faux que l'envie de vivre voluptueusement ait contribué aux progrès de la Réformation.*" Had he merely proved this he would have done much to the point, but he has done more, as the next head of contents will shew,—"*Horribles desordres de l'Eglise Romaine dans le dernier siècle.*" Altogether that chapter is one of the most striking instances of successful reply and overwhelming recrimination. Nor does his defence extend to the clergy only, but to the laity. We may also cite the assertion of Noguera, Bishop of Alif, in the kingdom of Naples, who preached before the Council of Trent on July 15, 1563, "of the faith-manners of the heretics and Catholics," and said, that as the faith of the

* Historical Treatises, transl. Oxford, 1836. Political Consequences of the Reformation, p. 65. Rise of Political Theories, p. 157.

† The Quarterly Reviewer of Mr. Dyce's reprint of Skelton takes the same view of the case: he says, "The religious houses are accused of great neglect in their services, and with the wanton dilapidation of their buildings And these lines can scarcely refer to the monasteries which were forcibly suppressed by Wolsey before the Reformation. It is a distinct accusation of culpable negligence." (No. 146, p. 529, 530.) The expression *your founders* is decisive of the parties to whom the remonstrance is addressed.

Catholics was better, so the heretics did exceed them in good life; which did give much distaste, especially to those who remembered the saying of our Saviour and of St. James, that faith is not shewn but by works." (Brent's Sarpi, p. 689-90.) Pascal, who lived when the feelings at first excited on either side had long passed away, gives the Reformers the very praise which enemies and rash concessionists would deny them:—"Les jansenistes ressemblent aux hérétiques par la réformation des mœurs." (*Pensées*, part 2, art. xvi. s. 10. Sur les Miracles, vol. ii. p. 192, ed. Didot, 1817.) This is one of the passages suppressed in the early editions, and it well deserved to be restored.

As a specimen of the fairness with which Mr. Soames has executed his task on the whole, we may refer to the chapter on the history of the Church of Scotland, where the conflicting statements of Bishop Russell and Dr. McCrie are exhibited in the notes. The history of the Church of Ireland has had pains taken with it, yet we can supply an illustration, from a source which would hardly have been expressly examined. When clergymen able to read English could not be found, permission was given to read the liturgy in Latin (iii. 501), a provision which has excited many a sarcasm; but it appears from the *Brookiana* that formerly the Latin tongue was highly cultivated, even in the remotest parts of Ireland, that it formed almost the whole of education, and even the shepherds could speak it. (vol. i. p. 33.) Mr. Sheridan of Killybeg, co. Cavan, who furnished this information, was the patriarch of that parish in 1780, and he mentioned that when he was a learner Father Gargan, the teacher, was eighty-three years old; one more such lifetime would reach back to the period in question.*

It would take too much time to search the notes for the translator's or the editor's opinions on particular

points. There is one, however, which requires to be noticed, as the subject is important, owing to the charges which have been brought against Mosheim's honesty, on the doctrine of Eligius, or Eloi.

"If public teachers put forth at any time, deliberately and publicly, objectionable doctrine, their own characters, and the age which suffers it to pass unrebuked, are justly to be held responsible for it. An exposure of it is not to be assailed as false and malicious, because matter of a different tendency occurs in these same authors. . . . Mosheim neither misrepresents the doctrine which Eloi taught, at least occasionally, nor the age which could suffer such teaching from any leading man.—*Ed.*" (vol. ii. p. 88.)

Mr. Soames does not appear to have met with the recent conjecture that Wickliffe was *not* ejected from the wardenship of Canterbury Hall, in favour of which, to say the least, there are some reasons worth noticing.† He has allowed a note, which treats the Paulicians as opposed to marriage, (ii. 322,) to pass without comment; on which subject the reader may consult Faber's *Vallenses*, p. 114-15, and Elliott on the *Apocalypse*, ii. 606-8. We must point out an error of the translator's (iv. 135, note,) where it is said that the poet Cowper *caused a selection* of Madame Guyon's poems to be translated and published in English, whereas *he* translated some of them at his friend Mr. Bull's suggestion, and afterwards consented to their publication. (Preface to the edition of 1801.) Mosheim's character of the followers of Thomasius the jurist, (iv. 169,) it may be observed, is countenanced by Bengel, who says, "the lawyers, especially those of Thomasius's school, generally oppose them (the clergy) when they bring forward any serious motion for the reforming of abuses." (*Life of Bengel*, by J. C. F. Burk, Walker's translation, p. 197.)

† As Wickliffe never alludes to it in his writings, we must suppose, either that he thought it a just decision, in which case it could not have been his motive as a Reformer; (for, had he thought it unjust, he would naturally have it made a subject of complaint;) or conclude that a contemporary of the same name held the post and was deprived of it.

* The Act was passed 2 Eliz. c. 13. Perhaps the provision was temporary, as Edward VI. had recommended an Irish translation of the Liturgy. In 13 Eliz. Irish types were sent over for that purpose. See Mr. Soames's note, and Mason's *Life of Bishop Bedell*, p. 105, 106.

The translator, speaking in a note of Becker's deposition by the synods of Edam and Alkmaar, in 1692, adds that "the senate of Amsterdam continued to him his salary till his death." This was in consequence of the excellence of his moral character, and the whole proceeding affords a solution of the problem of ecclesiastical interference, as distinguished from persecution. Schleusner's note on Caranza (iii. 163) was written before Llorente had elucidated that prelate's history.

Mr. Soames has continued the history to the present time, and in doing so has acted liberally to his two predecessors, Dr. Coote and Mr. Collins, who respectively furnished continuations to an edition of Maclaine's translation, and an abridgment in two volumes, published in 1822. That the translator has not acted in a spirit of monopoly in projecting this work is evident, for at vol. iii. p. 164, he specially refers to Maclaine's Appendix concerning the conduct of the first Reformers, without abridging it; as he does also to a note of that writer, upon Whitby's Dissertation on the Fathers. (iv. 213.) The main question then, whether this edition supersedes Maclaine, may be thus answered: the student who has only room for one edition will find this incomparably the best; but otherwise Maclaine will sometimes be serviceable for a reference, as (to use a homely comparison) the owner of a horse who has adopted manger feeding allows the rack to remain, since it may be useful occasionally.

The Miscellaneous Works and Remains of the Rev. Robert Hall, with a Memoir of his Life by O. Gregory, LL.D., and a Critical Estimate of his Character and Writings, by John Foster. post 8vo. pp. 572. (Bohn's Standard Library, No. I.)

THIS volume is the first of a new series, externally on the plan of the "European Library," some numbers of which have come under our notice. It would lead us too far to discuss the complaints of rival proprietors, which have already furnished matter for the law courts, but have, so far at least, been settled by cancelling the pages

which afforded the subject of an action. Henceforth we hope the rivalry will be an amicable one, for the path of literature is wide enough to admit of two parties walking abreast without collision.

The volume now before us contains the miscellaneous works of the late Robert Hall, some of them the most interesting productions of his pen. We do not distinctly see why it was entitled *Remains*, as all of his pieces which it includes were published during the author's lifetime; unless a suppressed pamphlet, entitled "Christianity consistent with a love of Freedom," be meant. It also contains his Apology for the Freedom of the Press, and a reply to a review of it in the *Christian Guardian*, to which the review itself is appended, "in order that the propriety of the reply may be fairly estimated." The second portion of this collection (if we may adopt such a division) includes five of those celebrated sermons, which have placed the author's name in the foremost rank of modern orators, viz. *Modern Infidelity considered*, *Reflections on War*, *The Sentiments proper to the present Crisis* (1803), *The Advantages of Knowledge to the Lower Classes*, and that on the death of the Princess Charlotte of Wales. The third portion consists of six reviews, furnished by Mr. Hall to the *Eclectic*, on Foster's Essays, *Custance on the Constitution*, *Zeal without Innovation*, *Gisborne's Sermons*, *Gregory's Letters on the Christian Religion*, and *Belsham's Memoirs of Lindsey*. A general index concludes the volume. The text is that of Dr. Gregory's collection of Mr. Hall's works, with his editorial notes.

The life which was originally written by Dr. Gregory for that edition is prefixed to this collection, as is also the character of Robert Hall as a preacher, which was drawn up for the same purpose by Mr. Foster, author of the celebrated essays. This character is unfortunately too prolix: such at least is the opinion of friends of Mr. Hall. The memoir by Dr. Gregory, on the contrary, is a pattern of conciseness; but the reader will perceive with regret, that the appendix, containing a series of Mr. Hall's conversations, remarks, and characters by Sir J. Macintosh, Dr. Parr,

&c. is omitted.* We have forbore to specify this omission, till we could consult the first edition of Dr. Gregory, under the idea that the reprint might have been made from it; but it does contain the appendix, though the second has some slight additions. Possibly the editor thought that the "Memoir" would be understood to mean the *Memoir* only, exclusive of the appendix; but we could gladly have seen Mr. Foster's lengthy character abridged to make room for it.

The second and third numbers of this series are the *Life of Leo X.* by Roscoe, in two volumes, edited by his son, "with the copyright portions."

The fourth is Frederick Schlegel's *Lectures on the Philosophy of History*, and translated by Mr. J. B. Robertson. This work is also known by the strictures which Mr. Elliott has passed on it, in his "*Horæ Apocalypticæ*," (vol. iii. ad finem,) where, allowing that it "has much that is admirable," he places it in direct contrast to the apostolical "philosophy of the same history of Christendom." It was completed by the author at Vienna in 1828, the year before his death; concerning which period of his career, as far back indeed as 1815, say the editors of the *Biographie Universelle Classique*, "le temps de sa plus belle gloire était passée . . . Il venait de commencer un cours de philosophie pratique, tellement empreint de mysticisme, qu'il en devenait presque intelligible." We pass over still stronger language, to say that Schlegel belonged to that ultramontane school of which Count Joseph De Maistre (whose work entitled *Du Pape*, and attack on the Gallican Church, were answered by the abbé Baston,) was one of the leaders.

Anglican Church Architecture; with some Remarks on Ecclesiastical Furniture. By James Barr, Architect, 3rd edit.

THIS little compendium has reached

* Dr. Gregory says, in a note at p. 86, "Several more miscellaneous gleanings from Mr. Hall's remarks in conversation are inserted in Appendix, Note A." This paragraph, which would find its place at p. 33 of the reprint, is expunged to suit the omission.

a third edition; the contents have been increased, and the illustrations multiplied. The student of ecclesiastical architecture may begin with it as a guide to lead him to the knowledge of the peculiarities of the various styles of church architecture, and it will afford him the means of acquiring some acquaintance with church furniture, a very pleasing branch of study in itself.

The illustrations, engraved on wood, are very numerous, and the examples well selected, and, though most if not all of them have appeared in other publications of Mr. Parker, they will be new to the class of readers to which this volume is likely to be serviceable.

A Companion to the fourth edition of a Glossary of Terms used in Grecian, Roman, Italian, and Gothic Architecture.

THIS volume, which forms the third of the new edition of Mr. Parker's Glossary, was originally composed with the view of introducing the plates to Mr. Britton's "Dictionary of the Architecture and Archaeology of the Middle Ages," to the notice of the readers of the Glossary, as additional and pleasing examples of the features and detail of old English architecture. The literary portion of the volume, besides the description of Mr. Britton's plates, contains a chronological table illustrative of the rise and progress of Gothic architecture, especially in England. This is effected by a short notice from authentic historical accounts of various churches, both English and foreign, commencing with the fourth (except one previous specimen) and ending with the sixteenth century. One useful feature of this portion of the work is shown in the fac-simile copies which are given of ancient inscriptions remaining in our churches, commemorating the founders of the entire structure or some portion. Mr. Pegge's Sylloge, even with its inaccuracies, is a very valuable work: its compilation must have been effected by laborious research; and, bearing in mind that the means of communication between distant parts of the country were so very different in his day to what they are at present, it is evident he could not easily consult the originals of all the

inscriptions which he includes in his work. In many cases he was compelled to trust to copies imperfectly or hastily taken. We are, therefore, not to express surprise that so many errors have crept in, but, bearing in mind the limited opportunities before him, we have the more reason to be satisfied that the author was able to give so much valuable and correct information. Mr. Parker, in the chronological part of his work, has not only availed himself of Mr. Pegge's materials, but has added original fac-simile copies of some of the most curious of Pegge's subjects, and has in addition given others, not in Pegge's work: in this respect his book becomes an useful supplement to the *Sylloge*. It would have been more valuable had he procured careful fac-similes of the more obscure inscriptions given by Pegge, one or more of which for want of such an aid are inexplicable.

Only two existing examples of church architecture in England are assigned to an earlier period than Edward the Confessor's reign, viz. parts of the walls of St. Nicholas's Church at Leicester, assumed to be of the fifth, and of Brixworth Church, of the seventh century. Although a dedicatory inscription remains at Jarrow of the time of Benedict Biscop, Mr. Parker suggests that the existing church is not earlier than the Norman conquest. An investigation of the building would probably lead to a different result.

Of the architecture of the Confessor's reign there seem to be several well-authenticated remains, as part of Aldborough, Deerhurst (a fine example), Kirkdale, probably, in all of which dedicative inscriptions remain, as well as others where the fabric affords architectural evidence.

Several engravings on wood, representing portions of architectural details, are scattered throughout the volume; and at the head of each king's reign, or the commencement of a dynasty, portraits from monuments and other sources, of the reigning monarchs, with the badges and armorial bearings of each sovereign and family, are given. This chronological portion of the work admits of great enlargement, as church architecture is now so universally studied, and everything relating to their foundation and reconstruction so

assiduously sought after and preserved. We have little doubt that in future editions Mr. Parker will, by the aid of the various architectural societies now existing, be enabled to add many more dedication stones to his work, as well as a large addition of well-authenticated structures of early date among our ancient churches, which have as yet been but partially investigated.

Weale's *Quarterly Papers on Architecture*. Part VIII. 4to.

WITH this part Mr. Weale has concluded his series of essays published under the above title. The preface states that part VII. as well as the present part, was published at the cost of publication, a circumstance affording a sufficient reason for the close of a work which was carried on without gain to the publisher. The sale of the several essays in a separate form, will, we trust, at least indemnify Mr. Weale from loss in the production of a work which has afforded us great pleasure during the two years of its existence.

The contents of the present part are not behind the previous ones, either in style of execution or in the character of the subjects chosen. Mr. Henry Clutton, architect, contributes a small but well chosen selection from those magnificent specimens of ancient carpentry, the timber roofs of our churches of perpendicular architecture. The spacious roofs without tie-beams seen in ancient halls and churches, are each of them studies of constructive science, and the investigation of them should form a branch of the education of every architect. While the temples of antiquity are being measured with hair-breadth minuteness to discover almost imperceptible swellings and sinkings in their perpendicular and horizontal lines, how few architects comparatively have actually studied from the existing timber roofs which not only cover the church and hall of ecclesiastical and feudal antiquity, but are even to be found in the barn, a class of buildings evincing a great knowledge of scientific construction in timber, but which are not subjects usually adopted for study, as their name is used only as a term of reproach and contempt, and often injuriously applied to designate a modern contemptible structure which, if it

showed as much science as many of those despised erections, would be indeed a work of merit. It is curious to observe how the ancient architect endeavoured to rival in timber the construction of stone. It will be recollected that the more ancient halls, as at Mayfield and elsewhere, had arches of stone stretching across the area of the interior in lieu of principals. In Wells church roof we see an arch of timber taking the place of the earlier stone structure, and sustaining, with the aid of a king-post cleverly adjusted to its apex, a comparatively lofty roof of timber. Another ingenious adaptation is shewn in the four-centred arches of Old Basing, where not only is the arch substituted for a tie-beam, but in a reversed form stands in the place of and answers the end of queen-posts. The roof of Knapton church, Norfolk, is a fine composition, and, although it must necessarily depend for its stability on the strength of the material, it does not strike the eye as having a superabundance of timber; on the contrary, the statues of saints in niches, the angels clinging to the ends of the hammer-beams and the feet of the king-post, the foliage in the spandrels, and the rich mouldings of the braces, conspire to give an air of extreme lightness to the composition. The present examples are perspective views; but to shew the roofs in all their beauty such plates as those which are given in Messrs. Dunnage and Laver's representations of Eltham Palace are required; and when such detailed views are given the study of an oak roof shews, in an eminent degree, the extent of science of the architect who designed, as well as the ingenuity of the carpenter who could execute, such clever pieces of construction.

As an illustration of a village church, a class of subjects which forms a pleasing feature in this miscellany, *Holy Cross, Binstead*, Isle of Wight, is given as it appeared previous to the recent restorations. It is a pretty church, composed of nave and chancel, and is represented in the state it was in before it was restored by the Rev. P. Hewett, the rector. The nave, it appears, has been since rebuilt, but the author of the essay, Mr. R. J. Withers, states, the repairs and alterations have been effected in

a good taste; and from the feeling in which his essay is composed we have no hesitation in giving credit to his testimony. Several remains of antiquity in the old church are preserved in the present, a good evidence of the fidelity of the restoration.

We have next a long essay on the art of painting glass, translated from the German. The revival of this beautiful art renders every thing written on the subject valuable to the professor of this branch of art.

Another essay is "*A brief account of the ancient basilica, with a description of the church of San Clemente at Rome, by Robert W. Mylne, architect.*" This church, though not strictly speaking a basilica, may in an architectural point of view be regarded as a better example of the early church than either of the edifices to which the title justly appertains, at least since the destruction of St. Paul's. The churches erected prior to the eleventh century were, judging from existing specimens, and except where the model was taken from Byzantium, universally of the basilican form, Pisa Cathedral being we believe the earliest church in which the cruciform plan, as shown in cathedrals built subsequent to that period, is fully developed. St. Clemente has been selected by Mr. Mylne as a fair example of the class of churches it represents, though there are many others which have utterly escaped notice that are equally worthy of illustration. Neglected and deserted, the ancient temple in which, or on the site of which, the earliest Christian rites were solemnized, whose pavement is covered with the tombstones of primitive Christians, and in whose walls are inclosed the ashes of martyrs and confessors, mourns in solitude the coldness and apathy which dooms the silence of its interior to be broken only by an occasional service; and, while visitors without number tread the same beaten track, and hear and repeat the same trite and worn-out remarks on the ancient classic glories of Rome, how few are they who condescend to think at all on such things as Christian antiquities! Seldom, therefore, is it that a stray traveller, in love with ecclesiastical reliques, ventures to break the solitude of these deserted fanes. It would be a pleasing result of the spirit for church

antiquity which now exists, should it effect for S. Gregorio and S. Saba, SS. Quattro, Coronati, and many others, what is here done for S. Clemente. The views consist of plans of the church and atrium,—the former repeated on a larger scale, with elevations of the arcade,—the two ambones on a large scale and an interior shewing the choir and apse, with the singular mosaics of the apostles in the latter.

Four plates of tiles from S. Marie's Abbey, Beaulieu, exhibit pleasing examples of this recently much admired style of decoration. In one of these plates is a perfect alphabet of Longobardic characters selected from tiles.

The concluding plate is the Norman doorway at Carisbrooke Church, Isle of Wight, a plain specimen, of which a plan and elevation are given.

We reluctantly take our leave of Mr. Weale, and should be most happy were we to hear that he was about to commence a new series of papers of a similar description to those which he has just concluded.

Address of the Committee of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 20 pages, 8vo.

IN other words the last dying speech and confession of disappointed vanity and defeated pretension.

The very title is a misnomer, the Society having very soon after its establishment merged into its own Committee, which, notwithstanding its parading profession of popular principles, became a self-electing irresponsible body, ending, after repeated schisms and defections, in the rump from which this *larmoyant* appeal emanates, exciting no sympathy, because entitled to no respect.

The amount of obligation acknowledged by the Committee to be due to its noble and learned president is pithily confined to the fact that the Society was indebted to him for its establishment, and for the preliminary treatise to the library of useful knowledge, "the value of which," says the accurate and conscientious author of the address, "as a statement of the objects, advantages, and pleasures of science is well known," but he carefully and honestly abstains from insisting on any display of scientific merit in that treatise.

Considerable popularity attached for

the first few years to the publications of the Committee; a gradual declension in the sale of them then took place, relieved only for a short farther period by Mr. Knight's happy suggestion of the British Almanac, and the Penny Magazine and Cyclopædia.

The Committee, however, soon relapsed into a languishing, or rather cataleptic, condition, until it accelerated its own *coup de grâce* by undertaking a Biographical Dictionary, for the conduct of which it possessed neither financial nor intellectual ability. After having, at the sacrifice, not only of their entire funds, but of the contributions of the late Earl Spencer and other liberal but injudicious friends, completed the letter A in seven volumes, the Committee feel themselves compelled thus to announce what they designate as the suspension, but what is virtually the dissolution, of their corporate existence.

On the *de mortuis* principle the less said the better of the work and of its authors. Suffice it to observe, that in its free translation of D'Herbelot's Oriental Biography it has, in more than one instance, repeated the life of the same individual under half-a-dozen phases of his Arabian orthography; that in the life of D'Alembert it endeavoured strenuously to vindicate him and the godless encyclopedic party with whom he was associated from the imputation of infidel and anti-Christian principles; and would no doubt have followed in their track, when the Committee experienced, by the sure test of a monthly decreasing sale from the maximum of 1000 to less than half that number, that the public, with infantine simplicity, were determined to decline all further acquaintance with A, lest B should follow.

Had the design, however, been better executed, it still would not have succeeded, as it is obvious that the public has outgrown the clumsy expedient of alphabetical biography, and that the only sound principle is that of the chronological series adopted by the Royal Society of Literature in its *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, beginning with the Anglo-Saxon period of about 400 years duration, extending from the seventh to the eleventh century, the next volume to which, comprising the Anglo-Norman period,

being the 12th and 13th centuries, has only recently been published; and it is to be hoped the plan will be continued in another volume, collecting the few gleams of literature which had opportunity to pierce through the darkest and most barbarous cycle of English history, that of the baronial civil wars of the 14th and 15th centuries, illumined only by the genius of Chaucer, and by the subordinate but praiseworthy efforts of Lydgate and Gower.

Thus the three volumes would supply sufficient particulars of every successive literary character who flourished in Great Britain and Ireland, until the glorious impulse given to learning and genius, with all the facilities afforded for their expansion and diffusion, by the introduction of the art of printing in England by Caxton in 1477.

From that memorable epoch the biographical series might be continued in centenary, and gradually down to decennial succession, so as to form a perfect scheme of English literature in constantly increasing bulk of numbers and of names, but no increase of intrinsic value over that brilliant period of a century and a half, of which the Earl of Surrey (1547) and John Dryden (1700) form the two termini.

Statement of the means by which the Nelson Coat, &c. was obtained by Sir H. Nicolas, &c. By T. A. Evans.

WE shall leave Sir H. Nicolas to defend himself from the accusations of this pamphlet, which, as we have long known the supporters of his arms to be *truth* and *honour*, he will successfully achieve; and we shall merely extract from it some part of the particulars of the execution of Caracciolo, from an eye-witness, as given at p. 57, &c.

"In the year 1799, being then on my travels, and having long and at various times been a sojourner at Naples, and on terms of intimacy with Sir William Hamilton and his lady, and also with Lord Nelson, I was a frequent guest at their tables. Lord Nelson's flag-ship, the *Foudroyant*, was then lying in the Bay of Naples, off Portici, about four miles from where I was staying; and on the 29th of June in that year I went on board Lord Nelson's ship to pay a morning visit, and

had scarcely reached the deck when Lady Hamilton accosted me with 'Well, Mr. ———, we have most important news for you: that arch-traitor Caracciolo is taken; he was found concealed in a ditch, and is now on board this vessel awaiting his trial, which Lord Nelson has appointed to take place at one o'clock to-day. Will you be there?' I told her ladyship that I had particular business to attend to, and that I must go on shore, but that I would return again in time to be present if possible. Shortly afterwards I quitted the vessel, and when I again went on board I saw Lord Nelson, who told me that the trial had commenced, and that he did not understand Italian himself, neither had he any English officer on board who did, and he wished me to go below and see how the proceedings were going on. I did so immediately, and on entering the Ward-room below I found the Court Martial still sitting; it was composed of Neapolitan officers—the Count de Thurn, who acted as president, and four others of inferior rank and station. The Count was known to be the implacable enemy of Caracciolo, and then held the office of Admiral, which the Prince Caracciolo had so recently filled. I had been in the room a few minutes only when strangers were ordered to withdraw, upon hearing which, I bowed to De Thurn, the president, to whom I was well known, but the only recognition he vouchsafed was a repetition of the words, 'Strangers are ordered to withdraw.' On leaving the Ward-room I told Lord Nelson what had happened. Soon after the doors were opened, and a report was made to the British Admiral that Caracciolo had been found guilty, it being understood that two of the Neapolitan officers were for his immediate execution, and two others for respiting him until the King's pleasure could be known, but that the president had given the casting vote for the sentence to be carried into effect at five o'clock that afternoon. The captains and officers of the British fleet, then on board the *Foudroyant*, were speaking strongly and openly against the decision, when Nelson, who had ratified and confirmed the sentence, without which it could not have been carried into effect—the sole government of the country being *de facto* vested in the commander of the British fleet—became agitated and irritated, and insisted on their putting an end to the conversation and not interfering. Shortly afterwards, whilst several of the officers with myself were pacing the deck, waiting for the dinner-hour, Caracciolo was brought up from below, chained and guarded, to be transferred to the *Minerva*,

a Neapolitan frigate, where the execution was to take place. On his seeing the officers and myself, to most of whom he was perfectly well known, he threw himself into a supplicating attitude, and, almost kneeling, implored for mercy, and said, 'Misericordia: sono condannato ingiustamente,' 'I have not been fairly tried,' or words to that effect; but no notice, under the circumstances of the case, could be taken by any officer not supreme in command, and he was hurried away by the officer who had him in charge. At the appointed hour, five o'clock, whilst at dinner with Lord Nelson, Sir William and Lady Hamilton, and several captains of the navy, the report of a gun was heard, and *Lady Hamilton, instantly starting up from the table, with a wine-glass in her hand*, exclaimed, 'Thank God, that gun announces the doom of a traitor!' The King of Naples, who had been invited and was hourly expected on board Lord Nelson's ship, arrived from Palermo about eight or ten hours after the event, but, on hearing of the fate of his friend and companion (to whom he was warmly attached, and whose life he no doubt would have spared had time been allowed him), and that no effort had been made to save him, he was so much hurt and mortified, that he declined the invitation, and proceeded at once to his Sitio or Royal Palace, in the island of Procida. Ten or twelve days after the execution of Caracciolo had elapsed, and, several ineffectual attempts having been made to induce the King of Naples to abandon his resolution and to come on board, Lady Hamilton volunteered her services: they were accepted, and her ladyship went off in the Admiral's barge, accompanied only by her usual attendants and a boatful of musicians, and, syren-like, returned in triumph with the King, who slept on board that night. The following morning the King rose at the earliest dawn of day, and went into the gallery of the state cabin, which had been appropriated to his majesty's use, and approached the window to bathe his head in cold water, as was his custom, and, whilst in the act of ablution, being then in his night-clothes only, he beheld from the window the dead body of Caracciolo floating upon the water, with his hands clasped as if in the attitude of prayer, and, being immediately seized with the utmost terror and alarm, he ran into the cabin of Sir William Hamilton, and, dragging him out of bed, exclaimed, 'Monsieur Hamilton, venite chi! venite chi!' nor did he release his grasp until he had pointed out to Sir William the cause of his excitement, and added, 'Monsieur Hamilton, Monsieur Hamilton, ho veduto, ho veduto, Caracciolo.' Sir William Hamilton, who possessed at all times great coolness and tact, replied, 'Yes, your Majesty, it is true that it is Caracciolo; and it is also true that he was a great traitor to your Majesty, but he was nevertheless vero Cristiano—a sincere Christian, and he now appears in that attitude to supplicate at the hands of your Majesty those rites of sepulture which the offended laws of his country have denied to him—a Christian burial.' Orders were instantly given to get the body on board: it was sewed up in a hammock, a Catholic priest was procured, and it was conveyed to Castellamare, where the Catholic ceremonies were performed, and the body was then interred; that having been done, the King remained on board the Foudroyant as the Admiral's guest.*

Historical Notices of Sir Matthew Cradock, Knt. of Swansea, in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. By the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A. F.R.S. &c. Imp. 8vo. pp. 32. Some Account of Sir Hugh Johnys, Deputy Knight Marshal of England, temp. Henry VI. and Edw. IV., and of the Monumental Brass to Sir Hugh and Dame Cradock his wife in the chancel of St. Mary's church, Swansea. [By the Rev. Thomas Bliss, B.A. and Geo. Grant Francis, esq. F.S.A.] Imp. 8vo. pp. vi. 18.

IN our volume XIV. p. 635, we noticed Mr. Dillwyn's "Contributions towards a History of Swansea," to which the two pamphlets before us may be considered as necessary appendices.

Sir Mathyas Cradok (for so he wrote his name, though he has been historically commemorated as Sir Matthew,) is memorable for having married for his second wife Lady Katharine Gordon, widow of the pretender Perkin Warbeck. His first wife was a Mansel, and his only daughter and heiress (by that marriage) was Margaret, mother of Sir William Herbert, the first of the present race of the

* There is no doubt whatever that Caracciolo had fired at the *Neapolitan* as well as the English flag whilst in the service of the Republicans of Naples; the fact was notorious; but I am not aware that any witnesses had been called to prove that fact, nor any for the defence, or that Caracciolo had any counsel.

Earls of Pembroke, who was advanced to that dignity in 1551.

Perkin Warbeck was executed at Tybourn on the 23d Nov. 1499. From his history, which was traced by Sir Frederick Madden in the xxviii volume of the *Archæologia*, it appears that the lady Katharine Gordon, daughter of George Earl of Huntly, by Annabella, daughter of King James I. and therefore a near kinswoman of the King of Scotland, had been given to him in marriage in 1496.

Mr. Traherne observes,—“Welsh authorities pretend that he left issue by this lady, but history is silent on the subject; and had such been the fact, the cautious monarch Henry VII. would not have treated the widow with such consideration as is shewn by the several entries in his Privy Purse accounts.” It is probable that the Scottish maid so cruelly condemned to this sad alliance and exile, was of tender years at the time when she was made the Pretender's bride. How soon after his death she remarried Sir Mathyas Cradok, the steward of Gower, has not been ascertained. He died in 1531, without issue by her; and the lady had yet two other husbands, namely James Strangways esquire, of Fyfield in Berkshire, and Christopher Aashton esquire, of the same place. By her will, made shortly before her death in 1537, she desired to be buried “in the parishe church of Fyfield.” The spot of her interment is noticed by Ashmole as “the lady *Gorgon's* monument.” Her matrimonial history is fully proved by her description at the commencement of her will,—“I lady Katherin Gordon, wife of Christopher Aashton of Fyfelde in the countie of Berks esquire, sometyme wif unto James Strangwis late of Fyfelde aforesaide esquire deceased and executrix of the testament and last will of the same James Strangwis, and also late wife unto my dere and wel-belovyd husband sir Mathew Cradock of Cardiff in Wales in the countie of Glamorgan and Morgan knight deceased and executrix of the testament and last will of the saide sir Mathew,” &c. Mr. Traherne presents to his readers the wills both of Lady Katharine and of Sir Mathyas Cradok, together with various other memorials of the latter, which are interesting in

connection with the history of Glamorganshire. His house in Swansea, called the Place House, was demolished only in 1840, and a view of the ruins is given, with another of his monument, which has this inscription: “Here lieth Sir Mathie Cradok knight, sumetime depute unto the right honorable Charles erle of Worcester in the countie of Glamorgan and Morganwg, chauncelor of the same, steward of Gower and Kilvei, and mi ladi Katerin his wiffe.” From the absence of dates in this inscription Mr. Traherne conjectures that the monument was erected by Sir Mathyas during his lifetime. It bears the effigies of the knight and his lady, and has highly wrought sides of tabernacle work containing several small statues and shields of arms.

Mr. Traherne has added a memoir of Sir Rice Mansel (written Manxell in his autograph), who was the purchaser at the dissolution of the abbey of Margam, which has descended from him by inheritance to the present Mr. Mansel Talbot. The house he erected at that place remained until the year 1793. A Welsh poem, of which an English version is given, represents him as “the flower of chivalry” in his day.

We now turn to the second publication named at the head of this article. It relates to a somewhat earlier period than the former, and the leading features of the history of the personages commemorated are thus stated in their epitaph: “Pray for the sowle of sir Hugh Johnys knight and dame Mawde his wife, which sir Hugh was made knight at the holy sepulchre of oure lord ihu crist in the city of Jerusalem the xiiij day of August the yere of oure lord gode M'ccccxlj. And the said sir Hugh had contynuyd in the werri ther long tyme byfore by the space of fyve yere, that is to say, ageynst the Turkys and Sarsyns in the partis of Troy, Grece, and Turky under Johan that tyme emperowre of Constantinople, and after that was knight marchall of Frawnce under Johan duke of Somerset by the space of fyve yere, and in likewise aftr that was knight marchall of England under the good Johan duke of Norfolke, which Johan gyave unto hym the manor of Landymore to hym and to his heyris for evermore; appon whose soullis ihu have

mercy." Above the figures of Sir Hugh and his wife is a small plate representing the Resurrection, allusive, it is supposed, to his being a knight of the holy sepulchre. It is stated that only two other representations of this design have been found in sepulchral brasses, one of which is in Allhallows Barking, London.

But Sir Hugh Johnys is further memorable as having been an earlier suitor for the hand of lady Elizabeth Wodeville or Wydville, afterwards the queen of Edward the Fourth. The letters relating to this affair have been printed in the *Archæologia*, as well as in a modernized version in Miss Strick-

land's "Queens of England," and are noticed in our vol. XIII. p. 416. He was the great-grandson of Sir Roger Vaughan, slain at Agincourt, of whom and his family the article on the battle of Banbury in our number for last June, p. 593, detailed the leading historical particulars. His wife, Mawd Cradock, was the cousin-german of Sir Mathyas, being the daughter of Rees ap Gwilim, as Sir M. was of Richard ap Gwilim, ap Evan, ap Cradock Vreichfras or the strong-armed. Altogether, this as well as the preceding pamphlet forms a very acceptable addition to the history of South Wales.

Stray Leaves from the German: or Select Essays from Zschokke. Translated by the Rev. W. B. Flower, B.A.—A set of edifying essays on the domestic and social virtues, which they cannot fail to hallow and cherish in their reader's heart.

Golden Sayings of the Wise King: being a selection of sentences from the Book of Proverbs, on the conduct of life. With Metrical Illustrations by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. 12mo.—A little volume of simple and unaffected verses, well adapted to instil the morality of Scripture into the minds of the young, illustrated by a number of prettily designed and well engraved woodcuts. It is adopted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Potato Disease: its origin, nature, and prevention. By G. Phillips.—An account of some well-directed inspections by the naked eye and the microscope, and some chemical analyses, of unhealthy potato tubers; with the conclusions to which they led Mr. Phillips as to the nature of the potato disease. It is a little work which deserved an earlier notice, but which will still be welcome to potato planters, and always worth keeping as a botanical tract. Mr. Phillips has not found any reason to think, with many others, that the disease of the potato was connected with the inroads of a parasite, vegetable or insect; but believes that the plant in the vigour of its early growth formed more tubers than the great moisture of subsequent rains allowed it to mature; and, consequently, that those which were farthest from the seat of elaboration, were soonest vitiated by want of healthy secretion. Mr. Phillips has "little dependence" on the potatoes of

last year for seed, and thinks that, in selecting seed-tubers, "great care should be observed, all the bruised and brown-skinned ones should be rejected, and those only taken which are healthy in appearance;" and recommends that planted ground likely to become too wet, should be intersected with furrows.

On the Artificial Preparation of Turf. By Robert Mallet, C. E.—A little work which "originally formed a communication to the institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland," and which we would put into the hands of all landowners and lovers of Ireland, as containing a good deal of trustworthy information on the nature and ready preparation of turf, both as a domestic or steam-generating and metallurgical fuel, and a source of national wealth. Mr. Mallet recommends the erection of turf-kilns, and gives plans and sections of some that appear to us to be highly worthy of attention, if not of trial. The importance of the preparation of turf to the Irish poor, is shown by what Mr. Mallet communicates to us at p. 29; that it consumes, under the most favourable circumstances about three weeks, and in wet seasons three months, of the cottier tenant's year, with the labour of all his family, to make up his year's harvest of turf. Mr. Mallet gives us some scraps of the history of turf-drying in Holland, Germany, and France; from which we learn that turf was so valuable in Holland about three hundred years since, that the State of Overijssel petitioned Charles V., at his coronation in the year 1528, against the exportation of it; but that the French were so ignorant of its nature in the 17th century, that some rustics made a fire against an experimental stack of it prepared by M. Lamberville, taking it for an incombustible *rere-dos*.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

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A gentleman of the Bengal Civil Service has offered, through the Bishop of Calcutta, a prize, to be adjudged to a graduate of the University of Cambridge, for "such a treatise on the evidences of Christianity as may, in substance and form, be best suited for the conviction of Hindus, learned in their own philosophical systems; together with such a refutation of Hinduism as may be necessary to establish the exclusive claims and authority of Christianity, as an object of faith and rule of life for the whole of mankind."—To the writer of such a treatise the sum of 500*l.* is offered, under the following conditions: A preliminary prize of 100*l.* shall be offered and adjudged by the University to one of its graduate members for a dissertation upon a subject preparatory to the above described treatise, or fitted to form a part of it. The person to whom this prize is adjudged, shall, if required by the University, write such a treatise on the evidences of Christianity as is described above, and shall print and publish it; on the event of which publication he shall receive the further sum of 400*l.* The subject of the preliminary dissertation shall be the following:—"The principles of historical evidence applied to discriminate between the authority of the Christian Scriptures and of the religious books of the Hindus." The proposer of the prize has drawn up a paper containing suggestions of the course of argument which may be adopted, and of sources of information which may be consulted, by the candidates, if they think proper.

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An interesting bequest has been recently made to the City Lecture-hall, all that now remains to us of the college founded by Sir Thomas. It is a full-length portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham at the age of 26. He is attired in a plain black doublet, hose, and gown, with a flat cap upon his head, and a small lace collar. In one corner of the picture are the letters "A. G." tied together by a knot, beneath which are the words "Love, serve, and obey," and under that "T. G." also tied by a knot; and upon the frame, which is of black wood, and of the same age as the picture, is the motto, "Dominus Mihi Adjutor, T. G." repeated on each side. The picture is painted on panel, and is altogether a good work of art and an interesting historical monument.

One of the finest collections of historical portraits in France, that of the Marquis de Biencourt, has been partly destroyed by fire in his hotel, rue de Champs-Elysées. Amongst them was a portrait of Michael Angelo, painted by himself; one of Erasmus, painted by Holbein; several Mignards; three fine Philip de Champaignes; Louis XIV. on horseback, by Vandermeulen; and portraits of Molière, Racine, and Boileau, painted in their own time. There were also other pictures of value: A Young Girl, by Greuse; a Holy Family, by Mignard; Two Interiors, by Bourdon; several pictures by Brauer, &c. About 200 pictures were saved.

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Burford has opened, in Leicester-square, a new Panorama of Constantinople. Seldom have we seen a more beautifully painted picture, or one apparently more carefully exact. The view is taken from the summit of the Seraskier's tower, and embraces the whole of the city, the opposite towns of Galatea and Pera, the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, &c. and gives a very extensive *coup d'œil* of the surrounding country. We most sincerely hope that the unremitting efforts of Mr. Burford to present a constant succession of interesting and beautiful pictures in this most instructive and truthful exhibition are duly appreciated by the public; for though a panorama is now in itself no novelty, yet the course of a few months generally shifts the scene in Leicester-square.

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PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS GRESHAM.

An interesting bequest has been recently made to the City Lecture-hall, all that now remains to us of the college founded by Sir Thomas. It is a full-length portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham at the age of 26. He is attired in a plain black doublet, hose, and gown, with a flat cap upon his head, and a small lace collar. In one corner of the picture are the letters "A. G." tied together by a knot, beneath which are the words "Love, serve, and obey," and under that "T. G." also tied by a knot; and upon the frame, which is of black wood, and of the same age as the picture, is the motto, "Dominus Mihi Adjutor, T. G." repeated on each side. The picture is painted on panel, and is altogether a good work of art and an interesting historical monument.

One of the finest collections of historical portraits in France, that of the Marquis de Biencourt, has been partly destroyed by fire in his hotel, rue de Champs-Élysées. Amongst them was a portrait of Michael Angelo, painted by himself; one of Erasmus, painted by Holbein; several Mignards; three fine Philip de Champaignes; Louis XIV. on horseback, by Vandermeulen; and portraits of Molière, Racine, and Boileau, painted in their own time. There were also other pictures of value: A Young Girl, by Greuse; a Holy Family, by Mignard; Two Interiors, by Bourdon; several pictures by Brauer, &c. About 200 pictures were saved.

PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

Mr. Burford has opened, in Leicester-square, a new Panorama of Constantinople. Seldom have we seen a more beautifully painted picture, or one apparently more carefully exact. The view is taken from the summit of the Seraskier's tower, and embraces the whole of the city, the opposite towns of Galatea and Pera, the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Golden Horn, &c. and gives a very extensive *coup d'œil* of the surrounding country. We most sincerely hope that the unremitting efforts of Mr. Burford to present a constant succession of interesting and beautiful pictures in this most instructive and truthful exhibition are duly appreciated by the public; for though a panorama is now in itself no novelty, yet the course of a few months generally shifts the scene in Leicester-square.

Secretary; J. P. Collier, esq.; Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary; Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.; Robert Lemon, esq.; Peter Levesque, esq.; the Marquess of Northampton, P.R.S.; William Salt, esq.; Thomas Stapleton, esq.; Albert Way, esq. Director; Sir R. Westmacott; Sir C. G. Young, Garter.—The Fellows subsequently dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, the new President in the chair, supported by the Marquess of Northampton and Sir R. H. Inglis.

Meeting of May 8, 1845.

(*Cont. from p. 410.*)

William Bromet, esq. M.D., F.S.A., communicated a copy of an historical document, being the articles of Capitulation of the town of St. Jean d'Angely, dated August 5, 1351, preserved in the archives of that town, and transcribed by the Abbé Lacurie, Secretary of the Archaeological Society at Saintes. This convention had been noticed very slightly by Froissart, who states that the English, after five years' occupation, delivered up the town in the month of September, for want of provisions. Hollinshed gives a short account of the siege to the like effect. The treaty was concluded between Charles de la Cerda Comte d'Engolesme, Constable of France, and Raymond Guilhem, lord of Copanne, with certain esquires on the part of the King of England and the garrison of St. Jean, covenanting to render up the town to the King of France, in default of succour before the close of the current month of August, and to abstain from all pillage or trespass during the intervening time. It was also stipulated that the besieged should neither depart from the town nor bring into it either men or provisions during that time, and should receive into the garrison two French knights, to whom the precise state thereof should be made known. Hostages were delivered to the constable, who pledged himself to conduct the garrison to Tours in safety, in the event of no succour arriving before sunset, on August 30, when the town and castle were without fail to be rendered up.

Dr. Bromet also called the attention of the meeting to a passage in the *Chronicon de Lanercost*, Cotton. MS., relating to the curious proposition, made A.D. 1340, by Edward III., during the siege of Tournai. He invited Philippe king of France to bring the quarrel which had arisen between them respecting the succession of the realm of France to an issue, either by single combat between themselves, or by selection of an hundred of the more valiant knights, amongst whom the two rival sovereigns should be numbered, for the sake

of avoiding the sacrifice of Christian lives; or else to fix a certain day on which the contending forces might meet under the walls of Tournai, and engage in decisive conflict; so that Providence might show to which side the right belonged. The French king, however, declined making choice of either of these alternatives, on the ground that Edward had not addressed this letter to him as king of France; and he wrote to the king of England in reply, that, as he had unreasonably entered the French realm, and arisen against the sovereign to whom he had done homage, it was his resolution to expel him by force. In the mean time, however, by the mediation of the Papal legates, a truce was concluded for a year, and Edward hastened home to England. The *Lanercost Chronicle* forms one of the publications of the Bannatyne Club.

Mr. John Whichcord junior communicated some observations on decorative colouring, employed as an accessory to architecture, during the middle ages, termed by some Polychromy. This mode of decoration appears to have been generally in use from the earliest period, and during all the styles which successively prevailed, even as late as the time of Charles I. Traces of its adoption may be found in the small village church as well as in the cathedral; the object being to give greater value to architectural forms, either by producing more complete subordination of parts than could be effected by light and shade alone, or by supplying certain deficiencies, and connecting the more ornamental with the less enriched portions of the design. During the prevalence of the Saxon and Norman styles, colouring was applied in a rude manner, being frequently limited to mere red and yellow washes, with red and black bands. A singular example is supplied by the colouring on the Norman arches in the north transept at Winchester Cathedral; and Mr. Whichcord remarked that the whole of the Norman work in that building had been coloured. During the former part of the early English period, little progress appears to have been made in the style of decorative painting: colours were used in masses, without distinction of details. The encouragement given to the arts during the reign of Henry III., and the introduction of foreign artists, contributed materially to the refinement of taste and increase of practical skill. The practice of adorning the walls of buildings with pictorial embellishments was extended to the decoration of rooms and galleries; colour was also applied both to heighten the effect of sculptured forms, and diapered or arabesque designs were employed to diversify plain surfaces. Bright colours

were used in masses, the ground being covered with elegant compositions of foliage, combined with representations of birds, animals, or human beings. Beautiful examples exist at Rochester, in the crypt of the cathedral, and the chapel of St. William. Occasionally medallions were introduced in such designs, as on the ceiling of Adam de Orleton's chantry at Winchester. The perfection of polychromatic decoration may be ascribed to the fifteenth century; the designs of that period do not, indeed, present the striking and original character of earlier works, but exhibit art acting under the influence of settled laws, with greater certainty of effect, and they are marked by great advance in mechanical skill and elaborate variety. A marked difference is apparent in the forms of diaper, during the Perpendicular period; they become more geometrical in design than the forms of the previous times, and more minute in colouring. At no period does it appear to have been considered indispensable that the whole, or any particular part of a building, should be coloured. The colours were few and simple, and in pictorial compositions only were compound and neutral tints employed. It is very doubtful whether the process of painting in fresco, properly so called, was ever used by medieval artists: wax, with volatile oils and resins, appears to have been much used as a medium, and a considerable portion of medieval painting was executed with turpentine and resin. The use of oil seems to have been general during the latest part of the fourteenth, and in the succeeding century, and distemper painting was very commonly employed in buildings of minor importance. Mr. Whichcord exhibited, in illustration of his remarks, a representation of a portion of the canopy over the tomb of Prior Wotton, in Maidstone church, executed early in the fifteenth century. This tomb affords a striking example of the harmonious effect produced by contrasting colours, whilst no tint appears to have an undue preponderance.

The society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide recess.

May 22. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. William Roots, esq. M.D., F.S.A., sent for the inspection of the Society several ancient spoons, formed of white metal, found in dredging gravel in the bed of the Thames, near Kingston, not far from the spot where other relics of early date have been discovered, some of which had been exhibited by him on a previous occasion. None of the objects now produced appeared to be of earlier date than the sixteenth century.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XXV.

William Wansey, esq. F.S.A., Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company, exhibited a funeral pall of elaborate workmanship, formed of cloth of gold richly embroidered, which is still preserved by that Company, having been formerly used at the interments of its more distinguished members. Its date may be attributed to the earlier part of the sixteenth, or the close of the previous century. The designs which decorate the head and foot of the pall are precisely similar, and the two sides likewise correspond exactly in design. On the former is represented St. Peter, the patron of fishermen, receiving from the Saviour the keys of heaven and hell; the embroideries on the two sides represent St. Peter enthroned, crowned with the tiara, with angels kneeling one on either side, throwing their censers towards him. On each side of this subject is introduced an escutcheon of the arms of the Company, with supporters. An engraving of it has been published in Miss Lambert's book on Church Needlework. Another funeral pall of great beauty is in the possession of the Saddlers' Company, and has been represented in Mr. Shaw's *Dresses and Decorations*.

Mr. Wansey also exhibited a dagger, preserved by the Fishmongers' Company, with the tradition that it had been presented by Sir William de Walworth, who was a member of the Company, and supposed to be the identical weapon with which he slew Wat Tyler. Knighton states that the valiant citizen, called by him John de Walworth, killed the rebel with a basilard.

John Barnett, esq. M.D., F.S.A., communicated some account, accompanied by several sketches, of the Cistercian Priory of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, which, owing to the deficiency of water and fuel, was, about A.D. 1170, removed to Mereford, near Kingswood. The ancient building, which Dr. Barnett considers to mark the original site of the monastery at Tetbury, is mentioned by Rudder as "an old building in the Chipping." The same author supposed the original Priory to have stood at the Vicarage, or on the spot where a modern mansion now stands, called the Priory; which appears, however, to have been known formerly as the Manor House.

May 29. H. Hallam, esq. V.P. The Rev. Henry Ollard, of Didsbury College, near Manchester, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

William Bromet, esq. M.D., communicated some remarks on M. Keller's letter, before noticed, relating to Shakspeare's description of the rites observed at the burial of Ophelia. He stated, that after careful investigation of the accounts

of the contents of British sepulchral tumuli, as recorded by Douglas, Gough, Sir Richard Hoare, and other writers, he had found no record of the discovery of "shards," or fragments of earthen vessels, or of flints of various sizes, described by the learned antiquary of Zurich as found strewn immediately over the remains of the deceased, in certain barrows in Switzerland and Germany. Dr. Bromet observed that no account had been given by Olaus Magnus, Wormius, or other writers on Danish antiquities, of the custom to which M. Keller had alluded, in regard to the interment of the bodies of persons who had committed suicide. He had found no trace of any such usage in England, and was disposed to conclude that no heathen ceremonies had been observed on an occasion of this nature during primeval times; still less could he suppose that they had been retained, so as to have made Shakspeare's allusion (as M. Keller had conjectured) at all familiar to his audience.

Hugh W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A., communicated a description of the hieroglyphics which appear on the cases of a mummy, opened by Mr. Birch and himself, in 1843, accompanied by drawings. The upper surfaces of both cases had been destroyed, but the other parts, as well as the mummy itself, were in remarkably good preservation. It was considered by Mr. Birch to be of the period of the Ptolemies. Mr. Diamond remarked that the bandages had evidently been formed of new material, torn in widths of six inches, and measuring 21 feet in length, with a remarkable peculiarity of a blue border at one end, the other terminating with a well-made fringe, being evidently from a fabric manufactured for the purpose, and not, as generally asserted, of old materials. These bandages weighed upwards of 32 pounds. He stated his belief that the great secret of preservation, in the process of embalming, was siccation, and that by that means alone animal matter might be preserved. The drawings exhibited by Mr. Diamond afforded interesting illustrations of the subjects selected for the decoration of every part of the cases, internally and externally; they represented the various deities of Egypt, whose protection was invoked in favour of the deceased.

The Rev. William J. Rees sent for the inspection of the society a fac-simile of an inscription which exists in the church-yard at Llanavan Vawr, Brecknockshire. It had been noticed by Mr. Theophilus Jones, in his History of the county, but the description given by that author is inaccurate. The correct reading of the inscription appears to be HIC IACET SANC-

TUS AVANVS EPISCOPVS. The Rev. Rice Rees, in his Essay on the Welsh Saints, makes mention of this memorial, and considers it probable that St. Avanus was the third Bishop of Llanbadarn, at some time between the years A.D. 500 and A.D. 542. The church of Llanavan Vawr, and that of Llanavan-y-Trawsgoed, in Cardiganshire, are situate in the district which may be assigned to the diocese of Llanbadarn.

June 5. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A., exhibited two specimens of the enamelled works of Limoges (*Opus de Limogiá*), of two different periods: the more ancient being a crucifix, exhibiting some features of Byzantine design, an example of the *champlevé* process of enamelling, as practised during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; the second, a work of the sixteenth century, the enamel wholly covering the metallic ground. The subject represented on this object, which had been used as a pax, was the crucifixion.

June 12. Viscount Mahon, V.P. Sampson Hodgkinson, esq. of East Acton, sent for exhibition to the Society a small coffer or reliquary formed of oak, ornamented with beautifully designed tracery. It was purchased at Eu, in Normandy, and is supposed to have belonged to the conventual church of St. Laurence in that town. Its date appeared to be about the commencement of the fourteenth century.

John Winter Jones, esq. communicated a notice of two rare specimens of early typography preserved in the British Museum; the first entitled "*Meditations sur les Sept Pseaumes Penitenciaux*," the other a French version of the "*Cordiale, sive de quatuor Novissimis*." A striking resemblance appears between the types with which they are printed and those used by Caxton, and Mr. Jones had been led to conclude that they were the production of his press. These tracts had been overlooked by bibliographers; their extreme rarity would render them objects of curiosity; and they become highly interesting when viewed as claiming a place among our own typographical antiquities. Mr. Jones considered the type used in printing the "*Meditations*" to be identical with that of the French and English "*Recueil of the Histories of Troy*," and the first edition of "*The Game of Chess*." He stated the consideration which had induced him to include those works, contrary to the opinion of some bibliographers, amongst the productions of Caxton's press. In the introduction to the second edition, Caxton relates that having found the *Treatise on Chess* whilst he resided at Bruges, he had translated it and printed a certain number, which had

quickly been sold; wherefore he had determined to put it forth anew. The "Requiel" is printed in the same character, and Mr. Jones considered this evidence sufficient to warrant the inference that both these pieces, as likewise the "Meditations," issued from Caxton's press. The second tract noticed by Mr. Jones is printed in the same type as the second edition of the "Game of Chess," and other works by Caxton. In addition to the remarks which he had found occasion to make during a careful comparison of these volumes, Mr. Jones gave a detailed description and collation of the two tracts which had led to the inquiry, accompanied by an account of the treatises, and the authors to whom they had been ascribed. He supposed that they were printed by Caxton before he established his press at Westminster, about the year 1474. The water-marks are those which occur in books printed in the Low Countries.

June 19. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair. Sydney Smirke, esq. one of the auditors, read an abstract of the Accounts of the Treasurer for the year ending December 31, 1844, from which it appeared that the Annual Subscriptions received amounted to £1034 5s. and the total receipts of the Society (including a balance of £910 from last year) to £2809. The Disbursements, to Artists, and in Publications, £593. For Salaries, £447 10s.

The reading was then concluded of an essay on the Nereid monument, one of the Xanthian marbles, by W. W. Lloyd, esq. which had partly occupied the attention of several preceding meetings, and the Society adjourned over the summer recess, to the 20th Nov.

IMMURED SKELETONS.

In taking down an old monastic building at *Hereford*, a discovery has been recently made, which is supposed to be the ghastly record of some dreadful punishment, such as that described by Sir Walter Scott in the notes to his *Marion* (where he mentions a similar discovery in the ruins of the nunnery of Coldingham), and in Headley's Letters from Italy with reference to the church of San Lorenzo, in the town of San Giovanni. A correspondent of the *Hereford Times* gives the following interesting account of the discovery:—"In taking down the south-east corner the workmen came to a paving-stone, which, on being removed, disclosed to view an aperture about 18 by 12 inches in dimensions; on further examination, by removing the walls, it appeared that it was a sort of niche, 5 feet 6 inches high, capable of containing a human form, broad at the head and tapering down to the feet, where it was 10

inches broad; it had been plastered in the interior on the front, back, and east side; on the opposite it was closed up with rough wall stone: at the bottom was another paving-stone, and upon it a heap of collapsed bones, a glass bottle, and an earthen pan, portions of the leather and high heel of shoes, and a piece of wood, which, it has been asserted, bears the marks of having been gnawed, as if in the last frenzied effort to sustain a famishing and desperate nature. Was it in refinement of cruelty that these vessels were deposited at the feet, where the wretched sufferer, from the straitness of the narrow cell, could not reach the viands they contained? What crime could deserve such awful retribution, or rather what human being might dare to visit on his fellow sinner such agonising torment, such accumulation of the pangs of many deaths? What else could have been the tragedy which these walls have witnessed—what other the agonies which they assisted in administering? The very heart sickens at the contemplation, and the religion of peace and mercy repudiates the deed as that of demons, rather than the ministers of reconciliation, or of salvation to the sinner's soul. But to proceed. The poor wretch does not seem to have been alone in this appalling exigency; another similar niche at the south-west corner of the wall was subsequently revealed, built up in the same manner, but standing sideways to the other: at the bottom of this, too, were the mournful indications of the purpose to which it had been applied—a heap of bones. If a mystery hangs over the history of this spot as to its material fabric, much more must this dark deed elude the scrutiny of man. That such things have been, and under the most sacred pretext, is, alas, incontrovertible."

DISCOVERY AT

LITTLE WOLFORD HALL, CO. WARWICK.

Little Wolford Hall, the venerable seat of the ancient and now extinct family of Ingram, is—or rather was, for a great part of it has already disappeared—one of those interesting specimens of the lesser English Manor Houses, to be found only in country villages, far removed from large towns and populous places. A short account of this house will be found in the *Collectanea Topographica*, vol. viii. p. 140: but since that notice was written (in April, 1840) the property has changed hands, having been purchased by Sir George Phillips, Bart., in the year 1844. Considerable alterations have been since effected: part of the house has been pulled down, part converted into cottages, and part, more particularly the hall, judiciously restored.

In the course of these alterations and repairs, a remarkable discovery was made last autumn in a room adjoining the kitchen, which is one of the oldest parts of the house. This room, formerly perhaps a pantry, had been originally paved; but on taking up the pavement for the purpose of flooring it under the hearth stone a bricked grave was found. Within this grave appeared an oak coffin much decayed; and, on raising the lid, a dried body of an infant, "for all the world like an Egyptian mum," said my informant, a country girl of the place. The body was absolutely reduced to dust, the bones being scarcely perceptible. It was wrapped in a *very rich silk brocade or tapestry*, which was also so decayed that it fell to pieces immediately the air was admitted. If these were the remains of some illegitimate child of the family, as might perhaps be suspected, the care and attention bestowed on its burial would lead to a contrary inference: the circumstances of the bricked grave, coffin, &c. show that concealment could not have been easy. Yet who would choose, where secrecy was unnecessary, so unusual a grave?

ARCHÆOLOGICAL CONGRESS AT METZ.

We are favoured by Dr. BROMET with the following 'Programme' of the Questions which will be submitted to the French Archæological Congress, to be held this year at Metz, commencing on the 15th of June.

Relative to Remains of the Gallo-Roman Epoch:

1. What was the state of Roman Art in Metz and its vicinity?
2. What Roman Monuments are yet existing there?
3. What were the chief Roman military stations in the north-east of France?
4. What was the general defensive alignment of the Romans on the Rhine and its vicinity?
5. What was the purpose of such places inclosed by square walls, as that near Kreutznach?
6. Of what epoch is the Monument near Nonnweiler, called 'Ring,' and to what people may we attribute its erection?
7. Where is the exact spot on which JOVIN conquered the Germans in Lorraine?
8. What are the usual, and what the peculiar, modes of laying the materials of Roman roads in the N.E. of France?
9. During the Roman æra, or the immediately succeeding ages, were the houses of that part formed of stone; and had the houses in towns more stories than one?
10. Had the pottery of that district any particular character as to its material, or form, or decorative design?

11. To what circumstance can we refer the fabrication of certain articles of Egyptian type often found in the environs of Trèves and Strasbourg? and what date may we assign to them?

12. What are the distinctive shades between the Theogony of Gaul and the religious tenets of the people of Metz?

13. What similitude is there between the ancient traditions of the north-east of France and those of other countries?

Relative to the Middle Ages:

14. Is it not possible to ascertain in Churches of pointed architecture the numerical relation of their several portions, and a geometrical deduction of their architectonic forms?

15. Do not the Ecclesiastical Monuments of the Middle Ages prove the existence of an architectonic hierarchy by which all cathedrals, and abbatial, and parochial, churches, and even private chapels, were severally built according to certain dispositions and dimensions?

16. Did not certain of the religious orders observe in the erection of their churches a certain plan and form determined by a rule of their order, or consecrated by tradition?

17. Is not the pointed or *ogival* style better indicated by the presence of pinnacles than by pointed arches?

18. May we not trace the progress of the styles of gothic architecture by the technical terms employed in architectural documents of different epochs?

19. Are the pointed styles as fully developed in the country about Metz as elsewhere?

20. Do the different periods of the introduction of these styles coincide with those in other parts of France?

21. Can we not trace by the monuments of Champagne and the country about Metz the route by which pointed architecture made its way towards the Rhine through the district of Trèves?

22. What are the distinctive characters between the pointed styles of France and those of Germany? and is not the Cathedral at Metz an example of transition between two varieties of that style?

23. In what parts of Metz Cathedral are the best specimens of those varieties of the pointed style denominated primary, secondary, and tertiary?

24. Was there not in each of the dioceses of Metz, Trèves, Strasbourg and Verdun, a special architectonic school? and if so, what were their distinctive characters?

25. To what may we attribute the rise and progress of Archæology in the north-east of France? What museums have been formed, whence came their several con-

tents, and whither may have any of them been dispersed?

26. Have the ancient Ecclesiastical buildings of the country of Metz been chronologically classed?

27. What historical accounts have we of the Monasteries in Lorraine and the country about Metz?

28. What were the boundaries of the ancient dioceses in the north-east of Gaulish France?

29. What were the monuments which served as the prototypes of those churches with a choir at each end so frequently met with in Germany?

30. If, as supposed, there was some absolute rule for building churches due east and west, how can we explain the numerous exceptions to such rule observable in Lorraine and about Metz?

31. What was the use of certain circular openings on the exterior of the ab-sides of ancient churches, except to give light to their cemeteries in the same way as cemetery-lantern-turrets used to do?

32. What is the origin of the little gallery so commonly found on the outside of Germano-Romanesque churches?

33. What are the most interesting sepulchral monuments and other works of mediæval art in the churches of the diocese of Metz?

34. Were not the Masonic Lodges, which are sometimes found in the close vicinity of cathedrals, dependent on cathedral government, and were the masters of such lodges priests or laymen?

35. In the architectonic decoration of Gothic churches should not the disposition of their statuary be under the Architect's control, and considered as an integral part of his original design?

36. What kind of pavement was employed in the civil and ecclesiastical edifices of the middle ages?

37. What are the most usual and interesting symbolical representations in the north-east of France?

38. Of what description were the tissues of ancient sacerdotal vestments, and more especially of the cope of Charlemagne, preserved in Metz Cathedral?

39. What was the system of chanting and the mode of writing music which were employed in the Liturgy of Metz, during the ninth century, and what changes have they since undergone?

40. What is the history of the organ in France, with respect to its introduction, its early forms, and its successive modifications?

41. What were the innovations in Castellated buildings brought into western Europe after the first Crusades?

42. What are the differences as to the plan and system of defence between feudal castles situated on low ground, and on precipitous eminences?

43. What are the peculiarities of feudal castles in the country of Metz and its vicinity, and where are the best examples of different dates.

44. What was the ancient system of defence adopted for the city of Metz? Was it ever a Roman fortress? Were the walls which were built in the tenth century its first, its second, or its third circumvallation? When was the wall which succeeded these tenth-century walls added, and what was its construction?

45. Whether the houses of towns and villages of ancient times were not often built after the form of the large mansions in their vicinity?

46. What changes as to style did edifices built of wood undergo, and what are the analogies or differences of them and the styles of stone buildings?

General Questions.

47. What is now the most expedient form of church-building, whether considered artistically or economically?

48. What is the most fitting style of decoration for churches in the pointed style of architecture?

49. In what cases may we venture to repair ancient monuments, and according to what general rules should such repairs be conducted?

50. Must we admit as an axiom that ecclesiastical buildings should not in any way be washed over with colour, considering that occasionally the nature of their materials require some uniform tint?

51. What system should be adopted in newly paving such churches as have their old pavements so worn as absolutely to demand renewal?

52. In what proportion and to what kind of edifices should be restricted the employment of coloured glass as church ornament?

53. Has the art of glass-painting yet acquired in France that peculiar and sacred character which it ought to have for churches; and what are the artistical differences of its chief manufactures?

54. Have the musical "Conservatoire de Paris" and its branch schools, as now conducted, replaced, with good effect, the former schools for cathedral singing? If not, what other plan should be followed for giving a proper character to church-singing?

W. BROMET.

Athenæum.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 23. Earl Grey moved that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, calling upon her to consider the frequency of outrage in IRELAND, &c. The Duke of Wellington said he could not concur in the address moved by the noble earl, after the speech upon which he had founded it, and especially the latter part of it, which would lead to a series of measures involving the destruction of the Church of England in Ireland. Their lordships divided:—Against the motion of Earl Grey, 61; for the motion, 17; majority, 44.

March 30. Lord Kinnaird moved, with respect to RAILWAYS, "That a select committee be appointed. 1. To take into consideration the best means of enforcing one uniform system of management on railroads in operation, or to be constructed, and secure the due fulfilment of the provisions of the Acts of Parliament under which the companies have obtained their powers, whereby greater accommodation and safety may be ensured to the public. 2. To take into consideration what means may be best adopted for diminishing the extravagant expense attendant on obtaining acts of Parliament for legitimate and necessary undertakings, and at the same time for the discouragement of schemes got up for the mere purpose of speculation. 3. To consider what legislative measures could be framed to protect individuals from the injury they may sustain by the laying down lines of railway through their property, without subjecting them to the ruinous expenses of opposing bills in Parliament." After a debate the motion was unanimously agreed to.

April 2. The Earl of Ripon moved the thanks of the House to the ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ; 1. to Sir Harry Smith, the officers and troops under his command, for their conduct at the battle of Aliwal; and, 2. to Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, and the officers and troops under their command, for the victory gained over the Sikhs at Sohraon. The motion was seconded by the Earl of Auckland, and the Duke of Wellington added his testimony to the skill and bravery of the conquerors, with more than his usual eloquence.

April 7. The Earl of Dalhousie called the attention of the House to the subject of RAILWAY LEGISLATION, and explained the principal provisions of a Bill which the Government proposed to introduce after Easter, for the purpose of allowing companies to withdraw their schemes from the consideration of Parliament, and thus lessen the pressure. In the last session of Parliament 248 railway bills were introduced, and at that time this was looked upon as a number utterly unprecedented. Speculation, however, had waxed more hot and fiery every day; it had pervaded every class, high and low, rich and poor, young and old, and one sex as much as another. The result was, as shown in the report which he had laid before their lordships, that, before the 31st of December last, there had been provisionally registered upwards of 1,400 schemes. On the 30th of November there had been deposited with the Board of Trade upwards of 800 plans. By the 31st of December that number was in some slight degree diminished; but nearly 700 had been deposited in the Private Bill Office. The consequences of the diversion of capital from the ordinary channels of industry by the railway mania, has proved most injurious, not only to trade and commerce, but to the progress of railways.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 27. The second reading of the CORN IMPORTATION Bill was carried by a majority of 302 against 214.

March 30. Sir J. Graham moved the postponement of the orders of the day to allow the PROTECTION TO LIFE (IRELAND) Bill to be read a first time. Sir W. Somerville moved a direct negative, as he thought it most unwise to postpone the CORN Bill, on which the hopes of the country were fixed, and inconvenient to postpone the usual business of the day in favour of an exciting, an exasperating measure, which it was not the intention of the Government at once to press forward and pass.—Sir J. Graham remarked that, according to parliamentary usage, a bill sent down from the Lords should be read a first time without opposition. But, leaving aside all consideration of courtesy, he thought it would be most dangerous in

the present critical circumstances of Ireland to refuse this bill a reading, and deprive the Government of an opportunity of stating the necessity that existed for its enactment. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 147; against it, 108: majority 39.

April 1. Mr. *P. Scrope* moved the second reading of a bill for RELIEF OF THE POOR IN IRELAND, giving the guardians power to grant out-door relief, and making the support of the poor compulsory on the unions. It also provided against vagrancy, and contained enactments for the alteration of the present system of rating. The hon. gentleman contended that the crimes committed in the rural districts in Ireland were provoked by the physical destitution of the peasantry; and that a law ensuring them against starvation would do more to tranquillize the country than they could ever expect by Coercion Bills.—Sir *J. Graham* moved that the bill be read a second time on that day six months, as the present time was most inopportune for raising a question of such importance. After some discussion, Mr. *Scrope* withdrew his bill.

April 2. Sir *R. Peel* moved the thanks of the House for the VICTORIES ON THE SUTLEJ—1. to Sir Harry Smith and the officers and troops under his command who took part in the victory of Aliwal; and, 2. to Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Hugh Gough, and the other generals, officers, and private soldiers, European and Native, for their ability, valour, and intrepidity displayed by them in the battle of Sobraon.

Sir *J. Graham* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the HIGHWAYS in Eng-

land, and shortly stated its provisions. The principle was to substitute compulsory for permissive process. He proposed to consolidate all the Highway Acts—to divide England and Wales into between 550 and 600 districts, as nearly as possible coterminous with the registration districts—to appoint local boards to each district, with two paid officers, a surveyor and a clerk—to have the accounts audited by the Poor Law Auditors annually, &c. South Wales to be excluded from the act.—Mr. *V. Smith* remarked that this bill could hardly be regarded as a boon to the agricultural interest, because all that it was proposed to make compulsory could now be done voluntarily. Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was introduced and read a first time.

April 3. On the order of the day for the first reading of the PROTECTION TO LIFE (IRELAND) Bill, Mr. *O'Connell* moved as an amendment—"That, while this House deplores the existence of outrage in Ireland, and is sincerely anxious for its repression, it is of opinion that such outrage will be aggravated, not removed, by the arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional enactments of this bill; and that it is the duty of Parliament to adopt such measures as will tend to eradicate the causes which produce these crimes, instead of resorting to laws which will harass and oppress the innocent without restraining the guilty; and which, being restrictive of public liberty, cannot fail to augment national discontent." The debate on this amendment was adjourned over the Easter recess, and has since proceeded without arriving at a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

A fourth and decisive victory has concluded our short but eventful war with the Sikhs. On the 10th Feb. the enemy's strongly entrenched camp at Sobraon, defended by 35,000 men and 67 pieces of artillery, exclusive of heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river, was stormed by the British army, under the immediate command of Sir Hugh Gough. This exploit, one of the most daring ever achieved, (by which, in open day, a triple line of breastworks, flanked by formidable redoubts, bristling with artillery, and manned by thirty-two regular regiments of infantry, was assaulted and carried,) was judiciously preceded by a cannonade

of heavy ordnance, which shook the enemy's confidence in their laboriously constructed works, and compelled them to seek shelter in the broken ground within their camp. The British infantry, formed on the extreme left of the line, then advanced to the assault, and in spite of every impediment cleared the entrenchments and entered the enemy's camp. Her Majesty's 10th, 53d, and 80th regiments, with the 33d, 43d, 59th, and 63d Native Infantry, moving at a firm and steady pace, never fired a shot till they had passed the barriers opposed to them. This attack was crowned with the success it deserved, and (led by its gallant commander, Major-General Sir Robert Dic-

who fell on the field,) obtained the admiration of the army which witnessed its disciplined valour. When checked by the formidable obstacles and superior numbers to which the attacking division was exposed, the 2d division, under Major-General Gilbert, rapidly advanced to the attack of the enemy's batteries, entering their fortified position after a severe struggle, and sweeping through the interior of the camp. The same gallant efforts, attended by the same success, distinguished the attack of the enemy's left, made by the first division under the command of Major-General Sir H. Smith, K.C.B. These three divisions of infantry, concentrated within the enemy's camp, drove his shattered forces into the river, with a loss which far exceeded that which the most experienced officers had ever witnessed. Thus terminated, in the brief space of two hours, this most remarkable conflict, in which the military combinations of the commander-in-chief were fully and ably carried into effect with his characteristic energy. The enemy's select regiments of regular infantry have been dispersed, and a large proportion destroyed, with the loss, since the campaign began, of 220 pieces of artillery taken in action. The same evening six regiments of our native infantry crossed the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge was completed, and on the 13th the commander-in-chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train, and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, were encamped in the Punjab, at Kusoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the river, opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore. The Governor-general joined the camp at Kusoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Soobraon, the Rannee and Durbar urged Rajah Golab Singh to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin. The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Rajah Golab Singh, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakcer Noorodeen arrived at Kusoor, with full credentials from the Maharajah,

and empowered to agree, in the name of the Maharajah and the government, to such terms as the Governor-general might dictate. The Rajah was accompanied by the Barukzie chief, Soultan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential sirdars of the nation. Sir Henry Hardinge received the Rajah in durbar as the representative of an offending government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered nuzzurs and complimentary offerings. He explained to the Rajah and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable—that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship—and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British government should be of a character which would mark to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment. After stating his satisfaction that the Rajah, who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating, the Governor-general referred the Rajah and his colleagues to Mr. Currie, the chief secretary to government, and Major Lawrence, his political agent, who were in full possession of his determination on the subject. The chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them to the effect that all that had been demanded would be conceded. The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war; the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its reorganization on the system and regulations with regard to pay which obtained in the time of the late Maharajah, Runjeet Singh; the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed to be determined on in communication with the British government; the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us; the entire regulation and con-

rol of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh state, and the organization of its administrations, as might be determined on at Lahore. It was further arranged that the young Maharajah, Djuleep Singh, with Bhace Ram Singh, and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-general. They were admitted to an audience at Lulleana on the 18th, when their submission was tendered, and the pardon of the British government requested, in the most explicit terms; after which the Governor-general stated that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the minister Rajah Golab Singh, and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maharajah, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters, and that as all the requirements of the British government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised in the name of the Maharajah and Durbar, he should consider himself justified in treating the young Maharajah from that moment as a prince restored to the friendship of the British government. It was further arranged that he should accompany the Governor-general to Lahore. The remains of the Sikh army, under Sirdar Tej Singh and Rajah Lal Singh, on retiring from Sobraon, encamped at Racbam, about eighteen miles east of Lahore. They were variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They were positively ordered by Rajah Golab Singh to remain stationary, and the Mahomedan and Nujeeb battalions, in the interest of the minister, were placed in the citadel and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

On the 17th Feb. Brigadier Wheeler advanced upon the Sikh fort of Phulloor, which he found deserted, and five guns left in it.

On the 22d the British army occupied the gateway of the citadel of Lahore, the Badshahce Mosque, and the Hoozoorec Bagh; the remaining part of the citadel being the residence of the Maharajah and his family.

Thus, in 60 days the British army has defeated the forces of the invaders in four general actions, has captured 220 pieces of field artillery, and has occupied the capital to dictate to the Lahore durbar the

terms of a treaty, the conditions of which will tend to secure the British provinces from the repetition of a similar outrage.

The Sikh army, whose insubordinate conduct is one of the chief causes of the anarchy and misrule which have brought the Sikh state to the brink of destruction, is about to be disbanded. The Governor-general, in testimony of his approbation of the bravery, discipline, and soldier-like bearing of the army of the Sutlej, has directed a gratuity of twelve months' batta.

FRANCE.

On the 18th April, as the King was returning from his drive in the forest of Fontainebleau, a man seated upon the wall fired at his Majesty. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, Duchess of Nemours, and the Prince and Princess of Salerno were in the carriage with the King. Though three balls cut the fringes of the char-a-banc, no one was struck, but a piece of wadding was picked up by the Queen. The assassin was immediately arrested; his name is Pierre Lecomte, a discharged keeper of the forest, and formerly an officer in the Greek service.

SPAIN.

An important change has occurred at Madrid. Narvaez has fallen, and is now an exile at Bayonne, in the same town where, only a day or two before, the Infante Don Henry was received a banished man, and banished by order of Narvaez. The resolution to send this dangerous person from Spain was not taken a minute too soon, for accounts had just reached of a rising in Galicia. The alternative of an embassy to Naples was offered to him and refused, and the refusal followed by an imperative order to leave the country.

The immediate creatures of Narvaez have been all dismissed.

The new Ministry was formed on the 12th April. Senor Isturitz is the Premier, and his cabinet will be united in a course of liberal, constitutional, and conservative conduct. With him are allied Mon, Pidal, and Armero. Mon is Finance Minister; Pidal, Minister of the Interior; and Armero, Minister of Marine.

The new minister Isturitz has convoked the Cortes on the 24th—recalled the decrees against the press—announced his intention of presenting a law of libel based upon trial by jury—and accorded a general amnesty, from the benefits of which the family of Don Carlos shall alone be excluded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BERKSHIRE.

The new Royal Gardens at Frogmore (extending over between 20 and 30 acres) having now arrived at a high state of cultivation, it has been determined by her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests to restore to the *Home Park* an extensive piece of ground, half a mile in length and of considerable width, known as the Maestricht gardens, in which were formerly produced the wall fruit and vegetables for the supply of the royal table. These gardens run parallel with the Thames, at the western extremity of the Home Park. The Gardens at Cumberland Lodge are also to be done away with. The two orangeries, between 90 and 100 feet in length; 12 extensive hot-houses, some upwards of 60 feet in length, with the whole of the materials, &c., will be sold in the course of a few days. The celebrated vine, nearly 100 feet in length, which produced last year upwards of 2000 bunches of grapes, has been commanded to be preserved.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

April 16. A new burial-ground at *Eton*, extending over about an acre of land on the Eton-wick road, and within 500 yards of the college chapel, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln, visitor of the college.

CHESHIRE.

March 17. An extensive sale of land at *Birkenhead*, consisting of nearly 1000 plots, intended for building purposes, belonging to William Jackson, esq., took place at the Woodside Hotel. Lot 1 consisted of 16,022 square yards, situated in Slaty-road and Euston-grove, divided into 12 lots, the purchaser to have the option of taking two lots or the whole. Mr. Robert Hughes put up the lot at 7*s.* a yard, and the bidding was run up to 8*s.*, at which price Mr. Hughes became the purchaser of two lots. The sale then went on, and eventually about 20 lots were sold for upwards of 7000*l.*, the price ranging between 8*s.* 6*d.* and 26*s.* per yard, most of it, however, being situate in the outskirts of the town.

DEVONSHIRE.

Nov. 7. The bishop of the diocese consecrated the new parish church of *Woolfardisworthy*, built on the site of the old church, which contained sittings for eighty-eight persons only, including those in a very unsightly gallery, which has been entirely taken down. The new church consists of a nave and chancel (separated

from each other by a stone arch), a west tower and south porch, with a small vestry on the north side of the chancel. It will accommodate 139 persons. The seats in the nave and tower are of deal stained, and those in the chancel are of oak. The chancel is lighted by a three-light east window filled with stained glass, containing figures of our Lord and two of the Apostles. On the south side there is a small single-light window filled with stained glass, being in memory of Mrs. Arundell, the sister of the rector. This window is executed by Warrington. The pulpit and font are of stone, and the reading desk is of oak. The nave is lighted by six two-light windows; the tower-arch runs up to the roof, and here the singers are placed. The nave has an open roof supported by arched ribs. The chancel ceiling is polygonal and composed of a part of the carving over the roodscreen in the old church. The tower has diagonal buttresses at the lower stage, and is furnished with a parapet and battlement. At the entrance of the churchyard a new lych gate has been erected. The communion and pede cloths are of needle-work, the performance of several ladies in the neighbourhood. The parish has contributed 80*l.* towards the erection of the new church, and the rest of the funds has been raised by the efforts of the Rev. W. B. Hole, the Rector, and his friends, aided by a grant from the Diocesan Church Building Society. The architect is Mr. Hayward of Exeter.

HAMPSHIRE.

March 18. At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, and neighbourhood, to establish a hospital for those towns, a sum of nearly 700*l.* was at once put down as donations, with annual subscriptions exceeding 70*l.*

KENT.

April 13. The Railway to *Ramsgate* was opened. It is in continuation of that opened about three months since from Ashford to Canterbury, and will in a very short time be extended to Margate. The total length from Canterbury to Ramsgate is 15 miles and three quarters. The first 13 miles are very light work, the gradients being 1 in 264. At the 13th mile the line enters the chalk, and the gradients become 1 in 100 throughout the remainder of the distance. There is only one intermediate station—viz. at Minster, about 11 miles from Canterbury. The line for some two or three miles closely verges on Eastwell Park, the beautiful

estate of the Earl of Winchilsea. The turnpike road is crossed once, and kept within sight throughout the whole distance, the line chiefly traversing the marshes washed by the river Stour. The total distance by the railway from London to Ramsgate is 97½ miles.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The extensive cotton and India-rubber web factory of Messrs. Harris and Hemel, at Leicester, has been destroyed by fire. The damage is nearly 5000*l*.

MIDDLESEX.

Up to the year 1841 the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew belonged to the crown, and its expenses as a private garden were defrayed by the Lord Steward's department. In that year her present Majesty munificently placed the whole of the garden, plants, and buildings in the hands of her Commissioners of Woods, giving at the same time an additional piece of land from off the royal pleasure grounds, to the extent of forty-five acres. Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to send to these gardens the entire collection of orchideous plants formed at Woburn Abbey, and presented to her Majesty by the present Duke of Bedford. During the present year a further grant has been made of the space hitherto occupied by the kitchen gardens and forcing grounds, thus extending the south-east boundary to the wall in the Richmond road, and making a total of about 70 acres. The old buildings which have been erected from time to time are irregularly placed, but a plan has been prepared for bringing the whole into better form, and insuring greater propriety of position in all future erections. The enlarged and comprehensive views of the learned director Sir William Hooker, will, when fully carried out, render it a most important national garden. A wrought-iron conservatory for the reception of the palms, &c. is in course of erection, and consists of a centre, 137 feet long by 100 feet wide and 66 feet high, and two wings, each 100 feet long by 50 feet in width and 30 in height. A gallery is formed at the height of 27 feet round the whole of the centre part. The heating and ventilating will be rendered as perfect as improved science will admit. A handsome new gateway to the gardens (engraved in *The Builder* of April 11) has been erected from the designs of Mr. Decimus Burton, with wrought-iron gates made by Mr. Walker of York. During the last five years the public have been freely admitted to these gardens, as to the British Museum and Hampton Court Palace, and there have been annually more than 15,000 visitors.

WILTSHIRE.

Burton Hill House, the seat of J. Cockrell, esq. near Malmesbury, has been destroyed by fire lately. The loss is 10,000*l*.

YORKSHIRE.

The parish church of *Cowesby*, near Thirsk, the manor of the late George Lloyd, esq. of Cowesby Hall, has been taken down and rebuilt, under the direction of A. Salvin, esq. architect. The new church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, acting for his grace the Archbishop of York, on the 14th April. The church is a Norman edifice of stone, with a tower and spire, and is calculated to accommodate one hundred persons. The design is exceedingly chaste, and the elevation very striking. It has open benches of oak; the altar floor is laid with black and red tiles; the reading-desk and pulpit are both of white stone from the Huddleston quarry; and the roof, which has a pitch of 60 degrees, is covered with strong iron-coloured slate from the Brignal quarries. In the north wall of the chancel is a brass-plate with the following inscription:—"George Lloyd, esq. having made a bequest towards the rebuilding of Cowesby Church, his widow and children, in compliance with his intentions, and out of regard to his memory, erected this fabric, A.D. 1846."

TOWER OF LONDON.

In the course of a short time upwards of 100 houses, at present the habitations of the wardens and artisans employed in the Ordnance department of this fortress, are to be demolished, to admit of the extensive improvements now going on. The new Waterloo Barracks, on the site of the Grand Store-house burned down, are considerably advanced, and their completion is expected in the course of 18 months. The architecture is in unison with the Norman style of the White Tower, the barracks occupying the whole space from St. Peter's Church to the old Martin Tower, a distance of nearly 350 feet. The parade between the west side of the White Tower, and what was formerly called the Green, will be enlarged, and approached by a grand flight of stone steps. It is also proposed that the Spur barracks guard-room and warders' hall shall be removed, to afford a more capacious entrance on Tower-hill. The intention of planting shrubberies in the moat, which has been drained off, has been abandoned. It has been laid with grass turf, and is used for exercising the troops.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 18. First Lancashire Militia, E. E. Clayton, esq. late of the 80th regiment, to be Major.

March 21. Radnor Militia, J. A. Whittaker, esq. to be Major commandant.

March 23. Lanarkshire Militia, Sir W. C. Anstruther to be Major.

March 26. Northamptonshire Militia, Quintus Vivian, esq. to be Major.

March 27. 61st Foot, Capt. J. B. Thomas to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. C. Randall, 1st Foot Guards, to be Major in the army; Capt. T. F. Tait, of 2d Bengal European Regt. to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

March 28. Theophilus Shepstone, esq. to be Diplomatic Agent to the native tribes residing within the district of Natal, in South Africa.—John Maclean, esq. Captain in the army, to be Diplomatic Agent to the T'Slambie, Congo, and Fingo tribes on the eastern frontier of the Cape of Good Hope.

March 30. Viscount Canning, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Lord Mayor of the City of London, the Right Hon. John C. Herries, and Sir John Mark Frederic Smith, Lieut.-Col. Royal Eng., to be Commissioners for investigating and reporting upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

March 31. 9th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonels, Major G. L. Davis, Major C. Barnwell; to be Majors, brevet Major C. Douglas, brevet Major M. Smith.

April 1. Viscount Canning to be one of her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same.

April 2. Royal Regiment of Artillery, to be Colonel Commandant, Major-Gen. Hon. W. H. Gardiner; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Col. G. Cobbe, Lieut.-Col. A. C. Mercer; to be Lieutenant-Colonels, brevet Majors P. Sandilands, B. Willis, B. H. V. Arbuckle, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. G. Higgins, brevet Major T. F. Strangways.—Royal Engineers, to be Colonel Commandant, Major-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H.; to be Colonels, Lieut.-Col. G. Grayton, K.H., Lieut.-Col. R. Thomson; to be Lieut.-Colonels, brevet Majors P. Cole, E. Matson, J. C. Victor, C. Grierson, T. E. Fenwick, L. A. Hall, P. Yule.

April 3. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. F. W. Hamilton to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel.—Unattached, Capt. H. W. Paget, from 56th Regt. to be Major.—Brevet, to be Majors in the army, Capt. G. Rawlison, 1st West India Regt., Capt. J. V. Fletcher, 14th Foot, Capt. W. Dungan, 10th Light Dragoons.—10th Light Dragoons, Major J. C. Wallington to be Lieut.-Colonel without purchase; to be Majors without purchase, Capt. H. F. Bonham, Capt. J. Tritton, from 3d Light Dragoons.—8th Foot, Major J. Longfield to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. H. Greathed to be Major.—24th Foot, Major J. Stoyte to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. R. Marsh to be Major.—32d Foot, Major J. T. Hill to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major G. Browne to be Major.—Brevet, to be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the army, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. Ashburn-

ham, 62d Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. C. Taylor, 29th Foot, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Cureton, 16th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. M. White, 3d Light Dragoons.

—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army, Major J. W. Nunn, 80th Foot; Major W. T. Shortt, 62d Foot; Major G. Congreve, 29th Foot; Major C. W. M. Balders, 3d Light Dragoons.—To be Majors in the army, Capt. J. Tritton, 3d Light Dragoons; Capt. J. R. B. Hale, 3d Light Dragoons; Capt. C. F. Havelock, 9th Foot; Capt. A. Borton, 9th Foot; Capt. A. St. George A. Stepney, 29th Foot; Capt. the Hon. C. R. S. West, 21st Foot; Capt. J. Garvock, 31st Foot; Capt. E. Lugard, 31st Foot; Capt. S. Fisher, 3d Light Dragoons.—To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Col. in the Army in the East Indies, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wheeler, 48th Bengal N. Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. McLaren, 16th Grenadier Bengal N. Inf.—To be Lieut.-Colonels in the army in the East Indies, Majors H. Sibbald, 41st N. Inf.; L. S. Bird, 24th N. Inf.; Major W. Alexander, 5th Lt. Cav.; W. H. Wake, 44th N. Inf.; D. Birrell, 1st Eur. Reg.; H. R. Osborn, 54th N. Inf.; R. Codrington, 49th N. Inf.; T. Polwhele, 42d N. Inf.; L. H. Handscomb, 26th N. Inf.; P. Grant, 59th N. Inf.; R. J. H. Birch, 17th N. Inf.; F. Brind, Horse Art.; G. Campbell, Horse Art.; P. Innes, 14th N. Inf.; J. G. W. Curtis, 37th N. Inf.—To be Majors in the army in the East Indies, Capt. P. O'Hanlan, 1st Light Cav.; S. Nash, 4th Light Cav.; R. Houghton, 63d N. Inf.; H. Garbett, Art.; Capt. J. L. Taylor, 26th Lt. Inf.; E. F. Day, Art.; W. B. Thomson, 67th N. Inf.; R. Horsford, Art.; R. Napier, Engineers; F. W. Anson, 18th N. Inf.; J. R. Pond, 1st Eur. Light Inf.; C. E. Mills, Art.; G. Johnston, 46th N. Inf.; G. Carr, 21st N. Inf.; C. J. F. Burnett, 2d Eur. Reg.; P. Hay, 54th N. Inf.; W. B. Holmes, 12th N. Inf.; Aeneas J. Mackay, 16th N. Inf.; R. T. Sandeman, 33d N. Inf.; G. Short, 45th N. Inf.; H. Palmer, 48th N. Inf.; D. Pott, 47th N. Inf.; G. H. Swinley, Art.; A. Macdougall, 73d N. Inf.; A. M. Becher, 61st N. Inf.; J. F. Egerton, Art.; J. Christie, 3d Light Cav.—To be Companions of the Bath, Col. Thomas Reed, 62d Foot, Col. the Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, 62d Foot, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ryan, 50th Foot, Peter John Pettit, 50th Foot, Marcus Barr, 29th Foot, Thomas Bunbury, 80th Foot, John Byrne, 31st Foot, Charles Barnwell, 9th Foot, Robert Blucher Wood, 80th Foot, James Spence, 31st Foot, and Capt. James Hope, commanding her Majesty's steam frigate Firebrand; also the under-mentioned Officers in the Service of the East India Company, Major-Gen. Walter Raleigh Gilbert to be K.C.B. and Lieut.-Cols. David Harriott, James Parsons, J. S. H. Weston, W. J. Gairdner, William Buriton, William Garden, Patrick Grant, James Stuart, Richard Benson, George Brooke, George Hicks, Wm. Mactier, William Geddes, George Gladwin Denniss, and Edward Huthwaite, of the Bengal army, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order.—First Somerset Militia, Viscount Hinton and R. J. Elton, esq. to be Majors.

April 4. Staffordshire Militia, Major T. W. Gifford to be Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. W. F. M. C. Talbot to be Major.

April 6. 73d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Col. Sir H. G. Smith, K.C.B. on half-pay Unattached, to have the local rank of Major-General in the East

Indies.—Col. C. R. Cureton, 16th Light Dragoons, to be Adjutant-General to the Queen's Forces serving in the East Indies.

April 7. Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, G.C.B. Governor-General of India, created Viscount Hardinge, of Lahore and of King's Newton, co. of Derby; General Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces in the East Indies, created Baron Gough, of Chinkeangfoo, in China, and of Maharajpore and the Sutlej, in the East Indies; Major-Gen. Sir Henry George Smith, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.; Norman William Macdonald, esq. to be Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of Sierra Leone; John Thomas Graves, of the Inner Temple, esq. Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor-laws; John Ball, of Dublin, esq. Barrister-at-law, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Poor-laws for six months from the 2d day of April, to carry the provisions of the Irish Poor act into execution.

April 9. Major-Gen. Sir Henry Geo. Wake-lyn Smith, of Aliwaul, on the Sutlej, G. C. B., created a Baronet.

April 14. 12th Foot, Major S. F. Glover to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. J. M. Perceval to be Major.—20th Foot, Major F. Horn to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major C. Smith to be Major.—23d Foot, Major R. P. Holmes to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. J. Enoch to be Major.—24th Foot, Capt. H. W. Harris to be Major.—42d Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Macdougall to be Lieut.-Colonel, brevet Major D. Frazer to be Major.—45th Foot, Major A. Erskine to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. Chas. Hind to be Major.—59th Foot, Capt. H. H. Graham to be Major.—71st Foot, Major W. Denny to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. A. B. L'Estrange to be Major.—91st Foot, Major J. F. G. Cambell to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. D. Forbes to be Major.—97th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. N. L. Darrah to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. the Hon. H. R. Handcock to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major H. F. Beckwith to be Lieut.-Colonel, Capt. C. D. Egerton to be Major.—3d West India Reg., Major C. H. Doyle, from 21th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Dumfries Militia, the Hon. H. B. Johnstone to be Major.

April 18. Francis Martin, esq. (Norroy) to be Clarenceux king of arms; James Pulman, esq. (Richmond herald) to be Norroy.—95th Foot, Major J. R. Raines to be Major; Brevet, Capt. Fred. White to be Major.

April 23. The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Aberdeen.

April 24. Matthew Charles Howard Gibbon, esq. to be of Richmond Herald; Alexander Stewart, esq. to be Master of the Rolls for the province of Nova Scotia.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain.—W. Smith, (b).

To be Commanders.—W. E. Triscott, M. S. Nolloth, S. Hunt.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bridport—John Romilly, esq. declared duly elected, *vice* Cochrane.

Malton—Viscount Milton.

Mavo—Joseph Myles O'Donnell, esq.

Richmond—Henry Rich.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Paterson, to be Dean of the diocese of Argyle and the Isles, Scotland.

Rev. W. Jackson, D.D. to be Chancellor of the diocese of Carlisle.

The Hon. and Rev. O. Forester, to be a Canon of Hereford.

Rev. R. Garvey, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Morice, to be an hon. Canon of Lincoln.

Rev. R. N. Pemberton, to be an hon. Canon of Hereford.

Rev. L. Badham, New Church at Shotter Mills, Frensham, P.C. Surrey.

Rev. T. Beckworth, Crostwick R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Blundell, Mere V. Wilts.

Rev. C. Bullen, Rainford P.C. Lanc.

Rev. A. M. Chater, Nantwich V. Cheshire.

Rev. H. Clutterbuck, Buckland Denham V. Somerset.

Rev. J. L. C. Cooper, Toddington R. Bedfordsh.

Rev. R. Cooper, Stratford-sub-Castle P.C. Wilts.

Rev. F. Dawson, East Peckham V. Kent.

Rev. T. O. Drawbridge, Rodmersham V. Kent.

Rev. M. D. Du Pre, Shaftesbury St. Trinity R. Dorset.

Rev. J. Fletcher, Bilsdale P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. C. Forbes, District of South Banbury P.C. Oxfordshire.

Rev. C. Forward, North Poorton R. Dorsetsh.

Rev. C. Grain, Great and Little Wacton R. Norfolk.

Rev. E. Griffith, Manaccan V. Cornwall.

Rev. Peter Hall, M.A. (Minister of Long Acre Episcopal Chapel, London,) to St. Thomas's Chapel, Walcot, Bath.

Rev. W. Heil, Duckinfield P.C. Cheshire.

Rev. H. W. Hodgson, Irton and Drigg P.C. Cumberland.

Rev. C. D. Holland, Burgh with Winthorpe V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. G. T. Holland, North Willingham V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Hughes, Cloacnag R. Denbigh.

Rev. A. H. Hulton, Walmesley P.C. Lancash.

Rev. W. D. Issac, Malpass P. C. Monmouth.

Rev. J. E. Jackson, Norton Colepart V. Wiltshire.

Rev. E. Jenkins, St. Mellon's V. Monmouth.

Rev. H. C. Key, Stretton Sugwas R. Herefsh.

Rev. T. J. Mackie, Brampton V. Huntingdsh.

Rev. E. Mansfield, New District of St. Mark P. C. Gloucester.

Rev. J. B. Marriott, Iken R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. C. H. Morrison, Longborough V. Gloucestershire.

Rev. H. Nelson, North Witham R. Lincolnsh.

Rev. F. J. Norman, Bottesford R. Leicestersh.

Rev. O. F. Owen, St. Mary's V. Leicester.

Rev. T. Page, St. Matthew's, Rugby, P. C. Warwickshire.

Rev. J. Perry, Perranzabuloe V. Cornwall.

Rev. W. Pollock, St. Mark's Church P. C. Liverpool.

Rev. T. Powell, Munslow R. Salop.

Rev. F. A. Power, Bevington P.C. Liverpool.

Rev. C. T. Quirk, Christ Church P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne.

Rev. F. Rogers, St. Philip P.C. Leeds.

Rev. W. G. Royle, Islington V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Sabine, Thorn Coffin R. Somerset.

Rev. C. Simeon, New Church of St. Matthew P.C. Gosport.

Rev. T. Smith, St. Andrew P.C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Rev. G. Spence, Christ Church, Virginia Water, Egham, P.C. Surrey.

Rev. W. Spence, Walton, in Dalton-in-Furness, P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. L. W. Stanton, Odeshill P.C. Stafford.

Rev. C. Stoddart, St. Day Gwennap P.C. Coraw.

Rev. G. J. Storie, Monmouth V. Monmouthsh.

Rev. V. P. Taylor, Pitcombe and Wyke-Champflower, and Bruton, P.C.C. Somersetshire.

Rev. J. Teague, Whitfield Glossop P.C. Derbys.

Rev. J. G. Underwood, All Saints, Huntspill, P.C. Somerset.

Rev. H. T. Walford, Iwade P.C. Kent.
 Rev. A. Watt, Trinity P.C. Southampton.
 Rev. J. Wood, Syde R. Gloucestershire.
 Rev. W. Wright, Tangier P.C. Taunton.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. J. J. Prickett, M.A. to the Earl of Lonsdale.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Hickman, M.A. to be Head Master of the Protestant College, Malta.
 Rev. J. Prosser, M.A. to be Master of Midhurst School, Sussex.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Hellyer Cottage, Lostwithiel, the wife of Colman Rashleigh, esq. of a son.—
 14. At Bath, Mrs. Spencer Northcote, a dau.—
 17. In Bryanston-sq. the Viscountess Hood, a son.—18. At Ackworth Park, Yorkshire, Mrs. Gully, a dau.—20. At Brighton, the wife of Allan Maclean Skinner, esq. barrister-at-law, a son.—21. The wife of Major Berdett, 17th Lancers, a dau.—22. At Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, a dau.—
 23. In Canonbury-sq. Mrs. J. F. Jeaffreson, a son.—24. In Stanhope-st. the Countess Cowper, a dau.—25. At Whitehall Place, the lady of Sir Walter James, Bart. M.P. a son and heir.—
 27. At Athlone, the wife of Capt. J. E. Robertson, 6th Royal Reg. a dau.—At Putney Heath, Viscountess Chelsea, a son.—29. At Poets' Corner, Westminster, the wife of Charles Frere, esq. of twin daughters.—In Berkeley-sq. the wife of Abel Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.—
 At Shortflat Tower, Northumberland, Mrs. Hedley Dent, a dau.—30. At Tathwell Hall, Yorksh. the wife of Frederick Chaplin, esq. a son.—At Montacute, Somerset, the wife of William Phillips, esq. a son and heir.—At Eagle's Cairne, North Britain, the wife of Captain the Hon. Geo. Grey, R.N. a son.
Lately.—The wife of Capt. J. W. Montagu, R.N. a dau.—At Kingstown, Lady Fanny Cole, a son.—At Chesham-pl. the wife of R. J. Eaton, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Bonchurch, I. of Wight, Lady Fletcher, a son.
 April 1. At Norwich, the wife of Archdeacon Ormerod, of a son.—In Wilton-st. the wife of Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N. of a dau.—In Upper Brook-st. the Hon. Mrs. Dawnay, a son.—3. In Lower Brook-st. the wife of Henry Howard, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Hague, a dau.—4. In Wilton-pl. the wife of Henry C. Hastings, esq. of a dau.—In Lowndes-sq. Mrs. Richard Wildman, a son.—5. At Apsley-house, Lady Charles Wellesley, a son.—At Moy-hall, near Inverness, Mrs. Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, a dau.—6. At Poundisford, Somerset, the wife of Charles J. Helyar, a son.—In Montagu-sq. the wife of the late C. T. Bigge, esq. a posthumous dau.—8. In Keppel-st. the wife of Coryndon H. Luxmoore, esq. a dau.—In Wimpole-st. Mrs. J. Walrond Walrond, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. At Poonah, Capt. John Heatley, R. M. 2nd Regiment, to Julia-Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. P. Fearon, Bombay Army.
 Jan. 1. At Bellary, C. Spottiswoods, esq. 24th Regt. N.I. to Charlotte-Maria, dau. of Maj. C. Sinclair, commanding same regt.
 6. James Dalrymple, esq. to Christina, youngest dau. of the late Capt. John Reddie, H.E.I.C.S. of Red House, Fifesh.

18. At Wynburg, Cape Town, Lord Frederick Herbert Kerr, to Emily-Sophia, dau. of Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland, Gov. of the Cape of Good Hope.

15. At Baveilly, East Indies, Lieut. William Thurlow Baker, 60th Regt. N. I. formerly of Halesworth, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, dau. of Maj.-Gen. Wm. Vincent.

19. At Bangalore, Lieut.-Col. G. Cowan, Horse Art. to Catherine, eldest dau. of W. K. Hay, esq. surgeon, Horse Art.—At Bombay, Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th N. I. to Anna-Regina, relict of Mr. P. W. Pouget, formerly a capt. in the Hon. Co.'s Military Service.

30. At Poonah, George Gordon Orr, esq. 23d Madras Light Inf., Capt. in the Cav. in the service of His Highness the Nizam, to Sarah-Lucas, eldest dau. of Capt. Souter, H. M. 2nd Regt.

Feb. 3. At Puttyghur, William Davis, esq. 31st Nat. Inf. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Maj. J. E. Talbot, Bengal Army.—At Bulundshuhur, Velters Cornwall Fitzhardinge Berkeley, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Tonnochy, esq. of Bulundshuhur.—At Kingston, Canada West, Arthur A. Farmer, esq. of Huntingford, Canada West, second son of the late W. M. Farmer, esq. of Nonsuch-park, Surrey, to Louisa-Emily, dau. of the Hon. B. P. Blaquiere.

4. At St. George's Cathedral, Augustus Wm. Sullivan, esq. Madras Civil Serv. to Harriet-Georgiana-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Fullerton, Madras Eng.

5. At Delhi, Arthur Raikes, esq. Civil Serv. to Anna, youngest dau. of Chas. Johnson, esq.
 7. At Agra, John Forbes David Inglis, esq. Civil Serv. to Harriet-Louis, fourth dau. of George Powney Thompson, esq. Civil Serv.

19. At Mhow, John Peyton, esq. 23d Madras Light Inf. son of the late Capt. Sir John Peyton, R.N., K.C.H. to Emma-Maria, eldest dau. of the late W. A. Jones, esq. Bombay Civil Serv.

14. At Gibraltar, Capt. Haskett Smith, late 79th Highlanders, to Antonia, dau. of Senor Cavellero, formerly of Granada.—At Cannanore, James Miles Townsend Reilly, esq. 45th Nat. Inf. to Eliza third dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. James Mandeville Hackett, Madras Army.

16. At Cochen, East India, Alexander Chas. Brice, esq. to Amelia-Ann, second dau. of Charles Penny, esq. Aldermay-churchyard, London.

18. At the Cathedral, James Forlong, esq. of Milnath, Kishnaghur, to Constance-Trevor, third dau. of Sir Thomas E. M. Turton, Bart.—At Belgaum, Lieut. William Coussmaker Anderson, 1st European Fusiliers, to Caroline, second dau. of Charles Staunton Cahill, esq. of Annadown, co. Galway, Ireland.

19. At Ahmednuggur, Henry Young, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. to Maria-Edith, second dau. of the Baron Lorents, of Bella Vista, Cape of Good Hope.—At Fort William, Dormer-Augustus Chase, esq. 64th Bengal N. Inf. to Eliza-Ann, relict of James William Muir, esq. Bengal C. Serv.

23. At Walcot, Bath, Thomas Barnes, esq. of Broome, Wilts. and of Tilworth House, Devon, to Jane-Philippa-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Morgan Williams, of Kensington-pl. Bath.—Lieut. W. H. Walter, R.N. Chief Officer of the Coast Guard Station, Southwold, to Sarah, only dau. of the late Abraham Preston, esq. R.N. of Great Yarmouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Lowry Guthrie, to Katherine-Blanche, dau. of Thomas Starkie, esq. Queen's Counsel, and Downing Professor of Law, Cambridge.
 24. At Westbury-upon-Trym, the Rev. John Thomas Barclay, Incumbent of St. Simon, Bristol, second son of the late Col. Barclay, to Harriet, eldest dau. of the late J. Russ Grant, esq.—At West Ham, Essex

Thomas *Hebard*, esq. of Plaistow, to Cassandra, only dau. of Henry Bristow, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Robert Archibald *Young*, esq. of Quebec, Canada, to Mary-Charlotte, only dau. of Richard Norman, esq. of Bryanston-sq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Charles T. *Ingham*, esq. late of the 29th Reg. M.D. to Fanny, second dau. of the late George Lumley, esq.—At Ripon Minster, Edward Horner *Reynard*, esq. of Sunderland-wick Hall, near Driffield, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Mason, esq. of Copt Hewick Hall, near Ripon.—At South, William *Bastow*, esq. of Surrey-pl. London, to Marianne-Margaret, only dau. of the late James Wheelhouse, esq.

26. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Francis S. *Long*, esq. of Bulford, near Amesbury, Wilts, to Elizabeth-Sophia, elder dau. of the late Charles Coates, esq. of Slough, Bucks.—At Preston, Sussex, Charles, eldest son of John *Butler*, esq. Old Kent Road, to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of George Bevan, esq. of Green, wick, Kent.—At East Teignmouth, Alexander *Herbert*, esq. to Ann, eldest dau. of F. J. Haswell, esq. both of Teignmouth.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. C. R. Drinkwater *Bethune*, R.N., C.B. to Frances-Cecilia, only child of Henry Stables, esq. of Park-hill, Clapham.—At Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road, James *Grieve*, esq. M.D. of Dumfries, to Charlotte-Silvester, dau. of the late William Train, esq. Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's Service, Madras Establishment.

27. At Clapham, George William *De Mattos*, esq. to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late William Comber, esq. of Clapham.

28. At Hammersmith, Whalley *Markland*, esq. of Billiter-sq. to Matilda; and Samuel *Fearon*, esq. of Hong Kong, to Caroline, dau. of the late James Ibery, esq. of Doughty-st.—At Bombay, Cap. Henry-Rodney *Phillott*, 25th M. N. I. only son of the late Maj.-Gen. Phillott, C.B. Royal Art. to Catherine-Sophia, second dau. of Maj.-Gen. Sir James Sutherland, Bombay Army.—At Bermondsey, Thos. Jennings *Foord*, esq. of Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-st. and Great Portland-st. Marylebone, to Lydia-Watts, eldest dau. of the late James Quellett, esq. of Bermondsey.—At St. Pancras New Church, William *Purdy*, esq. of Hammersmith, to Caroline-Mary, only dau. of Chas. Hird, esq. of Clevedon Cottage, Camden Town.—At West Hackney, Daniel Whittaker *Cohen*, M.D. of Highbury-pl. to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Higgins, esq. of Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire.

Lately. At Abergavenny, Pelham *Atherley*, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Arthur Atherley, Vicar of Heavitree, to Sarah-Ann, eldest dau. of John Thompson, esq.

Mar. 3. At Barnes, Surrey, George *Chetwynd*, esq. son of Capt. Chetwynd, and nephew of Adm. Bateman, of Bath, to Miss Cross, eldest dau. of W. H. Cross, esq. Solicitor, Surrey-st. Strand.—At Henbury, Robert Charles *Tudway*, esq. of Wells, to Maria-Catherine, eldest dau. of William Miles, esq. M.P. of Leigh-court, Somerset.—At Annonay, Departement des Ardeches, Alexander *Paret*, esq. to Matilda, and James, only son of A. Holtzer, esq. of the Sauvagnier, to Phebe, dau. of John Marshall, esq.—At St. Stephen's Church, Arthur *Whitehead*, esq. of Exeter, to Harriet, dau. of Charles Lewis, esq.

4. At Brighton, Frank Whitworth *Sykes*, esq. of Queen Ann-st. Cavendish-sq. to Clara, dau. of Frederick Perkins, esq. of Royal-cresc. Bath, and Chipstead-pl. Sevenoaks, Kent.—At Southport, Lancashire, John *Egremont*, esq. of Reedness, Yorkshire, to Frances-Maria, dau. of Henry Harrison, esq. of Southport, and of Heath Bank, Cheshire, Cheshire,

5. T. Bamford *Lang*, esq. son of the late Colonel Lang, of Blewshayes, near Exeter, to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Dax, esq. one of the Masters of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.—At Battersea, Joseph *Eade*, esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey, to Rachel, dau. of John Hawkins, esq. of Hitchin, Herts.—At Wanstead, Edmund *Pelly*, esq. of Borregard, Norway, sixth son of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart. of Upton, Essex, to Anna-Rebecca, eldest dau. of Jonathan Chapman, esq. and granddau. of Abel Chapman, esq. of Wanstead, Essex.—At St. Marylebone, Robert Makin *Bates*, esq. of Norfolk-st. Strand, to Charlotte-Emily, eldest dau. of the late Henry Taylor, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. Edward, second son of Henry Murray, esq. of Harley-st. and grandson of the late Hon. Henry Murray, of the Island of Trinidad, to Grace, only child of the late Sir Thomas Elmsley Croft, Bart. and grandniece to the Right Hon. the Lord Denman.—At St. Pancras, James *Fraser*, esq. 60th Royal Rifles, son of the late Col. Hugh Fraser, Royal Art. to Louisa, third dau. of John J. Hensley, esq. of Tavistock-sq.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, William Thos. David *Lloyd*, esq. of Llwydiarth, Anglesey, to Henrietta-Maria, second dau. of Henry Johnson Middleton, esq. of Radnor-pl. Oxford-sq.—At Kensington, Martin *Lindsay*, esq. eldest son of William Lindsay, esq. Caroline Port, Dundee, to Clara-Sophia, third dau. of the late John Bayford, esq. Doctors' Commons.

At Milverton, Warwickshire, Charles Campbell *Sutherland*, esq. eldest son of George Sutherland, esq. of Campbellton, Argyshire, to Agnes-Anne-Waugh, second dau. of the late William Petrie, esq. M.D. surgeon, R.N.—At St. Anne's, Limehouse, Henry, eldest son of H. Larchin, esq. of Limehouse, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late E. Goslin, esq. of North End, Fulham.—At Paddington, Augustus *De Butts*, esq. Capt. in the Madras Eng. eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Augustus De Butts, K.C.H. Royal Eng. to Hannah-Georgiana-Elizabeth, only dau. of Rear-Adm. Ingfield, C.B. Commander-in-Chief south-east coast of America.

7. At Waltham Abbey, Henry *Hensman*, esq. Spencer-st. London, to Caroline, fourth dau. of Thomas Austen, esq. Waltham Abbey.—At Dublin, Sir George de la Poer *Beresford*, Bart. to Miss Lucas, dau. of D. Lucas, esq. of Contibret, co. Monaghan.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James *Alexander*, esq. eldest son of Thomas Alexander, esq. of Edenbridge, Kent, to Mary-Agnes, youngest dau. of Sir George Cayley, Bart. of Brompton, in the co. of York.—At Chisleham, James *Trevor*, esq. of Bridgwater, to Agnes-Henrietta, dau. of the late Henry Bullock, esq. of Overdon.—At Exeter, Charles *Kitson*, esq. of Torquay, son of the Rev. Wm. Kitson, of Shiphey, Devon, to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. S. Paul Paul, Vicar of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

9. At Monmouth, Thomas *Evans*, esq. merchant, Falcon-sq. London, to Louisa, dau. of John Gale, esq. of the Live Oaks, near Tintern, Monmouthshire.—John *Stuart*, esq. secretary and treasurer to the Bank of Bombay, to Eliz. Fergusson, relict of Alexander Campbell, esq. M.D. and only dau. of Sir George Ballinghal, Regius Professor of Mil. Surgery at the University of Edinburgh.

10. At Wimborne Minster, George *Dovers*, esq. of Westminster, to Harriet-Anne, eldest dau. of Anthony Sarjeant, esq. of Wimborne Minster.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. William *Adair*, esq. to Harriett-Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq. of Trowsced Hall, in the co. of Montgomery.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. THE HON. C. L. IRBY.

Dec. 3. At Torquay, aged 56, the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby, Post Captain R.N. Member of the Royal Geographical Society: brother to Lord Boston.

Captain Irby was born Oct. 9, 1789, the seventh son of Frederick second Lord Boston, by Christiana, only daughter of Paul Methuen, esq. of Corsham house, Wilts.

He entered the royal navy May 23, 1801, as midshipman on board the *Narcissus* frigate, which was shortly after saved from wreck on the coast of Holland by the *Jalousie* sloop, commanded by his elder brother, the present Admiral the Hon. F. P. Irby. During the peace of Amiens Mr. C. Irby visited with the late Adm. Donnelly, in the same frigate, the coast of Barbary, Malta, Sicily, Sardinia, Toulon, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, the Grecian Archipelago, and Alexandria. He subsequently saw much active service on the coasts of Italy and Provence, and assisted in capturing *l'Alcion*, French corvette, and many trading vessels.

In 1805 the *Narcissus* was attached to an expedition sent against the Cape of Good Hope; and while proceeding thither, in advance of the fleet under Sir Home Popham, she captured the French privateer *Prudent* of 12 guns, and retook the *Horatio Nelson* merchantman of 22 guns. After the reduction of that colony, she proceeded to the Rio de la Plata, from which she brought home despatches announcing the conquest of Buenos Ayres, and specie to a considerable amount.

In Sept. 1806, Mr. C. Irby followed Capt. Donnelly into the *Ardent* 64, and, joining in the attack on Monte Video, was wounded in a battery on shore. He returned to England with the same captain in the *Leda* in 1807. He next joined the *Theseus* 74, Capt. Beresford, in the Bay of Biscay; and subsequently the *Invincible* 74, Capt. Donnelly, on the North Sea station, from which he was made Lieutenant into the *Sirius* 38, Capt. S. Pym, Oct. 13, 1808.

In that ship Lieut. Irby again sailed to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the blockade of Mauritius, and assisted in the attack on St. Paul's, Isle Bourbon. In May 1810, he returned home in the *Leopard* 50, and in the following December rejoined the *Narcissus*, then commanded by Capt. the Hon. F. W. Aylmer, and in which he cruised off the Canary Islands, the coast of Newfoundland, and Labrador. The *Narcissus* was paid off

in March 1810, and Lieut. Irby subsequently served in the *Conquistador* 74, and *Sybilie* and *Armida* frigates on the Channel, Irish, and Halifax stations. In the last he assisted in capturing an American privateer and a French letter of marque.

In Sept. 1814 he assumed the command of the *Thames* 32, attached to the unfortunate expedition against New Orleans; in which command he was superseded, on account of ill health, in the following May.

In the summer of 1816 he left England with his old friend and shipmate, Captain James Mangles, R.N. with the intention of making a tour on the continent of Europe; but having eventually prolonged their excursion through some remote parts of the Levant, previously little visited, they were subsequently induced to print, for private distribution, an account of their "Travels in Egypt and Nubia, Syria, and Asia Minor, in the years 1817 and 1818." This appeared in 1823. This volume, from the novelty of the information it contained, attracted considerable attention.

On the 8th Aug. 1826, Captain Irby was appointed to the *Pelican* sloop of 18 guns, fitting out for the Mediterranean; from which he removed to the *Ariadne*, 26, in Sept. 1827, having received a post commission to her dated the 2d of July. After the battle of Navarino, he was requested by Sir Edward Codrington to bring home the *Genoa* 74, the command of which ship he assumed on the 27th Nov. 1827, and retained until she was paid off at Plymouth on the 21st June following.

Captain Irby married, Feb. 8, 1825, Frances, second daughter of John Mangles, esq. of Hurley, Berkshire, and has left issue.

CAPT. THE HON. W. KEITH.

Jan. 5. At Monkkrigg, near Haddington, aged 46, the Hon. William Keith, Captain R.N.; uncle of the Earl of Kintore.

He was born the 16th Dec. 1799, the youngest son of William the sixth Earl, by Maria, daughter of Sir Alexander Bannerman of Kirkhill, Bart. He was made a Lieutenant into the *Egeria* 26, Capt. Robert Rowley, at Newfoundland, Nov. 10, 1819; and appointed to the *Blonde*, Capt. Lord Byron, fitting out for a voyage to the South Seas, June 7, 1824; promoted to the command of the *Philomel* sloop, Aug. 14, 1827; and advanced to the rank of Captain, while serving in that

vessel, on the Mediterranean station, Aug. 18, 1828.

He married, June 24, 1830, Louisa, second daughter of the late William Grant, esq. by Dorothea, daughter of Hew Dalrymple, esq. of Nunraw, and has left a young family.

SIR JOHN FORBES, BART.

Feb. 16. At Fintray House, co. Aberdeen, aged 60, Sir John Forbes, the sixth Baronet, of Craigievar, in the same county.

He was born July 2, 1785, the eldest son of Sir William the fifth Baronet, by the Hon. Sarah Sempill, eldest daughter of John 12th Lord Sempill.

In 1804 he entered the civil service of the Hon. East India Company, and he eventually attained a high judicial appointment in the Madras Presidency. After a residence of nearly twenty years in India, he returned to his native country, having succeeded to the family titles and estates, on the death of his brother, the late Sir Arthur Forbes. He subsequently continued to reside on the family estates. He was a considerate and indulgent landlord, ever ready to aid the well-directed industry of his tenantry, and to promote all schemes for their comfort and advancement. In politics he adhered consistently to the Whig party, never permitting his views in regard to public policy to interrupt the friendly feeling and intercourse which he maintained with those who were politically opposed to him.

Sir John Forbes married Sept. 15, 1825, the Hon. Charlotte Elizabeth Forbes, third daughter of James-Ochoncar 17th Lord Forbes, and sister to the present Baron,—his own distant cousin, as he was himself descended from the third son of the second Lord Forbes. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and five daughters. His eldest son, now Sir William Forbes, was born in 1836.

REV. SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, BART.

March 24. At the rectory-house, Lea, near Gainsborough, in his 78th year, the Rev. Sir Charles John Anderson, the eighth Baronet of Broughton, co. Lincoln, (1660,) Rector of Lea, Vicar of Scawby, and a Prebendary of Lincoln.

He was born Oct. 5, 1767, the third and youngest son of Sir William the sixth Baronet, by Anne, daughter of John Madison, esq. of Harpswell, Lincolnshire. He was of University college, Oxford, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him, May 24, 1797.

His two elder brothers, though both married, having died without issue, Sir Charles succeeded to the dignity of Baronet on the death of his father, March 9, 1785.

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He was instituted to the rectory of Lea, which was in his own patronage, in 1795, and presented to the vicarage of Scawby by his brother-in-law Sir Henry Nethorpe in 1829.

As a pastor and private gentleman, Sir Charles will long be remembered in Lea and the neighbourhood. Among the poor of his parish he was regarded as a father and a friend; he held daily intercourse with them, administering, at the same time, to their temporal and spiritual necessities, as their circumstances required. In his own house, and among his tenants and those who had dealings with him, his hospitality was boundless.

He married Dec. 15, 1802, Frances-Mary, younger daughter of Sir John Nethorpe, Bart. and by that lady, who died in 1836, he had issue two sons and three daughters; 1. Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, who has succeeded to the title; 2. William-Edmund, who died in 1815; 3. Fanny-Maria; 4. Emily-Margaret-Charlotte; and 5. a daughter born in 1818.

The present Baronet was born in 1804, and married, in 1832, Emma, daughter of the late John Saville Foljambe, esq. of Aldwark, Yorkshire, and has issue.

SIR G. W. LEFEVRE, KNT.

Feb. 12. At the house of his friend Dr. Nathaniel Grant, in Thayer-street, Oxford-street, in his 50th year, Sir George William Lefevre, Knt. late Physician to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg.

He was a gentleman distinguished by honourable principles, and very much esteemed in the literary and intellectual circle of society in which he moved. In his practice he was as able and successful as he was disinterested. His first work was "Observations on the nature and treatment of the Cholera Morbus, now prevailing epidemically at St. Petersburg, 1831," 8vo. In 1843, after his return from Russia, he published a small pamphlet entitled "Thermal Comfort," and soon after, though anonymously, his entertaining "Life of a Travelling Physician." Sir George was also the author of "An Apology for the Nerves," 8vo. published last year, a "strange rambling" work, which, in truth, indicated a condition of nerves and predisposition to that fatal state of mind to which we may attribute his recent lamentable death.

The flightiness in nearly all these publications, combined with peculiar talents, furnished another proof that great wit is often too nearly allied to madness; and domestic unhappiness was added to the cup, which, in this instance, proved too powerful for reason. Formed by nature and education for the enjoyment of domes-

tic felicity and the unreserved confidence of friendship, he was frustrated of both; of the former by the mental derangement of his lady (a family malady) and the death of his children, and of the latter by a long residence abroad: so that on his return to England he found very few, if any, old friends, though known to and esteemed by a large circle of professional and other acquaintances. These disappointments, preying upon a temperament of more than ordinary nervous sensibility, would often cause a great dejection of spirits, from which, however, he would as often recover. He had resided for the last three years with his friend Mr. Myers in Lower Brook Street, and latterly with Dr. Grant. He at length accomplished the catastrophe which had been long dreaded by taking prussic acid, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

The will of Dr. Lefevre has been proved by his executors and trustees, Orlando Newman and G. W. Mackmurdo, esqrs. The personal property in England was sworn under 6000*l*. He leaves to his trustees all his property in St. Petersburg and in England or elsewhere, in trust, to pay a legacy of 5000*l*. to Miss Catherine Newman, and after satisfying all demands on his estate to invest remainder and apply annual income for the sole use of his wife for life, and at her decease in trust for his brothers, the Rev. C. F. Lefevre and H. B. Lefevre, esq. equally.

OFFICERS SLAIN IN INDIA.

(Continued from p. 432.)

Of wounds received at Moodkec.

BRIGADIER SAMUEL BOLTON, C.B. of the 1st Infantry division; Lieut.-Colonel of H. M. 31st Foot. His commissions were dated, Ensign, Feb. 5, 1807, Lieut. April 6, 1809, Captain, Oct. 24, 1822, Major, June 14, 1833, Lieut.-Colonel, Nov. 24, 1835, and Colonel in the Army, Dec. 23, 1842.

MAJOR TODD, whose services were noticed in pp. 429, 430, was one of the sons of the late Fryer Todd, esq. a merchant, in Bury-street, St. James's, Westminster (by his wife, Miss Evans, the "Mary" of Cole-ridge), elder brother of William D'Arcy Todd, esq. K.G.L.; both of whom were sons of William Todd of Kendal, co. Westmorland (son of Fryer Todd, esq. of West Auckland, co. Durham), by Margaret his wife, only child of Marmaduke Bowes, esq. of co. Durham. Major Todd married Marian, daughter of Dr. Sandham, of the 16th Lancers.

(In p. 428, for Blenchley read BRANCHLEY.)

Of wounds received at Ferozeshah.

MAJOR GEORGE BALDWIN, 31st Foot. His service had extended to a period of 36 years. He was at the siege of Flushing with the 36th, served the campaign of 1815 with the 14th, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. He became Captain in the 31st, Feb. 12, 1828, and was engaged with it throughout the campaign of 1842 in Afghanistan, under Gen. Pollock, including three important actions; for the latter he received a medal. He was the senior officer engaged in storming the left heights of the Rase on the occasion of the battle of Zegeeri. He was also one of the officers present at that lamentable catastrophe, the burning of the Kent East Indiaman in the Bay of Biscay, on the 1st March, 1825. He was appointed Major in the army Dec. 23, 1842, and Major in the 31st Foot Oct. 8, 1844.

Capt. ARTHUR WELLINGTON CAMPBELL, of H.M. 14th Foot, and aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir Harry Smith. He was the 2d son of His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir John Campbell, Governor of Ceylon, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Campbell of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Phipps. He was appointed Captain in the 14th Foot, Jan. 28, 1842; and was on sick-leave from Ceylon, when his military ardour induced him to proceed to the army of the Sutlej as a volunteer. When at the side of Gen. Sir Harry Smith, he was struck by a cannon ball at the commencement of the action on the 21st.

Jan. 23, at Ferozepore, aged 35, Capt. JOHN FRANCIS EGERTON, of the Bengal Artillery, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (Feb. 28, 1845). He was appointed First Lieut. in the artillery May 31, 1838, Captain June 16, 1841, and was employed in the surveying department on the N.W. frontier.

Lieut. FRANCIS SIEVWRIGHT, of H.M. 9th Foot, appointed Dec. 22, 1843.

Brevet Capt. BERNARD KENDALL, 1st European Light Inf. in which he became Lieut. March 13, 1835. He died at Ferozepore on the 6th Feb., and on the same day Nicholas Trood, his infant son, died at Subathoo, aged six months.

In the Battle of Alisal, Jan. 28.

Aged 26, Lieut. HENRY DONITHORNE SWETENHAM, of H. M. 16th Lancers, only son of Henry Swetenham, esq. Judge of Dana, in Bengal. He received his commission Oct. 13, 1839.

Aged 23, Cornet GEORGE BIGGE WILLIAMS, of the same regiment, appointed Dec. 31, 1844; eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Williams, K.C.B. Lieut. and Adjutant FRANCIS JAMES

SMALLPAGE, of the 55th Native Regiment Bengal Infantry, and Adjutant of the Fourth Bengal Irregular Cavalry (Jan. 2, 1845).

In his 20th year, Cornet TREVOR GRAHAM FARQUHAR, of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry. He was the third son of the late Sir Thomas Harvie Farquhar, Bart. by Sybilla-Martha, daughter and heir of the Rev. Morton Rockcliffe, of Woodford in Essex; and was appointed to his regiment April 1, 1844. He died in camp of his wound on the 31st.

Lieut. CHARLES ROBERT GRIMES, of H.M. 50th Foot. He received the commission of Ensign March 16, 1838, Lieut. Dec. 20, 1839. He was the Senior Lieutenant of his regiment.

In the Battle of Sobraon, Feb. 10.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B. and K.C.H. commanding the 3d Infantry Division. He was the son of the late Dr. Dick,* of Tullimet,

* There is a romantic tale connected with Sir Robert Dick's parents, which we may here detail. Some sixty years ago, and upwards, the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and Mr. Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, were on a visit to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld. In a hot summer day, they took it into their heads to walk from Dunkeld to Blair Athol Castle, another seat of the Duke's, and distant about twenty-three miles. On their way they happened to observe a young peasant girl, about nineteen years of age, engaged in reading a book, at a short distance from the way-side. "Come," said Dundas, "let us see what this sentimental young lady is about." Addressing her, they found that they were not far from her father's house; and, being desirous of some refreshment, they entered it with her. While there, they made themselves known. As they were about to leave, Mr. Dundas asked his young friend if he could do anything for her. The young woman requested a few words of him in private; and then addressed him. "Mr. Dundas," said she, "they tell me you are a great man, and I am sure you are a good man. There is a young man in this neighbourhood who is attached to me; and I would willingly marry him, but that he has no prospect of a profession by which he and I may live. He has been studying medicine in Edinburgh. Will you assist him?" "I will," said Mr. Dundas. The latter took down his name; and in a few months he was appointed assistant-surgeon to a vessel which sailed for India. Shortly after, the youthful lovers were united. In

in Perthshire, and on his father's death succeeded to that property. His sister was the first wife of the late Lord Harris, and was mother of the present lord. He entered the army as Ensign in the 75th Foot on the 22d Nov. 1800, was promoted to be Lieut. of the 62d. June 27th, 1802, removed to the 9th battalion of reserve Dec. 20, 1803, and attained a company in the 78th Foot April 17, 1804. In 1806 he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 78th to Sicily, and was wounded at the battle of Maida. He also assisted at the capture of the fortress of Catrone, in Calabria. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Egypt; was present at the battle of Alexandria; and was severely wounded at Rosetta. He attained the rank of Major, April 24, 1808, and was appointed to the 42d Highlanders on the 14th July following. In June, 1809, he accompanied the 2d battalion of the 42d to the Peninsula, and commanded a light battalion at the battle of Busaco; during the retreat to the lines of Torres Vedras he was at the action of Foz d'Arouce, where he was wounded; and at the battle of Fuentes d'Onor. For these services he received a medal and two clasps. He also commanded the same battalion at Ciudad Rodrigo; and the 1st battalion of the 42d at the storming of Fort St. Michael, and during the siege of Burgos, as well as in the retreat to Portugal. He served in the campaign of 1815, commanded the 42d regiment at the battle of Quatre Bras, after Sir Robert Macara was killed, and was slightly wounded in the hip, and most severely in the left shoulder. On the restoration of peace, Sir Robert Dick retired to his paternal domain of Tullimet; and, happy in the possession of domestic love, seemed to have laid aside all idea of ever returning to the profession of arms. About the year 1830, however, his wife died. From that moment he became an altered man. Tullimet was no longer the scene of calm and tranquil family retirement. He went forth again into the world—sought, and obtained, an honourable command in his Sovereign's service—and, after years spent under the scorching influence of an Indian sun, died gloriously in his country's cause.

Sir Robert Dick was made a Companion of the Bath in 1814, and a Knight Commander in 1838, having been appointed a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian

India. Mr. Dick rose to eminence; was held in high respect by our Eastern Government; and having realised a large fortune, returned to his own country, where he became the proprietor of Tullimet.

Order in 1832. He attained the rank of Colonel May 27, 1825, and that of Major-General Jan. 10, 1827. His loss is thus noticed by Sir Hugh Gough:—"I have especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B. a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape-shot wound which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments, while personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring."

First Lieut. H. J. Y. FAITHFUL, of the 1st troop, 2d brigade, Horse Artillery, appointed July 3, 1845.

Lieut. ROBERT HAY, Major of Brigade of the 1st Infantry Division. He was appointed Ensign May 19, 1832, and in the 50th Bengal Native Infantry, Oct. 29, 1838.

Lieut. JOHN SIMPSON RAWSON, officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-general of the 2d Infantry Division. He was appointed Lieutenant in the 63d regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, Oct. 14, 1841.

Aged 41, Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES CYRIL TAYLOR, C.B. of H.M. 29th regiment, commanding the 3d Brigade of the 2d Division. He was son of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, of the 20th Light Dragoons, who was killed in the battle of Vimiera. Captain C. C. Taylor commanded the light company of the 20th Foot in the expedition against Kolapore in 1827-8; served on the frontier during the Canadian rebellion, where, in the successful attack of a village occupied by the rebels, he rendered an important service; commanded a brigade of infantry in the actions of the 18th, 21st, and 22d, of December, 1845, wherein he was wounded; commanded the troops met to keep up the communication between Sir Harry Smith and the main army, whilst the former was engaged in the operations which led to the battle of Aliwal; and a brigade of infantry at the battle of Soobraon, where he fell. His death is thus announced by Sir Henry Hardinge:—"The army has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Brigadier Taylor, a most able officer, and very worthy to have been at the head of so distinguished a corps as Her Majesty's 29th Regiment, by which he was beloved and respected;" and thus by Sir Hugh Gough:—"Brigadier Taylor (C.B.), one of the most gallant and intelligent officers of the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade, in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honourable wounds." He was appointed Lieut.-Col. in the army

June 16, 1837, and Lieut.-Col. of the 29th reg. June 30, 1843.

Capt. FLETCHER SHUTTLEWORTH, of the 1st European Light Infantry, third son of George Edmund Shuttleworth, esq. of Tottenham Green. He was appointed Ensign Sept. 11, 1835, and Lieutenant July 20, 1838, and obtained his company by the fall of his comrades at Perozesah.

Ensign F. W. A. HAMILTON, of the same corps; appointed Ensign 1842, and Lieutenant Oct. 29, 1845.

Captain JOHN FISHER, Commandant of the Sirmoor battalion. He was appointed Ensign 1817, and Captain in the 23d reg. Bengal Native Infantry, June 4, 1831. Sir Henry Hardinge says of this officer,—"The Company's service has lost an excellent officer in Captain Fisher, who fell at the head of the brave Sirmoor Regiment, which greatly distinguished itself;" and Sir Hugh Gough—"Captain John Fisher, Commandant of the Sirmoor battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army."

Lieut. WALTER TYLER BARTLEY, of H.M. 62d Foot, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B. He was appointed Ensign in the 49th Foot, July 20, 1838, Lieut. Sept. 30, 1840; and Lieut. in this regiment, May 31, 1844.

Lieut. WM. D. PLAYFAIR, of the 33d Bengal Native Infantry. He was appointed Ensign 1840, and Lieutenant in his regiment, Jan. 24, 1845.

Lieut. WALTER YONGE BEALE, of H.M. 10th Foot, third son of the late Thomas Beale, esq. of Heath House, Shropshire, and grandson of the late Richard Salwey, esq. formerly Major 25th Light Dragoons, and Colonel Commandant of the Ludlow Volunteers. He was appointed Lieutenant April 2, 1842.

Captain CHARLES EDWARD DAWSON WARREN, of H. M. 53d Foot. He was appointed Ensign June 5, 1827; Lieut. June 11, 1830; and Captain, Dec. 1, 1837. He was the Senior Captain of the regiment.

In his 18th year, Ensign C. H. SCATCHARD, of the 41st Bengal Native Infantry, son of J. S. Scatchard, esq. Oliver-terrace, Mile-end-road.

COLONEL WARE.

March 5. At Tours, in France, in his 74th year. Hugh Ware, Colonel *en retraite*.

Colonel Ware was born near Rathcoffey, co. Kildare. His family was English in its origin, being that of the celebrated historian, Sir James Ware. The vicinity of his residence to Carton (the seat of the Leinster family), and consequently within

the fascinating sphere of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, added to the spirit of liberalism and disaffection so general in Ireland in the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, led to his entrance into the conspiracy of the "United Irishmen," and to his subsequently taking an active part in the rebellion. His military qualities were even then evident, and he was specially appointed to command the men of a large district of Kildare by Lord Edward.

Situate within 20 miles of Dublin, the field of action in which Ware figured during the rebellion of 1798 might be supposed capable of being controlled by the Government at any moment. Nevertheless, so much embarrassment was caused by simultaneous risings of the rebels on various points, that only a desultory species of war was carried on in Kildare. The resistance endured in consequence for more than a month. After the battle of Vinegar-hill in the county of Wexford (June 21, 1798), the beaten Wexford rebel force divided. One party proceeded to the county of Kilkenny to raise "the colliers," another followed the coast. A series of defeats drove the latter (including the wrecks of the Wicklow "corps" under Anthony Perry, Edward Fitzgerald, of New Park, county of Wexford, Garrett Byrne, of Ballymanus, county of Wicklow, &c.) towards Meath, where they hoped to rekindle the war, the population of that county being then notoriously and to a man disaffected. On their way thither, they fell in with the Kildare rebels under Ware, William Aylmer, and Edward Rattigan, a timber-merchant of Dublin, of whom Ware spoke with admiration, and who had made an attempt to rescue Lord Edward Fitzgerald, when arrested in that city in the month of May preceding. After this junction, the rebels proceeded towards the county of Meath, fighting, and losing on their way one or two insignificant battles, and closely followed by the king's troops. They were ultimately totally defeated, and, in a great measure, dispersed; but the Government, aware that a French expedition in aid of the Irish rebellion was in preparation, entered into negotiations with the leaders of the remaining body, the result of which was, the surrender of Ware, Mr. Garrett Byrne, Mr. William Aylmer (of Painestown, Kildare), and Mr. Edward Fitzgerald. Perry (a Protestant gentleman of large fortune in the county of Wexford), having been made prisoner after the battle of Longwood, was brought to Mullingar, and executed. Rattigan was killed after the battle of Clonard, but when or where was never known.

Ware and his fellow captives were forthwith conveyed to Dublin, and imprisoned in the Royal Exchange in that city, where they were treated with singular distinction, and, it may be said, exhibited to the people. They were subsequently transmitted to Kilmainham gaol, in which prison Ware remained until the Peace of Amiens (1802), when he was liberated, on condition of voluntary banishment for life. He proceeded, therefore, at once to France. Messrs. Byrne and Fitzgerald (men of considerable fortune) were permitted to reside in England. Aylmer went to Austria, and "took service."

On the resumption of hostilities between England and France, in 1803, Napoleon ordered the formation of an "Irish Legion" in France. In that corps, Ware, who was modest and retiring, except in the field of battle, was appointed only a Lieutenant. In 1804, he was made Captain of grenadiers.

The legion (or regiment) was, after the breaking up of the camp of Boulogne, of which it formed part, employed in Holland, Belgium, and Spain, and ultimately Germany, Ware every where displaying undaunted courage, and rendering himself beloved by his comrades, and esteemed by his superiors, who perceived in him rare military talent.

In April, 1810, the Irish regiment was one of those that most closely invested the city of Astorga (Spain). The French artillery having made a breach deemed practicable, General Junot, who commanded the besieging army, ordered it to be assaulted. "The forlorn hope," consisting of six companies of light infantry, was led by Colonel (then Captain) Allen, of the Irish regiment. The breach was obstinately defended by the Spaniards, but Allen succeeded in making, with his Voltigeurs, a lodgment in the works, and throughout the ensuing night maintained himself there, and kept up an occasional firing to intimate his existence and position. General Junot having next morning determined on a general assault of the town, Ware, with the grenadiers, was to enter first, but the garrison capitulated, and Astorga was thus saved from the horrors that occur to a town taken by storm.

In the month of June of the same year, when Marshal Ney besieged Ciudad Rodrigo, Ware was appointed by General Junot to the command of a *bataillon d'élite* (picked men) of his own regiment. In an attack made by the French General St. Croix, with his brigade of cavalry, on the advanced posts of the British army, he was supported by Ware with 900 men of the Irish regiment. The English

troops retreated after a sharp contest under the walls of Almeida and Fort Concepcion. For his conduct in this affair, Ware was promoted to the rank of *Chef de Bataillon* (Lieutenant-Colonel.)

The annihilation of the Grand (French) Army in Russia in 1812 rendering it necessary that all the remaining "old" troops that could be spared from other service should be assembled to make head against the great force of the coalesced powers, the Irish regiment was ordered from Spain to Germany, where, on many occasions in the memorable campaign that followed (1813), Ware won new renown. Being, for example, in command of a detachment on the Elbe, on the 28th of March in that year, and being ordered to fall back on Celle, he had a brilliant affair with a body of Cossacks, whom he dislodged from the town, and drove in great disorder beyond the Aller. In their retreat the Cossacks set fire to the wooden bridge, by which they had crossed the river, but Ware, on horseback, led his battalion through the flames, and pursued the enemy to a considerable distance, until recalled. He had scarcely repassed the Aller with his corps when the bridge fell to pieces.

General Puthod's division, in which the Irish regiment was incorporated, having joined the grand army, Ware was present at and earned new credit in the battles of Bautzen and Gros Wurscheu—victories for the French which led to the retreat of the allies beyond the Oder at Breslau, and to the signing of an armistice (on the 4th of June).

This respite was employed by Napoleon in preparations for a vigorous renewal of the war which he saw was inevitable; and among the means resorted to by him for raising or restoring the spirit and enthusiasm of his army, he bestowed on several meritorious officers and soldiers the decoration of the Legion of Honour. Ware was one of those who then received "the cross."

When in the month of August following hostilities recommenced, new occasions for distinguishing himself occurred to Ware. In the fierce battle of Lowenberg, fought on the 19th of that month, the Irish regiment bore a conspicuous part—almost the entire brunt of the action falling upon them.

The corps consisted of two battalions, commanded respectively by Commandants Ware and Tennent (of Belfast). Its colonel-in-chief was William Lawless, formerly an eminent surgeon in Dublin, and a member of the executive directory of the "United Irishmen." Menaced by large bodies of Russian cavalry, the regiments

composing a portion of the French army were obliged to form squares in front of a wood, and were repeatedly charged by the Russians, who were uniformly repulsed. At length the mass of horse retired to a considerable distance. After a brief delay they formed once more in apparently close column, and commenced advancing, but more slowly than is usual with cavalry about to charge. Colonel Tennent, an officer of sagacity and distinction, observing this difference, said to one of his comrades, "I do not understand this; it bodes something." He was right. When within range of the Irish square, the Russian cavalry suddenly halted, broke in the centre, and, wheeling to the left and right, unmasked a battery of 12 pieces of artillery, which immediately commenced a terrific fire of round and grape shot. The effect on the Irish square was fearful. In 15 minutes 400 of the 1,400 men who composed it were killed or wounded, and among them Tennent, Osmond, and Hampden Evans (brother of the late M.P. for the county of Dublin), Magauly, and several other officers. Tennent was literally cut asunder by a cannon ball. Ware received three grape-shot wounds, and had his horse killed under him.

On that occasion General (afterwards Marshall) Lauriston commanded. In the second battle of Lowenberg, on the 21st of the same month (for the fighting in that campaign was incessant), the army was commanded by the Emperor in person, who ordered the Irish regiment to recross the river (Bohr), and attack the enemy, who, under the Russian General Langeron, were in position on the opposite bank. In this operation, necessarily made under the fire of the enemy's guns, Colonel Lawless received a cannon shot which carried off his leg. The command of the regiment therefore devolved on Ware, who, notwithstanding his wounds, and although entreated by General Puthod to remain in the rear of the army, got on horseback, and placed himself at its head. Colonel Lawless was on the same field of battle raised by Napoleon to the rank of Major-General and Baron of the empire.

At the great battle of Goldberg, fought only two days later, that is, on the 23d of the same month (August 1813), and in which General Lauriston again commanded, Ware was more remarkable even among the brave and gallant men, of whom this regiment was composed. He carried with the bayonet the hill of Goldberg, the key of the enemy's position, and there again had a horse killed under him. In recompense of his gallantry, General Lauriston wrote from the field, recommending him for promotion to the rank of full Colonel.

It would not be possible, in a memoir so brief as this must necessarily be, to enumerate the occasions in which, in the course of that extraordinary and momentous campaign, Ware distinguished himself. One fact, however, deserves mention. On the 29th August, at a new passage of the Bober, which was then swollen immensely, Ware saved the "eagle" of the regiment from capture in an engagement, the description of which would form a most interesting episode.

After the disastrous retreat of the French army from Leipsic, Ware conducted the remains of his regiment (90 men only) to Holland, where, at Bois le Duc, the reserve battalion was quartered. From thence he was ordered up to Antwerp, then commanded by Carnot, who had superseded the Duc de Plaisance. In the course of the defence of that place, namely, on the 14th Jan. 1814, Ware, at the head of 1,000 men, made a sortie, attacked the British troops, and retook the village of Merxum. The English retired on the road of Breda. This appears to have been his last feat of arms.

In "the hundred days" he was named full Colonel by the Emperor, to whom his merit was well known, and who had in him implicit confidence. After the battle of Waterloo, in which it bore no part (being in garrison at Montreuil-sur-Mer), the Irish regiment was disbanded, and Ware retired to Tours, where he spent the remainder of his days.

Colonel Ware was one of the finest men in the French army. He was upwards of six feet in stature, and of gigantic proportions. He was ever boasting (and, indeed, to his latest moment) of the political principles and feelings of his youth which led to his entry upon a military career, but was frequently good-humouredly bantered by his comrades for the indiscriminating character of his good-nature and hospitality, qualities that he uniformly displayed towards the "English" (men of "the three kingdoms," without distinction), wherever he met them, and whom he eagerly sought among the prisoners made in the campaigns of Spain. Brave to a proverb, he was humane almost to a fault. He was, withal, an educated gentleman, "looking like an old nobleman," as an humble friend described him in 1845. In a word, Colonel Ware was one of those who contributed most of late years to sustain on the continent the claim of his countrymen to respect by indomitable courage—unshrinking constancy—high principle—and undeviating good conduct.—(*Times, March 27.*)

SAMUEL PEPLÖE, Esq.

April 24, 1845. At Leamington, aged 71, Samuel Peploe, esq. of Garnstone, co. Hereford, a Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county.

He was born July 1, 1774, the only son of John Peploe, esq. grandson of Dr. Samuel Peploe, Bishop of Chester. Mr. J. Peploe married Anne, only daughter and heir of William Clowes, esq. of Hunt's Bank, Lancashire, by whom he had three children: 1. Samuel, the subject of this notice; 2. Anne, married to David Webb, esq. by whom she had several children; 3. Mary, died unmarried in 1837. In 1752 Mr. Peploe assumed the additional name of Birch on succeeding to the Garnstone estates under the will of his maternal uncle Samuel Birch, brother of John Birch, esq. M.P. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer temp. Geo. II. who were nephews of the celebrated Parliamentary soldier, Col. John Birch, M.P. who purchased Garnstone from Sir Thomas Tomkins about 1670. Mr. Peploe Birch was Sheriff of Herefordshire in 1768, and died in 1805. Mr. Samuel Peploe discontinued the surname of Birch, and served as sheriff for his native county in 1808. In March 1796 he married Katharine-Frances, eldest daughter of Sir George Cornwall of Moccas, Bart. M.P. and was left a widower, s. p. in March 1831.

His remains were deposited in the family vault in Weobley Church; and, though the funeral was strictly private, it was attended by a numerous party of tenantry and neighbours. The service was read by the Rev. Lord Viscount Hereford. His estates have devolved on the eldest son of his sister, Mrs. Webb, who, in compliance with the testamentary injunctions of his uncle, has assumed the surname and arms of Peploe. Mr. Daniel Peploe Peploe is the present Sheriff for Herefordshire.

JOHN CAMPBELL WYNDHAM, Esq.

Feb. 13. At the College, Salisbury, aged 74, John Campbell Wyndham, esq. of that place and of Dunoon, Scotland.

He was born Oct. 30, 1771, the son and heir of John Campbell, esq. of Dunoon, and of Blunham House, Bedfordshire, a Colonel in the army, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital, by Susanna, daughter and coheir (with her sister Elizabeth, wife of Peter Burrell, esq. mother of Peter Baron Gwydir, Isabella Countess of Beverley, Frances-Julia Duchess of Northumberland, and Elizabeth Duchess of Hamilton,) of John Lewis, esq. His father died in 1773, before he was two years old.

Having entered the army, he became

Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st dragoon guards, and retired.

He married Sept. 28, 1797, Caroline-Frances, daughter of Henry Penruddocke Wyndham, esq. M.P. for Wiltshire; and on the death of his brother-in-law the late Wadham Wyndham, esq. M.P. for Salisbury, (whose younger brothers had died without issue, Thomas-Norton in 1839, Henry-Penruddocke in 1838, and Helyar in 1805,) he assumed, together with his lady, the additional name and arms of Wyndham after Campbell, by royal sign-manual dated April 3, 1844.

Colonel and Mrs. Campbell-Wyndham had issue one son and three daughters. The former, John Henry Campbell Wyndham, esq. now M.P. for Salisbury, married in 1839, Urania-Mary-Anne, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Kington and Urania-Anne Marchioness dowager of Clanricarde, daughter of George 12th Marquess of Winchester. The daughters were, 1. Caroline-Lætitia, married in 1821 to Richard Hitley, esq. of Wilton, and died in 1829, leaving one daughter; 2. Julia-Anne-Frances, married in 1829, to Stephen Edward Thornton, esq.; and 3. Ellen.

JOHN FRAUNCEIS GWYN, ESQ.

Feb. 28. At Ford Abbey, Devonshire, aged 84, John Fraunceis Gwyn, esq.

Mr. Gwyn was the representative of the very ancient Devonshire family of Fraunceis, whose genealogy is detailed in Prince's Worthies of Devon. He was the son and heir of John Fraunceis, esq. of Combe Florey, co. Somerset, who assumed, in 1780, the additional surname of Gwyn, having succeeded to the estates of Ford Abbey, and of Llansannwr, co. Glamorgan, on the death of his kinsman, Francis Gwyn, esq. and died in 1789. His mother was Jane, daughter of Edward Towell, esq. of Stogumber.

Mr. Gwyn married first, in 1796, Miss Norman, only daughter of J. Norman, gent. of Thorncombe, in the same county; which lady died without issue, Sept. 24, 1807; and secondly, on the 11th Nov. 1815, Dinah, only daughter of R. Good, gent. of Winsham, co. Somerset. She also died without issue, June 22, 1831.

Mr. Gwyn was to his domestics a kind and humane master, and to his tenantry a generous and excellent landlord. He was possessed of considerable erudition, and of varied talents, but, preferring a life of retirement, he made no ostentatious display of them. His ancient and noble abbey, with its renowned tapestry hangings, and fine deer-stocked park, were always open to the inspection of visitors, who, in the summer season, frequently came in great

numbers from distant parts of the kingdom. Mr. Gwyn was the last of a long line of ancestors, and with him the family name becomes extinct. His body was interred in the family vault in the chapel attached to the abbey.—It is understood that he has left several sums for charitable purposes.

REV. JOHN HODGSON.

June 12, 1845. At Hartburn, Northumberland, aged 66, the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of that parish, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, Hon. Member of the Literary and Philosophical, and Natural History Societies of Newcastle, a Member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen, &c.; the historian of Northumberland; for whom we entertained so high a respect that we should gladly have taken the first opportunity to place his merits upon record, in like manner as on more than one occasion he has registered those of his departed friends in our pages. We have been left, however, by his more intimate acquaintance to collect the particulars of his history with much greater difficulty than we expected, and this circumstance must apologise for any imperfections that may still remain in this long delayed and fragmentary memoir.

He was a native of the county of Westmorland, his immediate ancestors having resided for two generations at Rosegill in the parish of Shap, and his more remote ancestors in the parish of Barton, on the banks of Ullawater. We believe his first professional engagement was at Lanchester in the county of Durham, where he settled about the latter end of 1804, and where, during a residence of a little more than two years, his time was chiefly occupied in educating the children of the village, as we gather from the preface to "Poems written at Lanchester, by John Hodgson, clerk," printed at Newcastle, 1807, 18mo. It contains numerous Notes on the Roman station there, with some woodcuts of his own cutting, depicting the Altars found in that station, 133 pages.

In 1808 he was presented by C. Ellison, esq. to the perpetual curacy of Jarrow with Heworth, in the same county, to which Bishop Barrington added the vicarage of Whelpington, Northumberland, in April 1823, a favour the more gratifying because it was unsolicited. In Oct. 1833, Bishop Van Mildert promoted him to the vicarage of Hartburn, when he resigned both the former livings. His parishioners of Jarrow presented him on this occasion with a silver tea-service.

Having thus traced the brief annals

of his professional career, we proceed to notice his literary labours.

In 1810 he published "The Nativity of Jesus Christ," a Poem, printed at Durham, 32 pages post 8vo.

Some of his earliest topographical works were the accounts of Northumberland and Westmorland in the *Beauties of England and Wales*.

In Jan. 1813 he published "An Account of the Explosion which killed ninety-two persons in Brandling Main Colliery, at Felling, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on May 25, 1812, with a Plan and Description of that colliery: a brief Statement of the Fund raised for the Widows of the Sufferers: Suggestions for founding a Colliers' Hospital: and a Funeral Sermon on the occasion," all the bodies of the sufferers excepting four being interred in the churchyard of Heworth, where he was the means of erecting a monument recording the event.

In September 1814 he translated the account of similar occurrences which took place in the coal workings at Beaujoux, near Liege, belonging to M. Colson and Co., which he published in the *Newcastle Courant* for some weeks: and in 1817 he took an active part in a controversy which was carried on in the *Newcastle newspapers* on the miners' safety lamps, called the *Davy Lamps*.

Mr. Hodgson commenced his collections for the history of Northumberland about the year 1810. He determined to arrange his intended work in three divisions, each to consist of two volumes. The first, or introductory part, was to comprise in its first volume the General and Border History of the County, and in the second its Natural History, Agriculture, Geology, Mining, Revenue, &c. The second part was to consist of the main body of the work, or Parochial History. The third to be of the nature of an Appendix, containing Records. He commenced the publication in the year 1821, with a volume of Records, which he then called volume V. and subsequently Part III., Vol. I. It was reviewed in our Magazine, vol. xci. i. 236. The approbation of this work by Bishop Barrington was shown by his bestowal of the vicarage of Whelpington, which we have already mentioned; and two years after (only a few months before his death) that venerable prelate further manifested his patronage in the following very encouraging letter, accompanied by the present of two hundred pounds:

"*Worthing, Oct. 21, 1825.*

"Dear Sir,—The work on which you are engaged, viz. *The History of the County of Northumberland*, is of much
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importance in itself, and still more so to those connected with it, as I am, by its constituting a large part of my diocese.

"The work must be attended both with labour and expense. To the former you are equal—to the latter you are not. I have, therefore, two hundred pounds at your service as my subscription, &c.

"S. DUNELM."

In 1827 Mr. Hodgson published the first volume of his *Parochial History*, containing the Royal Franchise of Redesdale, and seven parishes in Morpeth deanery.

In 1828, he published another volume of Records (Vol. III. Part II.) noticed in our Magazine, vol. xcix. i. 38, 233. These volumes, though necessarily not very readable, were rendered more pleasing by being embellished with many engravings, some of which, executed by Edward Swinburne, esq. are particularly admirable. In all, the six volumes of Mr. Hodgson's History contain 54 copper plates and 67 woodcuts.

In 1832 appeared Vol. II. of the *Parochial History*, containing eight more parishes and eight chapelries in the deanery of Morpeth.

In 1835, the third volume of Part III. containing the Great Roll of the Exchequer for Northumberland from 1130 to 1272, and some other important records. See our vol. IV. p. 406, N.S.

In 1840, the third volume of parochial history was published. Nearly 450 pages of it were occupied with an account of the antiquities of the Roman wall and South Tindale, which the author had originally intended for a portion of his introductory history, but which was now given under the head of Thirlwall. This was, unfortunately, the last portion of Mr. Hodgson's truly valuable labours with which the public was favoured. When he had just carried it through the press, and was engaged in the task of forming an index, he was seized with an illness which incapacitated him for future mental exertion. The volume was ushered forth to the world under the care of the Rev. James Raine, the historian of North Durham; and was fully noticed in our Magazine, vol. XIV. p. 49, N.S.

Continuing, however, to amuse himself by turning over his papers, Mr. Hodgson in March, 1842, circulated the first sheet of "A Catalogue of Printed and Manuscript Works, on Northumberland and Miscellaneous Subjects," which he proposed to amplify into a quarto volume, had he obtained a subscription for that purpose.

The Saxon portion of his collections, which comprised an entirely new history of the kings and earls of Northumber-

land, and also the subsequent Norman and English annals, were unfortunately left in manuscript.

Mr. Hodgson printed separate impressions, or what printers technically call short numbers, of some of the more important portions of his work. Of the Northumberland Pipe Roll, &c. there was a separate edition of 100 copies; smaller impressions of the several parishes of Morpeth, Hartburn, Capheaton, Meldon, and perhaps some others. The biographical memoirs of Thomas Gibson, M.D. the Rev. John Harle, M.D. the Rev. John Horsley, M.A. F.R.S. and William Turner, M.D. (from Part II. Vol. II.) were converted into a duodecimo volume, together with an additional appendix of notices respecting Dr. Turner, "the father of English Physic," of which 100 copies were printed, 1832.

From the first establishment of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in the year 1813, Mr. Hodgson was for many years joint secretary in conjunction with John Adamson, esq. He composed the introductory address which is printed in the first volume of the *Archæologia Æliana*, and also wrote many other papers, which are preserved in that repository. He was also an occasional correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and made several communications to the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

Whilst Incumbent of Jarrow with Heworth, and residing at the latter place, he took active steps in the rebuilding the chapel there, and in erecting a monumental inscription on a tablet, to the memory of the Reverend Richard Dawes, M.A. author of the celebrated work "*Miscellanea Critica*," who was buried there, which he erected inside the chapel, and also placed a large rolled block of basalt lengthways on his grave, with a bronze plate, and an inscription cast upon it, sunk into the stone. He also wrote a memoir of Dawes, which is published in the second volume of the *Archæologia Æliana*, by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle.

Mr. Hodgson was at once possessed of considerable talents and indefatigable industry; and to these qualities he added an amiable simplicity of manners, combined with much eloquence of expression both in speaking and writing. He married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Kell, of the Felling Shore, Heworth, who survives him, and by whom he had two sons, Richard-Wellington, and John Hodgson, (the former a broker and grindstone merchant, and the latter an engine builder), and three daughters, Elizabeth-Hilda, living unmarried; Jane-Bridget, who died 24 Oct. 1831, aged 16 years; and Emma,

married April 14, 1846, to the Reverend B. C. Kennicott, Incumbent of All Saints, Monkwearmouth, Durham.

Mr. Hodgson's library was sold by auction at Hartburn vicarage, 28th Aug. 1845, and following days. His portrait, by Miss H. F. S. Mackreth, and engraved by E. Scriven, in 1832, is prefixed to one of the volumes of his history.

MR. SAMUEL JEFFERSON.

Feb. 5. In the Caledonia Road, Pentonville, aged 37, Mr. Samuel Jefferson, late of Carlisle, bookseller.

Mr. Jefferson was born at Basingstoke in Hampshire, on the 8th Nov. 1809. He resided for many years at Carlisle, first as a bookseller's assistant and afterwards in business for himself, and for some years directed his attention with great diligence to the publication of works illustrative of the history of that town and the county of Cumberland.

In 1838 he published, in 8vo. *The History and Antiquities of Carlisle*, with accounts of the Gentlemen's Seats and Antiquities, 8vo. (reviewed in our vol. XI. p. 516); in 1839, a *Guide to Naworth and Lanercost* in 12mo. (reviewed in vol. XII. p. 509). He then undertook to describe the county at large, divided into volumes corresponding to the several wards into which it is portioned, and of these he completed two. *The History of Leath Ward* appeared in 1840, and is reviewed in our vol. XVI. p. 53; that of *Allendale Ward* above Derwent in 1842. In the latter year he also produced a *Guide to Carlisle* in 12mo. Besides these more laborious works, Mr. Jefferson was the editor of several tracts, either from manuscripts or scarce pamphlets, some of which have been noticed in our pages. The principal were: *A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle in 1644 and 1645*, (reviewed in our vol. XVI. p. 283). *The Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.*; *Bishop Rainbow's Funeral Sermon for Anne Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery*, in 1675; *Fuller's Worthies of Cumberland and Westmoreland*; *Kinmount Willie*, a Border ballad; *The Trial and Life of Colonel Townley, Governor of Carlisle, 1746*; and *The Life and Miracles of Sancta Bega*. Mr. Jefferson's works were respectably executed, and were well received by the public, but the remuneration he derived from them was very inadequate to the cost and labour expended upon them. The application they required tended materially to confirm a predisposition to pulmonary consumption, and from his declining health he was induced to part with his stock in trade, having been promised a situation in the

Customs. In this expectation he was unfortunately disappointed, in consequence of his age exceeding twenty-eight years, and he subsequently came to London in search of employment. He continued for six months in the service of Mr. Bell, bookseller, in Fleet-street; and was afterwards engaged in writing for Sharpe's London Magazine, until at length his health utterly failed. He has left a widow (a native of Wigton in Cumberland) and five children, one boy and four girls, all under seven years of age; who have strong claims, from their father's merits, on the considerate regard of his countrymen.

Mr. Jefferson was a man of great perseverance and intelligence, as well as strict integrity and good principle; and it is much to be lamented that a prosperous trade and bodily health should not have enabled him to continue what he had so well begun for the county of Cumberland.

By a remarkable fatality, we have to notice Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Jefferson, the topographers of contiguous counties, in the same obituary—a circumstance singularly illustrative of our remarks in noticing Mr. Jefferson's "Leath Ward" in July, 1841. We then said,—"To bring it into a comparison with the erudition and taste of Mr. Hodgson would be extravagant. We think its compilation has been rather hurried; but life is short, and topographers are not immortal. On the tomb of too many a county historian the motto may be inscribed, *Magnis ille excidit ausis.*"

MR. LISTON.

March 22. At his residence, George's Terrace, near Hyde Park corner, aged 69, Mr. John Liston, comedian.

The late Mr. Liston was born in the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, in the year 1776, the son of a watchmaker, and in the early period of his life filled the irksome and unprofitable situation of teacher at a day-school in Castle-street, Leicester-square. While there he became infected with the theatrical mania. However, his peculiar line, as he conceived—and, indeed, as Bannister, Fawcett, Mathews, and many others thought of themselves—was tragedy. The late C. Mathews and Liston, when they were yet young in their teens, often exhibited privately; and at a comparatively late date played at a small theatre in the Strand, then in the occupation of a Mr. Scott. This small theatre was the foundation of the present Adelphi. The piece was "Richard the Third," and Mathews was the hero, while Liston took the character of Buckingham. Subsequently they both adopted the profession as a matter of business, but sorely against

the wishes of their respective parents, and joined a country company.

After encountering many difficulties, and viewing life in many of its grotesque shapes, Liston was at length engaged at the Dublin theatre, where he continued some time, with the reputation of a useful, though not a brilliant, tragedian. It is said that he first acquired distinguished notice by playing *Rundy* to *Munden's Jemmy Jumps*, at a provincial theatre, and soon after had the good fortune to attract the attention of Stephen Kemble, then manager at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by whom he was engaged, and quickly became one of the greatest favourites that ever appeared upon those boards. He had not, however, been long a performer in Kemble's company when he discovered that he had totally mistaken his powers: he essayed a comic cast of characters, and so fully succeeded in the attempt that he thenceforth began to devote himself peculiarly to the performance of low comedy. He acted old men and country boys with great applause, in Newcastle and other towns which lay within the circuit of that manager, and evinced powers of very whimsical and original humour.

Mr. Charles Kemble, happening to travel into the north, was struck with his merit, and very warmly recommended him to Mr. Colman, and he accordingly made his bow to a London audience at the Haymarket, in the summer season of 1805, in the character of *Zekiel Homespun*. His efforts were crowned with the highest success, and a long list of subsequent performances ratified and increased his favour with the public. He was immediately secured by Mr. Harris, for Covent-Garden theatre, at which house he appeared on the 15th of October, in the same year, as Jacob Gawkey, in "The Chapter of Accidents." He continued to perform there without intermission until 1823; when, the theatre having fallen into the hands of new proprietors, he accepted from Elliston the liberal offer of 40*l.* a week, and removed to Drury-lane, where he remained till October, 1831, when Madame Vestris engaged him for the little Olympic theatre, at the enormous salary of 100*l.* per week. At this theatre he continued six seasons. Indeed, with the exception of a few nights at Covent-Garden afterwards, he there closed his theatrical career, without taking a formal farewell of the public, alleging as his excuse that he was unequal to the painful task of bidding a public adieu to his friends. During the season of "Paul Pry" at the Haymarket theatre, Morris, the proprietor, cleared 7000*l.*, Liston receiving 60*l.* per week. For many years, in the provinces, when starring for a few nights,

his attraction was so great that he has received from 250*l.* to 350*l.* as his share of the receipts in one week, in the towns of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, &c.

He constantly saved money, and never but once sold out of the funds, and even regularly bought in with the dividends upon his gradual accumulations. Thus he was never in want of money, and never engaged in any questionable speculation, though often tempted.

As a performer of comic characters, his place will perhaps never be adequately supplied. To a rich fund of natural humour he added the care, discrimination, and perception of the finished artist. Hence he never was merely droll, but so moulded and adapted his powers of humour as to make them perfectly characteristic of the part he played. In private life Mr. Liston's habits were domestic, and he possessed the respect of all who knew him. He married on the 23rd of March, 1807, Miss Tyrer, of Covent-Garden theatre, who was a pupil of Mrs. Crouch, a lady whose merits both in dialogue and song are well remembered, though in figure nearly a dwarf. Mr. Liston's last appearance before the public was at Covent-Garden theatre, for the benefit of Mr. George Rodwell, the composer, who married Emma Liston, his only daughter. He has also left a son, an officer in the army.

The remains of this celebrated comedian were consigned to earth in the cemetery at Kensal-green. The funeral was as private as it was possible circumstances could make it, and consisted of a hearse and three mourning coaches. In the first carriage were — Durrant, esq. Charles Taylor, esq. Charles Kemble, esq. J. R. Planché, esq. and Captain Liston, only son of the deceased; the other carriages were occupied by private and professional friends.

MR. JONATHAN RITSON.

April 9. At Petworth, Sussex, aged 69, Jonathan Ritson, an eminent carver in wood.

The individual whose death is here recorded, was a remarkable instance of innate genius and superior abilities being united with the low and degrading habits of drunkenness; and no one who was acquainted with his exquisite skill as a faithful copier of nature, can help reflecting with grief upon the loss of distinction and wealth which he would most assuredly have acquired had it not been for the baneful influence of this vice. Jonathan Ritson was born at Whitehaven in Cumberland about 1776, and was brought up to his father's trade of a carpenter; he was employed upon the estates of the late

Duke of Norfolk at Workington and Grey-stoke. It was here that his abilities as a carver in wood first attracted the notice of that nobleman, who being at that time engaged in restoring the ancient castle at Arundel, at his request Jonathan removed thither and executed most of the carved work in the Library and Barons' Hall of that princely residence.

On the death of the Duke in 1815, the subject of this notice removed to Petworth; having been engaged by the late Earl of Egremont (whose exquisite taste in the Fine Arts and splendid munificence in the encouragement of native talent were so well known,) and employed by him in completing the carved work at Petworth House, which had been left unfinished by the celebrated Grindling Gibbons. This undertaking he executed with consummate care and ability, combining groups of flowers, birds, and fishes, formed into festoons profusely ornamented, and displaying a degree of airy lightness and natural beauty almost inconceivable. His noble patron treated him with great compassion and indulgence; and had his portrait painted by Clint, as a companion to one of Gibbons: these portraits are now placed at each end of that splendid apartment containing these extraordinary specimens of the imitative art.

From the debasing nature of his habits it is needless to say his mind was of a very unintellectual cast; he had but two sources of pleasure,—in his work, and in his cups. It was said of George Morland, whose character he greatly resembled, that all his time which he did not spend in painting he spent in drinking; and the same may be said of poor Jonathan, whose habits led him into the lowest society. It was no unusual occurrence to find him for days and nights in a state of drunken insensibility, clothed in rags, associating with chimney sweepers and trampers, and exhibiting a spectacle of filth and wretchedness painful to contemplate. His favourite beverage was strong beer—wine and spirituous liquors of all kinds he abhorred and repudiated. And yet he had some redeeming qualities: he was as harmless and inoffensive as a child; he was most obliging and civil in his manners; he was an enemy to no one but himself. The writer of this notice, who knew him well and admired the surpassing beauty of his workmanship, cannot help commiserating his unhappy fate, when he reflects upon what he was and what he might have been.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan. 13. Near Highworth, Wilts, the Rev. George Thomas, of Bishopstone. When out with the Valc of White Horse

Hounds, apparently in good health and spirits, and crossing a field at a foot-pace, he suddenly fell from off his horse and expired. He was but recently married. He was (it is believed) of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1830.

Jan. 31. At Clifton, the Rev. *James Williams*, of Matherne, Monmouthshire, Rector of Wiveton, Norfolk, and for many years in the commission of the peace and a deputy lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. He was presented to Wiveton in 1799.

Lately. The Rev. *John Hurst*, Rector of Thakeham, Sussex. He was accidentally shot by his son whilst out shooting.

Feb. 6. At Thornbury, Gloucestershire, aged 36, (of apoplexy, when walking towards Alveston,) the Rev. *Richard Whalley*, Curate of that parish, eldest son of the late Rev. Rich. Thos. Whalley, Rector of Yeovilton and Ilchester, Somerset.

Feb. 7. At Bath, the Rev. *Henry Bonnor Mason*, eldest son of Capt. Henry Browne Mason, R.N.

Feb. 10. At Newtown Lodge, Hungerford, Berks, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Batson Cox*, Rector of East Shefford, and of Avington, in the same county. He was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1810, was presented to East Shefford in 1804 by R. Herbert, esq. and to Avington in that year by Sir Francis Burdett.

At Kinsale, aged 71, the Rev. *John Bagwell Creagh*, Rector of Ringcarra and Carigg, co. Cork, Military Chaplain at Charles Fort, and for many years Curate of Landewednack and Ruan Major, Cornwall.

Feb. 11. At Cowley, near Uxbridge, aged 71, the Rev. *Henry Campbell*. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1801. By the will of Mr. Campbell, the following charities will, upon the demise of his widow, become entitled to an equal participation of the sum of 15,000*l.*, viz.:—The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, the Church Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the London Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals.

Feb. 12. At Ashby Folville vicarage, Leicestershire, aged 78, the Rev. *William Foster*, M.A.

Feb. 13. In his 80th year, the Rev. *Robert Hathaway*, M.A. Rector of Stretton Sugwas and Ballingham, Herefordshire. He was presented to the former church in 1810 by the governors of Guy's Hospital; and to the latter more recently.

The Rev. *Richard Lucas*, Rector of Edith Weston, co. Rutland, to which he was instituted on his own petition in 1827.

Feb. 14. Aged 78, the Rev. *William Penny*, of Foxhall, Upminster, Essex. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793.

Whilst visiting at Belvoir Castle, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Roos Thoroton*, Rector of Bottesford, Leicestershire, and Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Rutland. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Bottesford by the Duke of Rutland in 1821. He was great-uncle to Mr. Hildyard, the new member for South Nottinghamshire.

Feb. 15. In George-street, Hanover-square, aged 86, the Rev. *Wollaston Pym*, late Rector of Shadwell, Middlesex. He was the third and youngest son of William Pym, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Heylock Kingsley, esq. of Hasell's hall, co. Bedford. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782. Mr. Pym married in 1796, Mary, daughter of Thomas Cartwright, esq. of Aynho, co. Northampton.

Feb. 16. At Worthing, aged 45, the Rev. *Henry Dashwood*, Rector of Halton, Bucks. He was the youngest son of the late Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. by Mary-Anne, daughter of Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. He was presented to Halton by his father in 1826, and married on the 19th Sept. that year, Anne, third daughter of William Leader, of Putney Hill, esq.

Feb. 17. At Naples, aged 28, the Rev. *William Dealtry Jackson*, M.A. eldest son of Mr. W. D. Jackson, of Tryon's place, Hackney.

At Egland, Devonshire, aged 78, the Rev. *Luther Graves Elliott*, formerly of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1794.

Feb. 18. At Margate, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Heap*.

Feb. 19. At Wells, Somerset, aged 49, the Rev. *Daniel Tremlett*, Rector of Rodney Stoke. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1820; and was instituted to his living in 1826 by the late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Feb. 20. At Rainford, Lancashire, aged 86, the Rev. *William Ellam*, Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, to which he was presented in 1807 by the Vicar of Prescott.

At his father's house on Clapham Common, aged 25, the Rev. *William Banks Jowett*, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1843.

Feb. 21. At Deddington, Oxfordshire, aged 77, the Rev. *John Wroe Keene*, formerly of Trinity college, Cambridge. He

was the eldest son of the Rev. Talbot Keene, Rector of Tadmarton. He took the degree of B.A. in 1792.

At Lewes, the Rev. *Harry West*, Rector of Berwick, Sussex. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1792, and was instituted to Berwick in 1797.

Feb. 22. In Dublin, the Rev. *Henry Bullbury*, Rector of Killcoan and Killbride.

At Over, Cheshire, aged 80, the Rev. *Roger Young*, M.A. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1792.

Feb. 23. At Ugley rectory, Essex, aged 65, the Rev. *James Cooper*, M.A. formerly of Gonville and Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1805; for twenty-one years Curate of that parish.

Feb. 24. In London, aged 77, the Rev. *Christopher Jeaffreson Baldrey*, Rector of Iking, Suffolk, Vicar of Longborough with Seaxincoote, Gloucestershire, and Justice of the Peace for the said county. He was formerly Rector of Tunstall, Norfolk. He was instituted to Iking, which was in his own patronage, in 1793, and presented to Longborough in 1813.

At Green Park Buildings, Bath, the Rev. *John Cox*, Rector of Cheddington, Dorsetshire, and Vicar of Stockland, Devonshire. He was presented to Cheddington in 1812, by W. H. Cox, esq. and to Stockland in the same year by the freeholders and inhabitants.

At Torquay, Devonshire, the Rev. *Arthur Holmes*, Rector of Templeharvy, King's County.

Feb. 27. At Corston, near Bath, in his 69th year, the Rev. *George Monck*. He was the brother of John Bligh Monck, esq. of Coley park, near Reading, being the elder son of John Monck, esq. of Bath, by Miss Emily Snee. He married, April 13, 1809, the Hon. Sarah Hamilton, daughter of Gustavus Viscount Boyne, and by that lady, who survives him, he had a son, George-Gustavus, born in 1815.

The Rev. *William Erratt Sims*, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, as first Junior Optime, M.A. 1801; and was presented to his living, in 1817, by William Fisher, esq.

Feb. 28. At St. Mellon's, Monmouthshire, aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, for thirty-eight years Vicar of St. Mellon's with Llanedarn, in the gift of the Chapter of Llandaff.

Lately. At Winchester, aged 36, the Rev. *D. J. Waugh*, Chaplain of St. John's chapel, and Principal of the Training School in that city.

March 3. Aged 71, the Rev. *John*

Martin Bull, Rector of East Garston, Berkshire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1799, and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of that church in 1806.

At Clifton, near Penrith, aged 45, the Rev. *Edward Fell*.

March 4. At Shaw, near Oldham, Lancashire, aged 30, the Rev. *William Bennett*.

At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 61, the Rev. *Charles Thomas Gladwin*, Perpetual Curate of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Liverpool, to which he was appointed by the corporation in 1830. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, LL.B. 1824.

March 5. Aged 51, the Rev. *Joseph Arrowsmith*, Vicar of Fishlake, Yorkshire, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Durham in 1822.

March 6. At Ingoldsby, Lincolnshire, aged 83, the Rev. *Newton Charles Lane*, Rector of that place, and Vicar of Alveston, co. Warwick. He was the fourth and youngest son of John Lane, esq. of King's Bromley, co. Stafford, by Sarah, daughter and coheir of Richard Fowler, esq. of Pendeford, in the same county. He was formerly Fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1784, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1787; was presented to Alveston in 1789 by his brother-in-law the Rev. John Lucy, Rector of Hampton Lucy; and to Ingoldsby in 1810 by his college.

March 7. At Cheltenham, aged 91, the Rev. *James Hawkins*, formerly Rector of Ducklington, Oxfordshire. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1777, B.A. 1791, and was presented to Ducklington in 1798 by that society.

At the vicarage, Sproston, Leicestershire, aged 37, the Rev. *Charles Needham*, Curate of that place.

March 8. At Denbigh, aged 41, the Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Rector of Llan-gwstenyn and Eglwys Rhos, Carnarvonshire, to which churches he was collated by the Bishop of St. Asaph in 1843.

The Rev. *Charles Leslie*, Rector of Christ church, Cork.

At Sheffield, aged 33, the Rev. *John Willott*, Perpetual Curate of Downe, Kent. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1835, M.A. 18 . The chapel of Downe is in the gift of the Rector of Orpington.

March 12. At Tetcott, Devonshire, the Rev. *Oliver Rouse*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1812 by Sir Wm. Molesworth, Bart.

March 15. At Exeter, aged 45, the Rev. *John Cubitt*, M.A., last surviving son of the Rev. B. Cubitt, of Skoley House, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 21. At Islington, Martha, relict of J. Van Deurs, of Nappagaara, Island of Funen, and sister to Sir Edward Ryan, Knt. late one of her Majesty's Judges in the East Indies.

March 1. In Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. aged 48, John Turner, esq. surgeon.

In Barnsbury-sq. Islington, in her 9th year, Caroline-Heintz, only dau. of Cornelius Payne, jun. esq.

March 10. In Bloomsbury-sq. Richard Pinckard, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and Physician to the Bloomsbury Dispensary. He took the degree of M.D. at Cambridge, in 1829.

In Leicester-sq. aged 73, George Augustus Starling, esq.

In Upper Gloucester-pl. aged 18, Theodosia-Matilda, only dau. of the late Major George Macartney Greville.

In Bath-st. Lennox Blackie, esq.

March 12. At Brompton, aged 74, Sarah, relict of Maurice Jones, esq. late of Jamaica.

March 13. In Gloucester-pl. Harriet, second dau. of J. Addams, esq. D.C.L.

March 14. Aged 93, Mrs. Holbrook, mother of Commander Holbrook.

At Camberwell, aged 102, Nicholas Le Richeux, a Protestant refugee from Normandy. Two of his brothers lived over 100 years in France: his wife died three years since, aged 93.

At Fulham, Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Pycroft, esq. of Edmonton.

March 15. At the residence of Lord Methuen, in Park-st. aged 58, the Right Hon. Jane-Dorothea Lady Methuen. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. by Jane, eldest dau. and coh. of Carew Mildmay, esq. and was elder sister of the late Viscountess Bolingbroke and the dowager Countess of Radnor. She was married in 1810 to Mr. Methuen, who was created a peer in 1838. Her remains were conveyed from town to Corsham House, Wilts, and consigned to the family vault in North Wraxall church.

At Croom's Hill, Blackheath, Helen, second dau. of Edmund Pontifex, esq. of Charlton, Kent.

Aged 61, William Holgate, esq. of the General Post Office.

At Kennington, aged 82, Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Eden, late of Whitehall, near Bristol.

Miss Booth, eldest sister of Sir Felix Booth, Bart. of Portland-place.

March 16. Aged 84, Mary-Ward, re-

lict of Richard Armstrong, esq. of Great Cumberland-st. and Upper Kentish Town.

In Montague-sq. aged 42, Charles John Bigge, esq. a banker in Newcastle, eldest son of Charles William Bigge, esq. of Linden, co. Northumberland. He married in 1833, Lewis-Marianne, dau. of Prideaux John Selby, esq. of Twizell house, in that county.

March 17. In Prospect-pl. Maida Hill, aged 65, James Mellis, esq. M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and late member of the Medical Board, Bengal.

At Pensbury, Wandsworth-road, aged 66, Mary, wife of James Lynn, esq.

March 18. James M'Dowell, esq. of Portland-pl. and of East Bridgeford, Notts, late Senior Member of the Medical Board of Bengal.

Martha, wife of H. L. Tovey, esq. of Bermondsey-st. and eldest dau. of the late C. H. Wansbrough, esq. of Shrewton, Wilts.

March 19. In Southampton-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 49, George Cooke Bauke, esq. late of the Audit Office, Somerset House.

In Hans-pl. Lieut.-Col. Charles Prager King, late commanding 4th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers). He was appointed a cadet in 1805, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the 10th Light Cavalry in 1833.

At Kennington, suddenly, aged 81, Thomas Goodchild, esq. formerly of the Stock Exchange.

March 20. Mrs. Gilbert, mother of the Rev. Philip Parker Gilbert, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Haggerston.

John Milne, esq. of Warnford-court.

In Gloucester-place, aged 68, William Skirne, esq.

At Blackheath, aged 85, Jane-Mary, relict of Abraham Allen Miles, esq. formerly of Bath.

In New-road, aged 81, Lieut.-Gen. Joseph Foveaux. He was appointed Major of the New South Wales corps, June 10, 1796; Lieut.-Colonel in the army, 1802, Colonel 1811, Major General 1814, and Lieut.-General 1830. He served on the staff in New South Wales, and subsequently for a short time as Inspecting Field Officer of the Waterford recruiting district.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, Catherine-Penelope, fourth daughter of the late Major Gascoine, of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square.

In South-sq. Gray's-inn, aged 99, Thomas, second son of the late Simon Martin, esq. of Norwich.

March 22. In Blandford-pl. St. John's Wood-road, John Nicols, esq.

At Turnham Green, at the cottage

her sister Eliza, Ann Wilson, late of St. Petersburg.

March 23. At Kensington, Fanny-Maria, widow of Richard Curtis, esq. and only dau. of the late Francis Hargrave, esq. K.C. Recorder of Liverpool.

Jane, wife of George Pilcher, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster, and dau. of the late Dr. Maurice, of Marlborough.

In Hill-st. aged 32, the Hon. William Nicholas Ridley Colborne, M.P. for Richmond, only son of Lord Colborne. His remains were interred on Monday last, in a vault at the Cemetery, Kensal-green.

At Camberwell Grove, Sophia-Margaret, second dau. of John Routh, esq.

March 24. At Kennington, aged 32, Amelia, dau. of Samuel Williams, esq. of Mincing-lane.

In Clarges-st. aged 95, Mrs. Mackenzie, of Avoch.

March 25. Aged 59, James Usher, of Holly Cottage, Old Ford-lane, Bow, a Hebrew scholar, and author of various biblical criticisms, &c.

At Clapham, aged 54, Wm. Aston, esq. Eleanor, relict of Thomas Hopkins, esq. of Hans-place.

At North-crescent, Bedford-sq. Bruce Ernest Alphonso Durant, esq. the sixth son of the late Col. George Durant, of Tong Castle, Salop.

Aged 46, John Carney, senior Capt. of the 2d, or Queen's Royal Regiment, in which he had served upwards of 29 years, and great part of that time in the East and West Indies.

March 26. In Upper Brook-st. eight days after the birth of a still-born son, Sophia-Georgiana, wife of Frederic Cartwright Dickson, esq. only daughter of Wilson Braddyll Bigland, esq. of Bigland hall, co. Lanc., Capt. R.N. and K.H. by Emily, sister of Capt. Sir H. Leake, R.N.

In Allsop-terrace, New-road, aged 72, George Sadders, esq. the eminent portrait painter.

In Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. aged 74, Sarah, relict of John Underwood, esq.

March 27. At the private residence of her son, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, aged 85, Catherine, widow of John Johnson, esq.

At Knightsbridge, Miss Daw, who with Mrs. Langford was the originator of preparatory schools, nearly 60 years ago.

Aged 71, William Reeves, esq. of the Upper Green, Kennington.

March 28. At Eccleston-terr. Eaton-sq. aged 88, Mrs. Steuart, relict of George Steuart, esq. formerly of Mortimer-st.

Aged 65, John Pennington, esq. of Austinfriars, and Lloyd's Coffee-house.

March 30. At Kennington, Mrs. Mary Vane, at an advanced age.

In Bryanston-sq. aged 73, Maria, wife of Thomas Bigge, esq.

March 31. Aged 54, James Richmond, esq. of Millbank-row, Westminster.

At the house of her nephew Edward S. Stephenson, esq. in Great Queen-street, St. James's Park, aged 79, Miss M. A. Glanvill.

Lately. At her residence, Wellington-st. Newington-causeway, Miss Tunstall, the vocalist, some years since the leading singer at Vauxhall.

At Blackheath, aged 47, Harriot-Eliza, only dau. of the late Wm. Gaitskell, esq.

April 2. In Green-st. Grosvenor-sq. Miss Asheton Smith.

At King's College, Thomas Buston Dennis, third son of Philip Dennis, esq. surgeon of the Northumberland Militia.

April 3. In Sussex-sq. Hyde Park, aged 39, Jane, wife of Geo. Burnard, esq.

Aged 27, Louisa, wife of R. A. Varicas, esq. Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

April 4. Aged 82, Thomas Smith, esq. of the Grange, Bermondsey.

In Judd-pl. East, aged 68, Ann, relict of Thomas Needham, esq. a cashier of the Bank of England, having survived her dau. Jane-Charlotte, a few days only.

In Montagu-sq. aged 85, Mrs. Ann Heron.

April 5. In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. the Hon. Catharine Lady Dallas, widow of Sir George Dallas, Bart. She was the 4th dau. of Sir John Blackwood, Bart. and Dorcas Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye; was married in 1789, and left a widow in 1833.

In Bryanstone-sq. Sophia, wife of the Hon. Henry Parnell, brother of Lord Congleton, and uncle of the Earl of Darnley. She was herself a cousin of the late Earl of Darnley, being the dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Wm. Bligh, by Lady Georgiana Stewart, 8th dau. of John 7th Earl of Galloway. She was married to Mr. Parnell in 1835, and has left issue four sons and one daughter.

April 9. In Grosvenor-pl. aged 93, the Hon. Mary, widow of Wm. Hale, esq. of King's Walden, great-aunt to the Earl of Verulam. She was the second dau. of James 2d Viscount Grimston, by Mary, dau. of John Askell Bucknall, of Oxney, co. Hertford, esq. She was married to Mr. Hale in 1777, and left his widow in 1829, having had issue four sons, of whom two survive, the present Wm. Hale, esq. of King's Walden, and the Rev. H. J. Hale, and two daughters.

April 11. At Shacklwell, aged 77, Ann, wife of Wm. Gregory, esq. and eldest dau. of the late Edw. Shoe, esq. of Queenborough, Isle of Sheppy.

April 15. At Stanhope-place, aged

46, Jane-Sarah, wife of Edmund Packe, esq. and daughter of the late John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall House, Leicestershire.

BEDS.—*March 27.* At Shefford, Peggy, widow of James Bell, esq. of Trowse, near Norwich, and of Pentonville, Middlesex.

April 4. At Odell castle, aged 82, Lady Elizabeth Perceval, aunt of the Earl of Egmont.

BERKS.—*March 28.* At Brompton Lodge, near Newbury, aged 27, Sophia-Matilda, wife of John Barlow Shaw, esq. At Wokingham, aged 45, James Hayward, esq. an eminent brewer.

April 1. At Marcham Park, Augusta-Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Duffield, esq.

BUCKS.—*March 28.* Aged 57, John Poulett, esq. of Addington House, near Winslow.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 3.* At Ely, aged 90, Mrs. Agnes Waddington, sister to the late Dr. Waddington, Prebendary of Ely cathedral.

CHESHIRE.—*March 27.* At Davenport Hall, aged 72, Thomas Tipping, esq.

At Redcliff Church, New Ferry, aged 51, Elizabeth, wife of E. Lane, esq. merchant of Liverpool, and eldest dau. of the late T. Brathwaite, esq. Home Lacy, Herefordshire.

Lately. At the house of Mrs. Lewis, Five-lane-ends, near Neston, Mr. John Langan, the pugilist. He had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, and at length realised for himself a very handsome independence.

CORNWALL.—*March 13.* At her son-in-law's, the Rev. R. Bree, of Tintagel, Lady Sandys, wife of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart. late of Miserden Park, Gloucestershire. She was Agnes Cornish, daughter of Michael Allen, of Coleridge House, co. Devon, esq. was married in 1799, and had a numerous family.

Lately. At Gwinean, Captain Hannibal Tucker, a pensioner of the East India Company. He was found frightfully mutilated in his dwelling, which was in flames at the time of discovery. He was very eccentric in his habits, and although a married man, and having a daughter, he lived in the house by himself. The jury, after a lengthened inquiry, returned a verdict, "That the deceased had destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity."

April 16. At Feock, aged 81, Miss Hugo.

DERBY.—*March 17.* At Brailsford, aged 83, Edward S. Cox, esq.

DEVON.—*March 15.* At Collumpton, aged 36, W. Haine Maunder, esq. surgeon.

March 17. At Knowle House, Kingsgent. MAG. VOL. XXV,

bridge, aged 85, Dorothy, relict of Rev-Stephen Louis Adams, Vicar of Blackawton.

At Rudge, near Bovey Tracey, aged 4, Alexander Frederick, son of the late Rev. A. F. Merivale, of Rugby.

Very suddenly, at Ashwater, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Thomas Melhuish.

March 19. At Torquay, aged 48, Alexander-Scott Broomfield, esq. of Holly-wood, Wicklow, and Rossanure, Clare.

March 21. At Great Torrington, aged 22, Blandina, 3d dau. of E. H. Caddy, esq. At Exeter, aged 70, Capt. Francis Patrick, formerly of Calcutta, and late of the ship *Nerbuddah*.

March 23. At Dawlish, aged 74, Penelope, widow of Robert Willis Blencowe, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex.

March 24. Catherine, wife of the Rev. I. G. Copleston, of Offwell.

At Exeter, Samuel G. Sloman, esq. He was for many years Secretary to the Exeter Branch of the Church Missionary Society, of which he was an active and persevering supporter; and to numerous other societies connected with the Established Church he gave most valuable assistance, personal as well as pecuniary.

At Archbrook House, Budleigh Salterton, Olivia-Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Carpenter, esq. after giving birth to a son on Tuesday the 17th.

At Newton Abbot, Jane, widow of the Rev. Thomas Westcott, M.A. late Vicar of St. Nicholas.

March 25. At Yealm Bridge, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Thomas Holberton, esq.

At Exeter, Miss Joyce Kennaway, last surviving child or descendant of the late Abraham Kennaway, esq.

March 26. At Bathealton Court, near Milverton, at the residence of her father, the Ven. Archdeacon Moysey, aged 63, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth Moysey.

March 27. At Crediton, aged 37, George Yarde, esq. B.A.

April 1. At Dawlish, William Harrison, esq. of Whitburn, Durham.

April 6. At Newton Abbot, aged 67, Anna, widow of the Rev. James Rouse.

April 7. At Drewston, Bishop's Nympton, aged 55, James Crang, esq.

April 12. At Gatcombe House, near Totnes, aged 87, John Pering, esq.

April 13. At Newport, near Barnstaple, Capt. William Williams, late of the 40th Regt. He was actively employed in the West India Islands during the late war, and was wounded at the Helder.

Suddenly, at his mother's residence, Hazelton, Tavistock, aged 50, George Downes, esq.

DORSET.—*March 20.* At Wyke Regis, 4 B

aged 77, Robert Nugent Dunbar, esq. of Machermore, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland, late Major in the army.

March 24. At Dorchester, aged 36, Mrs. Tooze.

Lately. At Charmouth, aged 81, J. C. Lee, esq.

April 2. At Tilworth, Hawkchurch, Miss Ruth-Elizabeth Barns, sister of the late Thomas Barns, esq. of that place.

April 14. At Ilslington-house, near Dorchester, aged 2, Alicia-Lucy, youngest dau. of C. Wriothlesley Digby, esq.

April 16. At Dorchester, in his 80th year, Mr. George Clark. His son, Mr. Thomas Clark, expired in the same house on the following Tuesday, surviving his father the brief space of five days. Mr. Clark had been a resident of Dorchester for nearly sixty years, and was highly respected.

DURHAM.—*March 16.* At Darlington, aged 74, Jos. Pease, sen. esq. of Feethams.

March 21. At Durham, aged 62, Mrs. Walter Hopper.

ESSEX.—*March 12.* At Little Warley, Capt. William Taylor, late of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Maritime Service.

March 17. Aged 72, John Ambrose, esq. of Mistley.

March 22. Aged 90, Wm. Nokes, esq. sen. of Bridge-house Farm, Upminster.

March 24. At the residence of his father, West Hatch, Chigwell, aged 21, Samuel Thomas Abbott, of Trinity college, Cambridge, only son of Thos. Abbott, esq.

March 28. At the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. R. L. Curtis of the Grove, Stratford, aged 58, Samuel Perkins, esq. of Towcester, Northamptonshire.

GLOUCESTER.—*March 9.* At Cheltenham, aged 52, Margaret, widow of Lieut.-Col. Samuel Watts, of the 4th W. I. Regt.

March 13. Aged 33, John Banger Sheppard, son of Thomas Harman Sheppard, esq. of Clifton.

March 14. At Cheltenham, Laura, wife of Col. Northey, and dau. of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthensh.

March 17. At Coleford, by a fall from a carriage, Matilda, second dau. of Charles Pearson, esq. of Southwick-st. Hyde Park-sq. formerly of Greenwich.

March 19. At Bristol, aged 65, James Wood, esq. one of the Magistrates of that city, and a representative in the Town Council, of the Ward of St. Paul.

March 20. At Hinton Abbey, aged 61, Ellen Robinson, relict of Capt. Symonds.

March 21. At Bristol, aged 78, Lieut. William Bryson, late of the 34th reg.

At Cirencester, aged 70, George Bevir, esq.

Lately. At Selkirk Villa, W. S. Evans, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county.

April 3. At Campden-hill, the infant son of Mr. and Lady Caroline Lascelles.

April 5. At Cheltenham, Eleanor-Catherine, eldest dau. of W. Meade Smythe, esq. of Deepark, Devon, and niece of the Earl of Wicklow.

At Clifton, aged 7 months, Louisa, infant dau. of G. C. Dalbiac, esq. 4th Light Dragoons.

April 8. At Clifton, aged 63, Charles Knight, esq. of Cannington, Somerset.

HANTS.—*March 6.* At Moor Hill, near Southampton, Edward Richard Barwell, esq. son of the late Richard Barwell, esq. of Stansted Park, Sussex.

March 14. At Ryde, I. W. aged 54, Sarah-Amelia, wife of Godfrey G. Downes, esq.

March 15. At Woolston Lawn, near Southampton, aged 67, Margaret, widow of the Rev. Henry Woodcock, D.D. Rector of Michaelmarsh, and Canon of Christchurch.

March 18. At Whitchurch, aged 80, George Twynam, esq. formerly of Broad-st. London.

March 24. Mary Pearson, wife of John Beames, esq. of Bashley Lodge, near Lymington.

March 25. At Titchfield, Mary-Anne, widow of Thomas Blatherwick, esq. of that place.

March 26. Aged 68, William Seymour, esq. many years banker of Odiham.

At Ventnor, aged 36, Susannah-Letitia, eldest dau. of the late John Archer Houlton, esq. of Halingbury-place, Essex, and Welford Park.

March 28. At Ventnor, aged 16, Julia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Knox, of Tunbridge, D.D.

March 30. At Bonchurch, aged 10, the Hon. Charles John Monson, fourth son of Lord Monson.

March 31. At Winchester, William Nicholas Wickham, esq.

Lately. At the residence of her son, Didden, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. E. Southouse, Rector of Wolstone, Gloucestersh. and Chaplain to the British Army at Malta, Minorca, and Messina, during the war, and also to the Goliath, the leading ship in the action of the Nile.

April 1. Aged 39, George Bernard Corfe, Esq., surgeon, and Coroner for the borough of Southampton.

April 2. At Southampton, aged 69, Lieutenant Neilson Williamson, who was the mail agent on board the Great Liverpool steam-ship when wrecked on the coast of Spain, and whose health was severely shattered by that unfortunate

occurrence. He was midshipman of the *Vesuvius*, bomb-vessel, and was frequently engaged in 1803 and 1804 with the *Boulogne* flotilla. Afterwards, in the *Geolan* schooner, in the West Indies, he fought several gallant actions with privateers, in which he was wounded. He was appointed to the *Bonne Citoyenne*, and as master of that ship was at the capture of the *Furieuse*, in 1809, for which action his name was honourably mentioned in the *London Gazette*; and in the following year served in her boats in the Channel at the capture of a French privateer with 36 men. He was made Lieutenant in 1810.

HERTS.—*March 14.* At Wormley-house, aged 97, Jane, wife of William Bound, Esq.; and on the 5th *April*, aged 96, William Bound, Esq.

HEREFORD.—*March 28.* In Hereford, aged 86, John Aston, esq.

Lately. At Eardisley-park, Marianne, eldest dau. of the late Richard C. Phillips, Esq., Royal Navy.

KENT.—*March 11.* At Oakley, near Bromley, Sarah, widow of the Ven. Archd. Wharton, Chancellor of Lincoln.

March 17. Suddenly, at Wittersham, aged 52, Mrs. Curling, of Tottenham, youngest dau. of the late Edward Russell, esq. of New Romney. She has left a husband and eight children. Her remains are interred in the family burial ground at Romney.

March 20. At Ramsgate, aged 86, Peter Burgess, esq., banker.

March 22. At Woolwich, aged 17, William Theodore Hoste, Gentleman Cadet of the Royal Military Academy, youngest son of the late Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B., Royal Eng.

March 23. At Callis-court, Thanet, aged 81, Margaret, widow of Herman Mertens, esq., formerly of Leadenhall-st.

March 27. At Maryville-house, Hawkhurst, aged 44, John Perry Clarke, esq., formerly of Vincent-sq., Westminster.

March 30. On Bexley-heath, aged 80, Sapientia, wife of H. Stone, esq., late of Hall-place, Bexley.

April 1. Aged 86, Elizabeth, widow of John Gurr, esq. of Rochester.

April 4. At Canterbury, aged 75, Mr. John Bushier, formerly Clerk of her Majesty's Works, Windsor.

April 10. At Dover, aged 63, Henshaw Latham, esq. banker, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Kent, &c. During very many years he had been the leading man of Dover, and been several times mayor. He was one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports, who were deputed to bear the canopy at the coronation of George the Fourth—the last occasion when that ceremony was observed.

He was Consul at Dover for France, Holland, Bremen, Lubeck, and Mecklenburgh; Vice-Consul for Sweden, Norway, Denmark, America, Hanover, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, and Rio de la Plata. He was agent to Lloyd's, and treasurer of Dover Harbour; and since the decease of his father he was the head of the very old and highly-respected banking firm of Latham and Co., Dover. Three days after his death his bank stopped payment.

LANCASTER.—*March 17.* Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of the late William Stanley Rosecoe, esq. of Liverpool.

March 20. At Liverpool, aged 75, Cordelia, relict of John Southern, esq. of Soho, near Birmingham, and aunt to the Messrs. Radford, of Hull.

March 29. At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 82, Charlotte, widow of George Roach, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

LEICESTER.—*April 3.* At Narborough Hall, Mary-Anne, relict of Samuel Miles, esq. and eldest dau. of the late John Dod, esq. of Cloverley, Shropsh.

April 7. At Whetstone, aged 66, James Allen, sen. Gent.

April 9. At Rothley, a few hours after giving birth to a daughter, Harriet, wife of the Rev. W. Acworth, Vicar of that parish.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 13.* At Collin Deep, Hendon, aged 73, Capt. John Bamford, late of 18th Reg. of Light Drag. and for many years Adj. of the Light Horse Volunteers of London and Westminster.

March 18. At Teddington, aged 76, Valentine Collard, esq. Rear-Adm. of the Blue. He had been much depressed in spirits, had suffered an attack of apoplexy since the death of his wife, and died by his own hand. He was midshipman of the *St. George*, at Toulon; was made a Lieutenant in 1793; commanded a schooner at the sieges of St. Fiorenzo and Bastia; was Lieutenant of the *Britannia* in the action off St. Vincent, 1797, and for his services was promoted in the following month to the rank of Commander; commanded the *Vestal*, at the reduction of Genoa, in the expedition to Egypt; and, subsequently, the *Railleur*, in a very gallant attack on the *Boulogne* flotilla in 1806; and was promoted to the rank of Captain in October the following year, and to that of Rear-Admiral at the last general promotion in 1841.

March 23. Mrs. Blencowe, relict of R. W. Blencowe, esq. of Hayes End, and formerly of Dallington, Northamptonshire.

March 27. At Brentford Butts, aged 71, Richard Rice, esq.

April 4. Aged 31, Jane, wife of Ro-

bert James Cooper, esq. of Pack Hall, formerly of Tulse Hill, Surrey.

NORFOLK.—*March 15.* At Geldeston, aged 82, Susanna, relict of Benj. Utting Dowson, esq.

March 16. At Norwich, aged 81, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thomas Decker, Rector of St. Simon's in that city.

March 18. At Norwich, aged 83, Anne, relict of William Moore, esq.

At Ditchingham, Peter Forster, esq. formerly of the 4th Foot.

March 19. William Martin Seppings, esq. one of the Magistrates of Norwich.

At Marsham, in his 2d year, Stratton-Henry, son of the Rev. Henry Marsham.

March 27. At Mergate Hall, Bracon Ash, aged 60, Mary-Ann, widow of Francis Thirkill, esq. formerly of Boston, Lincolnshire.

March 31. Aged 63, Wm. Gordon Edwards, esq. He was well known for several years as an active and useful member of many of the civil and benevolent institutions of Norwich.

Aged 83, Thomas Thurtell, esq. of Harford Hill Cottage, Norwich. He was formerly an Alderman and once Mayor of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 18.* At Northampton, Maria, sister of the late Sir Justinian Isham, Bart. of Lamport.

At Northampton, Clarissa-Felicia, relict of Thos. Woodford, esq. of the Ceylon Rifle Corps, and eldest niece of the late Col. Samwell, of Upton Hall.

March 26. At Broughton Lodge, aged 72, Mr. Joseph Keep, second son of the late John Keep, esq. banker, of Kettering.

April 4. At Little Bowden, aged 38, Elizabeth-Alicia, wife of the Rev. George Fisher, of Greenwich Hospital.

OXFORD.—*March 24.* At Badgemore, the residence of her son, aged 79, Sarah-Charlotte, relict of the late Thomas Lane, esq. of Queen Anne-st. Cavendish-sq.

March 31. At Headington Hall, near Oxford, Richard Green, esq. eldest surviving brother of the late Rev. W. West Green, D.D. Rector of Husband's Bosworth, Leicestersh. and uncle of the Rev. C. Stroud Green, M.A. of Milton Abbas School, Blandford.

RUTLAND.—*March 24.* At Uppingham, Mary-Elizabeth Adderly, relict of the Rev. R. C. Griffith, Rector of Corsley and Fifield Bavant, Wilts.

SALOP.—*March 25.* Aged 70, Price Williams, esq. of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSET.—*March 13.* Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Hutchins, Winifred House, Bath.

March 20. At Cholweil House, aged 71, Mary Mogg Rees Mogg, relict of Rev. John Rees Mogg.

March 21. At Stoke House, nr. Shepton Mallett, aged 48, J. H. W. Chichester, esq.

March 23. At Martock, aged 72, Sophia-Anne, widow of William Cole Wood, esq.

March 26. At Dulverton, aged 88, Mrs. Buller, relict of Mr. John Buller, of Her Majesty's Customs.

Lately. Anne Elizabeth Heron, Freshford Cottage, near Bath, eldest dau. of the late John Heron, esq. and sister of the late Major Basil R. Heron, Royal Art.

April 4. At Combe Sydenham, at a very advanced age, Samuel Palmer, esq.

April 6. Aged 81, Mary, widow of Samuel Day, esq. of Charterhouse Hinton.

April 14. At Burnham, aged 100, Mrs. York, sister of the late Lord Wynford.

STAFFORD.—*March 12.* At Uttoxeter, aged 73, Ann, relict of the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs, M.A. curate of that parish, and formerly of St. Alkmund's, in Derby.

March 31. Elizabeth, widow of Josiah Wedgwood, esq. of Maer.

SUFFOLK. *March 17.* At Naughton rectory, the residence of her nephew the Rev. W. M. Wright, Charlotte, last surviving dau. of the late Thomas Ratcliffe, esq. of Dover.

March 24. At Melton, aged 59, George Vaux, esq. M.D.

SURREY.—*March 12.* Aged 85, Mary, widow of James Broadhurst, esq. of Battersea Rise.

March 15. At Burwood Park, aged 58, Edward Henry Frederick, esq. late of the 51st Light Inf.

March 17. Aged 89, Sarah, relict of Richard Davis, esq. of St. John's, Horsleydown.

March 21. The wife of the Rev. J. White, of Surbiton-terrace, Kingston, and late of Morden Hall.

March 28. Mary-Frances-Jane, the wife of James Phillips, esq. of Battersea-fields.

At Tooting, aged 58, Miss Harriet Newton. She was so dreadfully burnt in the face and person, by her clothes taking fire, that she expired in about eight hours. Verdict, accidental death.

SUSSEX.—*March 8.* At Rye, aged 85, Jane, widow of Daniel Slade, Esq.

At Brighton, Miss Holmes, only surviving sister of the late Col. George Holmes, C.B.

March 14. At Brighton, aged 66, Frances, wife of Richard Snart, Esq.

March 25. At Chichester, aged 64, Anne, eldest dau. of the late Charles Pilkington, D.D. Vicar of Findon.

April 1. Miss Jane Hodson, of North House, Portslade.

April 3. At Brighton, aged 78, Eliza-

beth, widow of Francis Baronneau, esq. of New Lodge, near Barnet.

WARWICK.—*March 12.* At Leamington, Mrs. Augusta Campbell, widow of Gen. Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, and sister of the late Right Hon. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Ochertyre, Perthsh.

March 14. At Leamington, aged 63, George Jacson, esq. of Barton, Lancash.

March 20. Helen Stevens, dau. of the late Thomas King, esq. formerly of Coventry.

March 21. At Atherstone, aged 64, Ann, relict of William Harrington Lagoe, gent.

March 25. Aged 78, Thomas Wilmot, esq. of Coundon.

WILTS.—*March 14.* At Donhead hall, aged 62, Charles Wyndham, esq. formerly of Sunbury, Middlesex. He was the sixth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, by Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir Thos. Heathcote, Bart. and married in 1824 his cousin Maria-Frances, younger daughter of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. by whom he had an only daughter, born in 1830.

March 18. At Devizes, aged 67, Mary, wife of William Waylen, esq. surgeon.

March 24. At Newton Tovey, aged 82, Richard Matthews, esq. late Staff Surgeon and apothecary.

March 25. At Salisbury, aged 48, J. B. H. Tanner, esq.

Lately. At Swindon, aged 73, John Oliver Richer, the once celebrated rope-dancer. For the last thirty years he had lived in a state of comfortable independence.

At Swindon, T. Vilett, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Wiltshire, and Col. of the Wilts Militia.

WORCESTER.—*March 14.* At Worcester, aged 80, Wm. Parker, esq.

March 22. John-Prescot, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Clowes, of Hanbury Hall.

Lately. Aged 67, E. Lloyd, esq. Mayor of Worcester.

YORK.—*March 8.* At Norton, near New Malton, aged 89, Mrs. Jane Wilson, leaving the following extraordinary number of descendants, viz. children, 14; grandchildren and great-grandchildren, 116. Her husband, aged 90 years, is still surviving. They had lived together man and wife for 67 years.

March 15. At Low Fields, Kirkby Fleetham, aged 73, William Poole, esq.

March 18. At Skelton, aged 82, Annabella, relict of E. L. Hodgson, esq. of Snyderdale.

At Barnaby-upon-the-Marsh, aged 86, Thomas Fox, esq.

March 19. At Brandesburton Hall, aged 72, Richard Harrison, esq.

March 22. Aged 83, Wm. Rawden Earnshaw, esq. of Whitley, near Ferrybridge.

March 28. At Tranby House, near Hull, aged 58, John Barkworth, esq.

April 1. Suddenly, Mary, wife of Septimus Read, esq. surgeon, and second dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Bligh, Rector of Romaldkirk.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Llangadock, aged 69, Joseph Yeamans, esq. surgeon.

At Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, Elizabeth Caroline, second dau. of the late Major Rice, of Llwynbrain, Carmarthenshire, and sister to Mrs. Pryse Pryse, Lodge-park, Aberystwith.

At Gogerddan, Cardiganshire, aged 64, Jane, wife of Pryse Pryse, esq. M.P. for the Cardiganshire Boroughs. She was the daughter of Peter Cavillier, esq. of Guisborough, and became the second wife of Mr. Pryse in 1814.

SCOTLAND.—*March 1.* At Perth, aged 83, Mr. Peter Bowie, the only surviving member, with one exception, of Neil Gow's celebrated "reel band." After the breaking up of the band, upon the death of its head, John and Peter Bowie, brothers, took a shop in Perth, as music-sellers and teachers of the violin and pianoforte, and enjoyed a large share of public support. The elder brother died upwards of thirty years ago, unmarried, and the survivor, being a man of frugal habits, and continuing in the exercise of his profession till lately, amassed a considerable fortune, the greater part of which, we understand, he has bequeathed to the charities of Perth.

March 15. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Henryryson, late of Mount Radford, Exeter.

March 23. At Edinburgh, Lady Grace Douglas, relict of George Douglas, esq. of Cavers, and only surviving sister of Francis Earl of Moray, K.T. She was the second dau. of Francis 9th Earl of Moray, by the Hon. Jean Gray, eldest dau. of John 12th Lord Gray, and was married to Mr. Douglas in 1789.

Lately. At Tarbert, in the island of Harris, aged 112, Mr. Martin. Till within a few days of his death the deceased enjoyed the use of his faculties, and was able to travel a dozen miles.

At Glasgow, Dr. Connell, who had presided over the mathematical department of the High School of that city for the last nine years.

IRELAND.—*April 2.* At the Palace, Belfast, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Rev. R. Mant, D.D. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, and Downmore.

JERSEY.—*March 12.* At St. Helier's, aged 34, Charles-John, second son of the late Dr. Baillie, formerly Deputy Medical Inspector of Army Hospitals.

EAST INDIES.—*Sept. 10.* At Arcot, Capt. Frederick Hall Jackson, of H. M. 57th Reg. eldest son of Thomas Jackson, of Fanningstown, co. Limerick, esq.

Sept. 30. At Lachanah, in Scinde, aged 27, G. K. Dickinson, assistant surgeon Bombay Army, eldest son of the Rev. F. G. Dickinson, Rector of Alpheton, Suffolk.

Dec. 14. At Dhoona, Capt. Frederick Jackson, 24th Bombay N. Inf. youngest son of the late Rev. Gilbert Jackson, D.D. Rector of Donhead St. Mary, Wilts.

Jan. 19. At Wallajahbad, nr. Madras, aged 30, Emma-Selina, wife of Capt. W. O. Pellowe, 2d N. Inf. Battalion.

Jan. 26. At Chinsurah, Capt. Wm. J. Wood, of H. M. 39th Reg.

Jan. 31. At Moulmein, Surgeon D. Richardson, M.D. principal assistant to the Commissioner in Tavoy.

Feb. 1. At Trichinopoly, Helen, wife of Capt. Charles Lancaster, Madras Art.

Feb. 3. At Digdhanah factory, Jessore, aged 44, James Doyle, esq.

Feb. 5. At Calcutta, aged 55, Margaret, relict of Aaron Crossly Seymour, esq.

Feb. 7. At Dacca, aged 24, Christy-Ann-Eliza, widow of Lieut. C. R. Maling, 28th N. Inf.

Feb. 10. At Bombay, aged 23, Lieut. John Wingfield Fraser, 60th Royal Rifles, eldest son of Col. Fraser, of Castle Fraser.

At Ferozepore, of small pox, S. Richard, esq. H. M. 62d Foot.

Feb. 12. At Vizagapatam, Capt. J. Beville Layard, late of the 22d Madras N. Inf. Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General Northern Division.

Feb. 13. At Masulipatam, Eleanor Jane, wife of Lieut. F. H. Chitty, of the 40th M.N.I.

Feb. 16. In camp at Moreswur, T. Dunlop, esq. M.D.

Feb. 18. At Secunderabad, Lieut. and brevet Captain Thomas Osborne, of the 40th Madras N. Inf. son of Sir Daniel Toler Osborne, Bart. by Lady Harriet Le Poer Trench, aunt to the present Earl of Clancarty; also on the same day, his wife, Anne-Leticia, dau. of the Hon. and Venerable Charles Le Poer Trench, Archdeacon of Ardagh, both grand-children of William 1st. Earl of Clancarty. Having lost his (only) child from teething, Capt. Osborne came into the town from camp in order to bury it, when he is supposed to have caught the fatal cholera.

Feb. 19. At Cannanore, H. Pinder, esq. Lieut. and brevet Capt. of H. M. 25th Regiment.

Feb. 22. Aged 22, Ensign H. A. Tatam, 20th Regiment Bombay N. Inf.

Feb. 26. In camp at Dhoncee, E. H. Hall, Captain 3d Light Cavalry.

At the Presidency at Madras, Lieut.-Col. C. Mandeville, 1st Veterans.

Feb. 27. At Hyderabad, Lieut.-Col. E. Sutherland, military secretary to the resident at that place.

March 2. At Asseerghur, in his 63d year, Col. James Gibbon, commandant of the fortress. He entered the Bombay army as a cadet in 1800, obtaining his Ensigncy in 1801, was promoted to Lieutenant in 1802, to Captain in 1817, to Major in 1820, Lieut.-Colonel in 1837, brevet Colonel in 1841, and Colonel in 1845.

March 6. At Mhow, Charlotte-Grice, relict of Capt. W. J. B. Knipe, 17th Bombay N. Inf.

March 12. On board the ship Persia, homeward bound, Charles John Martyr, assistant-surgeon Madras Art. third son of Thomas Martyr, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec. 20.* At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 85, the widow of the late Adm. Thomas Drury, and aunt of the late Capt. Augustus Vere Drury, R.N.

Feb. 25. At Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, Emma, wife of Charles T. Thompson, esq. surgeon, late of Dias, Norfolk.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 19.* In Auckland, New Zealand, aged 35, Joseph Morris, esq. M.R.C.S.

Nov. 27. At Toronto, aged 31, George Decimus, fifth and youngest son of the late Rev. T. Napleton, Rector of Powderham, Devon.

Dec. 18. At Naples, Dr. John Clarke, K.H. of Speddock, Dumfriesshire, and Deputy Inspector-gen. of Army Hospitals.

Jan. At Buahire, aged 31, Alexander Ford, esq. Indian Navy, Lieut. Commanding Hon. Company's ship Constance, second son of the late Alexander Ford, esq. of Bristol.

At China, Lady Jane Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Charles Gregory, of the 98th Regt., and grand-dau. of the dowager Viscountess Hood, of Whitley Abbey, near Coventry.

Jan. 25. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Georgina-Sarah, wife of Capt. Arthur J. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade, eldest dau. of G. J. Pennington, esq. of Cumerland-st. Portman-sq. London.

At Constantinople, Honorine, wife of Dr. Samuel MacGuffog, Physician to her Majesty's Embassy in that city.

At Funchal, Madeira, aged 21, Charlotte, second dau. of the late John Christie, esq. of Queen-st. May-fair, London.

Jan. 26. At Geneva, aged 17, Robert-Jocelyn, fourth son of the Rev. Caesar Malan, D.D.

Jan. 27. At Paris, Jane, wife of Capt. H.A. Eliot, R.N., only dau. of the late Rev.

Dr. Crombie, F.R.S., of York-terrace, Regent's-park, and of Plesdo and Thorn-ton, Kincardineshire, North Britain.

Jan. 28. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 67, the Hon. S. G. W. Archibald, LL.D. Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Admiralty.

Jan. 30. At Madeira, Elizabeth-Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late J. Lux-ford, esq. of Higham, Sussex.

Feb. 3. At Dessau, in her 72d year, her Highness Amelia-Christina dowager Duchess of Anhalt Dessau. She was a daughter of the late Louis, Landgrave Hesse Homburg, and in 1792 married the hereditary Prince Frederick of Anhalt Dessau, (who died May 27, 1814) by whom she had issue, the reigning Duke of Anhalt Dessau, and other children.

At Windsor, near Sandwich, Canada, aged 46, Stewart Soutar Johnson, esq. When very young, he was one of the claimants of the peerage and estates of Annandale. Having failed in substan-tiating his claim, he emigrated to America, where he was also unsuccessful in his pur-suits, and for some years past he had been employed in the irksome and miserably paid task of teaching.

Feb. 6. At Alicante, Jasper Waring, esq. her Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Feb. 11. At "The Retreat," on the shore of Lake Erie, in Upper Canada, Lieut.-Col. J. Johnson, C.B. late of the Bombay Eng.

Feb. 17. At Phillipsburgh, Canada East, Edmund Peel, esq. only son of the late John Peel, esq. of the Abbey, Burton-upon-Trent.

Feb. 18. At Corfu, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Lander, at the residence of her son-in-law, George Ward, esq.

Feb. 19. Off Madeira, W. Fergusson, esq. Governor of Sierra Leone.

Feb. 21. At Neufchatel, in Switzerland, aged 46, Frances, wife of Frederick Neale, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

Feb. 22. At Pisa, Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Ralph Deane, esq. of Eastcoate-house, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Feb. 24. At Calais, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Liptrott, Rector of Broughton Astley, Leicestershire.

March 3. In Madrid, aged 83, widow of Maurice Roberts, esq. late of Cadiz.

March 10. At Caen, Normandy, aged 79, George Rothe, esq. late of Salisbury, and of Mount Rothe, Kilkenny.

March 11. At Darmstadt, Robert, youngest son of the late Right Rev. Joseph Allen, D.D. Lord Bishop of Ely.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM MARCH 21, to APRIL 18, 1846, (5 weeks.)

Males	2486	} 4804	Under 15.....	2141	} 4804
Females	2318		15 to 60.....	1655	
			60 and upwards	1005	
			Age not specified	3	

Births for the above period.....6821

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, April 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
58 2	31 10	24 6	34 4	34 1	35 3

PRICE OF HOPS, April 24.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 16*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, April 24.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 8*s.* to 5*l.* 16*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, April 20.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3368 Calves 61
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 18,020 Pigs 315
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, April 24.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* 0*d.* to 18*s.* 9*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26 to April 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Ap.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	47	52	41	29, 53	fair, cly. shs.	11	50	55	50	, 40	do. cl. hy. shs.
27	48	55	42	, 78	do. do. hy. do.	12	59	62	48	, 44	do. do. shws.
28	45	49	42	, 55	fy. do. do. do.	13	55	59	48	, 52	shs. cly. fair
29	47	50	42	, 92	fair, do.	14	55	60	52	, 62	fair, do. shs.
30	48	51	41	30, 12	do. do.	15	47	53	52	, 56	cldy. sl. shws.
31	48	56	43	29, 76	do.	16	50	60	48	30, 01	fair, cloudy
A. 1	49	56	51	, 57	do. do. sl. shs.	17	49	57	58	29, 93	cy. fr. hy. shrs.
2	53	56	47	, 26	constant shs.	18	48	51	57	, 92	do. slight shs.
3	48	50	47	, 33	fair, cldy. do.	19	48	51	57	30, 06	fair, cloudy
4	45	46	48	, 43	constant rn.	20	46	49	41	, 09	do. do. sl. sh.
5	48	56	48	, 24	heavy shs. fair	21	44	50	42	, 01	do. do.
6	45	53	43	, 09	do. do. do.	22	49	54	43	29, 89	do. do. do. do.
7	42	46	44	, 08	do. do. cldy.	23	49	53	55	, 83	cldy. do. do.
8	48	57	44	, 22	fair, do.	24	46	53	45	, 76	do. hy. shrs.
9	46	53	43	, 68	do.	25	52	56	51	, 82	fr. do. do. hl.
10	48	55	46	, 81	do. do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Mar. & Apr.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			96 $\frac{1}{2}$							27 30 pm.
30			96 $\frac{1}{2}$						28 pm.	30 27 pm.
31			96 $\frac{1}{2}$						32 pm.	28 31 pm.
1			96 $\frac{1}{2}$						30 pm.	28 pm.
2			96 $\frac{1}{2}$						25 30 pm.	28 25 pm.
3			96 $\frac{1}{2}$						30 pm.	29 26 pm.
4			96 $\frac{1}{2}$							28 25 pm.
6	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					25 pm.
7	207	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					23 26 pm.
8	206	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97					26 pm.	23 26 pm.
9	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					29 24 pm.
11	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			260		27 24 pm.
13	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$				261 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 28 pm.	24 27 pm.
14	206	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97				261	30 pm.	24 pm.
15	206 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		107		25 30 pm.	27 pm.
16	206	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			259 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 30 pm.	26 18 pm.
17	206	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				30 pm.	19 25 pm.
18	206	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				30 25 pm.	26 23 pm.
20	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				30 28 pm.	25 22 pm.
21	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			260		25 22 pm.
22	204 $\frac{1}{2}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					22 25 pm.
23	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				30 27 pm.	26 23 pm.
24	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					25 27 pm.
25	205 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			260	32 pm.	27 24 pm.
27	205	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				33 pm.	25 27 pm.

ARNOLD and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,
6, Bank Chambers, London.

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JUNE, 1846.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

DELTA remarks, "In Part XI. of 'Baronial Halls,' I have just seen a view of Speke Hall, of which I lament no good account has yet been given to the public. This place I visited in September, 1811, when Messrs. Bullock and Gandy were employed in partly restoring it, as it was called. The Great Hall, as given in the plate, I shall only speak of. On the left is the celebrated oak wainscoting, said to have been taken from Holyrood House, and brought to Speke by the victors in some battle the Norris family were engaged in. This I believe, for the ceiling of the room has been cut to allow its insertion. It was beautifully carved, with twelve panels, each in its centre containing a carved head, standing out in bold relief about three inches, either of the Cæsars or other Roman statesmen, all knocked off except two: one of which I would call certainly Demosthenes, the other a Cæsar. The scroll, shield, and sword also carved on them. Over the top was this in the ancient character, painted:—'Sleep not till ye have considered how you have spent the day past: if you have well done, thank God; if other ways, repent ye.' There were two oak seats, one upon each side of the fire-place; on the pulling down of one I found about seven Nuremberg counters and some small playing cards. *Vide 'Pinkerton on Medals,'* vol. ii. p. 57. Both cards and coins seem to have fallen through a crevice in the oak seat: the cards measured three inches long by two in width, and were somewhat like the present make."

With reference to a paragraph in p. 450, it may be stated that Dr. John Jamieson was connected with the Kennet branch of the Bruces. The fullest account of the doctor is a memoir prefixed to a posthumous work, "Reality of the Gracious Influence of the Holy Spirit." Dr. J. was born 3 March, 1759, being the only son of the Rev. John Jamieson, Glasgow. "His mother was the daughter of Mr. Cleland, a merchant of the first respectability in Edinburgh, and of Rachel Bruce, daughter of the Rev. Robert Bruce, of Gartlet, a near relative of the Bruces of Kennet, in Clackmannanshire." *Memoir of Dr. J. by the Rev. Andrew Somerville*, pp. xiv. xv.

H. W. begs to inform our Corres-

pondent "JOANNES CELESTIS" (p. 450) that in our volume for 1759, he will find the will of Lieut.-General Henry Hawley, about whom he inquires, and who died in that year Governor of Portsmouth and Colonel of the First Dragoons. Hawley, in that very eccentric document, speaks of his only sister Anne Hawley, and adds, that he had no other relatives who wanted. He therefore gives his property to his "friend" Mrs. Elizabeth Toovey, and her sons Captain William Toovey and Lieut.-Col. John Toovey. They were, it is believed, his natural children, and afterwards assumed his name. The marriage of Wm. Henry Toovey Hawley, esq. of West Green, Hants, is recorded *Gent. Mag.* vol. XXX. p. 297. H. W. does not know of what family the General was, but Francis Hawley, Lord Hawley, Baron of Dumore and a baronet, died in 1772. See vol. XLII. p. 439.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER will thank any of our Correspondents able to give information as to the family surname of the wife of Thomas Allen, LL.D. formerly Rector of Stoke-upon-Trent and Archdeacon of Stafford, and subsequently Dean of Chester. Her Christian name was Anne, and she is supposed to have been one of the ancient family of Alsager, of Cheshire. Her husband died in 1732.

L. is curious to know how the editors of the last edition of Boyle's Court Guide were hoaxed into making fools of all the Baronets, by describing them as Honourables.

T. P. would be glad to have a key to the characters in Beloe's Sexagenarian. He has the second edition, and is aware that some obnoxious passages in the first were omitted in the second; but believes the characters are the same.

S. T. inquires for some account of Colonel John West, who died 31 Jan. 1750-1, said to be of the Delawarr family.

Mr. A. W. FRANKS, of Trinity college, Cambridge, proposes to publish a list of the Monumental Brasses remaining in England: and would be obliged for any authentic notices of those still existing. We presume he has seen the letter of Dr. BROMET, in our last Number.

ERRATUM.—P. 503, note, *for* Minorca, *read* Manchester

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Lives of Men of Letters and Science. By Henry Lord Brougham.

VOLTAIRE AND ROUSSEAU.

(Continued from p. 463.)

WE should have expected that a fuller account of Voltaire's personal habits and domestic life would have been given us by some of his numerous and attached admirers; but we presume that they did not admit much change or variety of pursuit. During the greater part of his time, whether at Berlin, or Paris, or Ferney, his chief employment was writing; and as he grew old and feeble he wrote, and read, and dictated from his bed. He was fond also, as all Frenchmen are, of the theatre, and had rehearsals of his own plays, and, though a very bad actor and reciter, he employed himself zealously in teaching his "dramatis personæ," and especially his favourite actresses, how to perform their parts. He maintained a wide correspondence. He received numerous visitors of all countries. He planted, he built, he established little manufactories in his village, he read all the new books and pamphlets that appeared, especially those that related to himself. He looked out for the most profitable investments of his fortune; but after his return from Prussia he seldom travelled or left home, and, what is singular, except that he was afraid of the Pope and the talons of the Grand Inquisitor, he never was in Italy. His house and grounds to our eyes shewed no marks of what we should call a correct or elegant taste. They were approached, we recollect, by a straight avenue of Lombardy poplars,—the house was large without being handsome; the gardens in the formal style of La Notre, and of French taste in general; but there was one view, commanding the lake and the gigantic barrier of the Alps and Mont Blanc, which was of course grand and sublime. The climate in winter must have been dreadfully severe at Ferney, and Voltaire always complained of its prejudicial effect on his eyes. He, however, kept himself warm by quarreling with the Bishop of Annecy and the neighbouring curés; and when he wanted amusement, he sent out a biting satire against Beaumelle, or a pleasant banter on Rousseau.*

The following extract from a journal of Madame Suard is given, in order to afford us some view of the philosopher in his private life and domestic habits.

"Oh! what! an Italian and a Jesuit to come and see me? You do

* See an amusing jeu d'esprit he wrote under the name of the Baron de Colval, which Rousseau owned made him die of laughing (à mourir de rire) in 1762, in which the Baron mentions that he has composed a criticism on education like Rousseau, and made a comedy of his *Helouse*, which he proposes Rousseau to correct and bring out. He also proposes that Rousseau should receive him at his house for two years, without remuneration. He mentions that he is very deaf, but can maintain a conversation at a distance by means of signs, which he proposes Rousseau should learn. He is temperate, but is in the habit of having soup twice a day at the least, &c.—REV.

too much honour to my cottage. I am only a peasant, as you see,' showing me his stick, which had a spade at one end and a pruning-knife at the other. 'Yes, with these I sow my vegetables, my little salads, seed by seed; but my harvest from these is richer than that which I sow in my books for the benefit of humanity.' His singularly grotesque figure made on me an impression I shall not easily forget. Under a black velvet bonnet or cap, which came down to his eyes, one saw an immense wig, which covered three parts of his face, and which made his nose and chin more striking. His body was wrapped up in a pelisse from head to foot—his look and smile full of expression. I said I was glad to see him in such good health, so as to stand against the sharp winter. 'Oh! you Italians! you are all thinking that we ought to squat down in our holes like the marmots who live on the tops of these snowy mountains; but your Alps are only a beautiful sight to us. Here, on the banks of my Lake Lemano, sheltered against the north wind, I do not envy you your lakes of Como or Garda. In this solitude I resemble Catullus in his little island of Sirmio. He made good Elegiacs there, and I write good Georgics here.' I then gave him the letter with which the King of Poland had commissioned me. At the first glance I saw that he guessed the purpose of my visit, and that some epigram would be launched against my *royal commission*. 'Oh! my dear friend,' he said, taking the letter in his hand, 'remain with us. Here you breathe the air of liberty—the air of immortality. I have laid out a large sum for the purchase of a little property near here—that of *Ferney*. I only wish there to end my days—far away from scoundrels and tyrants. But walk in doors.' These few words of this cunning old man plainly showed me that my commission was at an end, and all the honours of my embassy at once closed. The conversation turned on the King of Prussia—I told him of his late victories. 'Is it possible? this is an astonishing man—I am sorry I've quarrelled with him.' He admired in Frederic the rapidity of Cæsar; but he always ended by some epigram against Cæsar. He had a monkey that he called Luke (Luc), and he often delighted to give the monkey's name to the King. One day I said I was surprised at this. 'Do not you see,' said he, 'that my monkey is always biting everything in the world?' and then he began to laugh. I told him of some mistakes in his Universal History relating to Italy and Italian literature; but he began to thunder out against the Inquisition, the slavery of the Italians, the hypocrisy of the clergy of Geneva. 'Have you heard speak,' said he, 'of the King of Prussia's poetry? He is no hypocrite; he speaks of the Christians as Julian spoke of them. The Latin and Greek churches united will exterminate him by *canon law*; but he'll defend himself like a devil. You and I are quite sure that he will be d—d, but we are not so sure that he'll be defeated.' Voltaire certainly is apt to repeat himself in conversation; but that is really unavoidable in his extreme facility. I once thought his manner of talking, slow and with stops, was in order to gain time to think; but this manner of speaking had become habitual, and when you heard him you would think you were reading one of his works. He had lost all his teeth, and therefore took great pains to pronounce distinctly and correctly. He laid great stress on a good pronunciation. He went on declaiming against superstition, the Inquisition of the Court of Rome, monkery, &c., and repeated a *bon mot* of Cardinal Passionei, who said to a traveller 'It is a great miracle that the Church has lost nothing this year.' We went after dinner and made a little tour round his

new grounds at Ferney. He said 'Oh! I have eaten too much. I shall never live long enough to enjoy this new purchase; but one must enjoy one's-self, and besides, I am somewhat of a *gourmand*—Horace was the same. Every man has his pleasures: one must rock the infant till he falls asleep.' He often said he was dying; then, that *Tronchin* had saved his life—he owed everything to him, but ridiculed at the same time *Tronchin* and his medicines. But it was on the most celebrated writers that Voltaire's satire fell in the greatest profusion. How he treated Maupertius, Rousseau, Pompidon, is well known—it was open war; but he did not spare Montesquieu, Helvetius, or Duclos. Helvetius's book, '*De l'Esprit*,' had just appeared, and made a great sensation at Paris. Voltaire said of it, 'Why the title of it is ambiguous—all a squint: it is without any method—full of commonplace things, and what is new in it is either false or very doubtful. It is Duclos who has given Helvetius courage to print this; but he will not defend him against persecution. Duclos is a hard, dry, caustic person, with very bad taste.' The only person I ever heard Voltaire uniformly mention with praise was Madame du Châtelet, of whom he had many portraits in his apartment. He showed me them one day—'Look! that is my immortal Emily!'

When Madame Suard called on him one afternoon at Ferney, when she was staying in the neighbourhood, she found him sitting by the fire with a book in his hand, his eyes half closed. "Ah! madame, I have got an indigestion; I have eaten too many strawberries." He talked to her of Turgot—"He has three great enemies—the financiers, the rogues and rascals, and the gout." He highly praised Condorcet's Eloge of Pascal.—"But Condorcet will do us great harm if he prints this work. Racine, to be sure, believed in Christianity; but then he was a poet—a man of imagination. But Pascal was a deep reasoner, and we must not have reasoners and thinkers against us. But then he was an ailing sort of enthusiast, and perhaps *he was not more in earnest, after all, than his opponents.*' He spoke of his brother, the Jansenist; that he had such a desire for martyrdom that he said one day to a friend who was of the same sentiments, but who would not go so far as to run the risk of persecution, 'By my faith! if you do not want to be hanged, at least do not endeavour to dissuade others.' I said to him if his writings could all be lost, still I could restore them out of my own head. 'Then,' answered he, with inimitable grace, 'they will appear corrected.' I asked him, as I departed, for his blessing, which I valued as much as the Pope's. 'I can't,' said he, 'give it you with my fingers;' then he took me round the neck, and kissed me. Voltaire is never in better humour than when he has taken his coffee. He does not appear at table, and he has no regular dinner. He lies in bed almost all the day till about eight, reading and writing; at eight he calls for supper, which generally consists of roasted eggs, but there is always a chicken ready dressed if he should call for it. For all the country folks who pass through Ferney there is always a dinner prepared, and a shilling to help them on their journey. The other evening he came into the saloon after dinner; I kissed his hands. 'Give me your foot,' he said, 'give me your foot; let me kiss that.' He almost threw himself at my feet for giving him his snuff-box. His neighbour, Madame F., has with her a younger sister about fifteen, who is always laughing, and at everything. Voltaire calls her '*quinze ans*,' and listens with delight to her girlish frolics. In the evening the ladies go to embrace him in bed. 'Ah!' he says, 'how

can you leave such a handsome young man to lie alone?' When he is in bed his writing-table is a chess-board. His study is kept in neat and excellent order; no large bundles of papers, or piles of books; he knows exactly the place for every book. He said to his secretary Vanière, 'Get such a paper from the third drawer to the right;' and there it was. He has an immense quantity of pens on his desk. Beside his bed is a portrait of Mad. du Châtelet, and inside two engravings of the Calas family. When he appears in the drawing-room he joins the young people in all their gaiety, and is very pleasant and *aimable*; but if any news come from Paris he is all curiosity and eagerness. Of all his friends he seems to have the most esteem for *Condorcet*; he said he was most like himself—had the same hatred of oppression and fanaticism, the same zeal for humanity, and more means to protect it. To-day he dressed very magnificently in his best perruque and his beautiful *robe de chambre*. So we got into the carriage, to take a drive in the woods. I sat beside him, holding and kissing his hands all the way. We went over his farm and dairy, all which he showed; but he soon said he did not feel well, and must return. His study is, after all, his favourite place—it is there that he really lives. His niece, and the others about him, do not seem to me sufficiently indulgent to him, considering his great age. He was to-day employed in revising a new edition of his works; he wished to expunge what he called trash and trifles. 'One does not go down,' he said, 'to posterity with such a load of baggage as this.' My brother talked to him of his poem of the *Pucelle*, which he knows by heart. 'That,' said Voltaire, 'of all my works is what I like the most.' He seemed most delighted when some passages were recited to him. He is now very busy in the correction of the new edition, and particularly in *softening down some passages on the Parliament*. I see he is in some alarm on the subject. He said *Seguier* a little time since threatened to denounce him, and if they got him he would be burnt. I said all Europe, all he had made humane and tolerant, would cry out against this, and rise in his favour. 'No, madame; they would come and look on while I was burnt, and perhaps in the evening would say, However, it is a great pity it was so,' &c.

For the same purpose we add the following portrait:—

"Madam D'Épinay called on Voltaire on her way to Geneva. She writes,—'I made an effort to see Voltaire, but indeed, my dear friend, I should not like to live with him. He has no settled principles; he trusts too much to his memory, and often abuses it; it sometimes injures his conversation; he repeats more than he said, and leaves no room for others. He does not know how to *converse*, and one feels humiliated. He says the *pour* and *contre*, just as the whim strikes certainly, only says it with new graces; and nevertheless he always appears mocking what he says, and everything, and even himself. He is covered with little childish prejudices; one might excuse them, because of his grace, his brilliancy, his originality, if he did not hold them up on purpose to shake them down again. He has the pleasantest inconsistencies, and in the midst of all this he is very amusing. As for madam his niece, she is altogether most comical. There appeared here a few days ago a book which has turned all heads, and is the source of much interesting discussion, because they say the constitution of their government is interested in it. Voltaire is mixed up with it, for some sharp sallies of his against the priests. His fat niece thinks it very wrong that the magistrates have not taken her uncle's part, and then lifts her fat

arms and little hands above her head, abusing and crying out against the laws, the republics, and those rebellious blackguards who go on foot, and are obliged to bear with the scolding of the priests, and yet who think themselves free. This is an amusing sight to see," &c.*

Now let us attend to the calm reflections of a philosopher and friend on all the brilliant pictures we have just contemplated.

"If I," writes Marmontel, "ever had a passion for celebrity, two great examples would have cured me, I mean those of Voltaire and Rousseau; very different in many respects, and even opposed in some points of view, but alike in one thing,—that the same thirst for praise and glory formed the torment of their lives. *Voltaire, whom I saw die*, had sought for renown by all the ways open to genius, and he merited it, by the immensity of his labours and his eminent success. But on all these paths envy met him with all the furies by whom she is escorted. Never did a literary man experience such outrages, without any other crime than possessing great talents, and a desire to signalize them. People thought to be his rivals in being his enemies; and those who in passing he trod under foot insulted him for the very dirt and mire they lay in. His whole life was a struggle, and he never was to be wearied. The combat certainly was not always worthy of him, and he had more insects to crush than serpents to strangle; but he never knew how either to disdain or to provoke offence. The vilest and least of his aggressors were withheld by his hand; the weapon of *ridicule* was the instrument of his vengeance, and he made of it a fearful and cruel sport. But the greatest of all earthly blessings, that of *repose*, was unknown to him. It is true that at last envy seemed wearied in pursuing him, and spared him, when on the brink of the grave. In the journey which he was permitted to make to Paris, after a long exile, he had full enjoyment of his renown, and of the enthusiasm of a people grateful for the pleasures he had afforded them. The last and faint effort he made to please them in *Irene* was applauded as *Irene* had been; and this spectacle, when he was crowned, was for him the greatest of triumphs. But at what time did this consolation, this prize for so many labours, at length reach him? *The day after I saw him in his bed*. 'Eh, well!' said I, 'are you at length surfeited with glory?' 'Oh! my friend,' said he, 'you talk to me of glory, when I am in such pain, and am dying in the most frightful torments!'"†

* Educated in the best society as Voltaire was, and having spent at least three score years and ten in writing his own language, it is singular that he never could spell correctly. Olivet was his master, but never could teach him orthography. See the *Memoirs of Galiani*, vol. ii.; and see Voltaire's MS. Letters, now in the *Bibliothèque du Roi*, and particularly one to the King of Prussia. He was like the *Bourgeois gentil-homme* of Molière, who knew everything—but how to spell: "qui savait tous hormis l'orthographe."—REV.

† The Abbé Galiani in one of his letters has a sentence which makes not a bad supplement to this passage of Marmontel's. He writes in a letter (1770), "Philosophers are not made to love one another; eagles never fly in company; leave that to partridges and starlings. Voltaire has never loved any one, and no one loves him. He is feared; he has his talons, and that is enough. To have a lofty flight, and good talons, such is the act of every great genius." In another place he says, "The saints say Voltaire is afraid of death; he is so, he is afraid to die before he has said all he has to say, and he is in haste to fire off his last charge; but he does not fire on monkeys but on monks. At last, by constantly asserting, and repeating his assertions, and sometimes in a half whisper, sometimes in a clear loud voice, he has made the world come over to his opinion: and to make his boasting complete he has only to tell them that what I say, is not absolutely proper to be said," &c.—REV.

Lord Brougham has passed over in entire silence those celebrated words which have been so often quoted, and, bad as they were, so often misunderstood and made still worse, we mean, "*Ecrasez l'infâme.*" This appalling expression has been cited against Voltaire as if he had applied it to our *Saviour*, and even Mr. Wordsworth had fallen into the error, though we believe that in a note to his poem he subsequently acknowledged it. That serious and thoughtful people should not read the writings of such a jester, such a monkey-philosopher, as was the man of Ferney, we can believe, and we do not forget Mr. Southey's assertion, that his eyes had never been contaminated by looking into the *diableries* of Pucelle; but certainly, as truth is the venerable mother of all that is good on earth and sacred among men, such persons were bound to read before they reported, and not take important matters at second and third hand, especially as the slightest acquaintance with the original would have shewn them the utter falsehood of their assertion. We say this in no vindication of Voltaire. Charges are heavy enough against him, which he must bear. There are pages of his works which as we read, our eyes seem glazed with horror and astonishment, such is the joint effect of profaneness and indecency. We should not have been at all surprised had he intended that the interpretation so commonly given should be true; but it was not so. What Voltaire really meant, as we shall soon prove, by *l'infâme*, (the infamous,) which it was the great desire of his life to crush, was—the abuses of a church at that time worldly and superstitious, and a priesthood fanatical and persecuting; he says, "*Je hais toute tyrannie, et je ne serais jamais ni jésuite ni janséniste, ni parlementaire.*"

We shall now proceed to mention, and for the first time, every single place in Voltaire's letters where, we believe, this expression of *ecraser l'infâme* is to be found, and then give the explanation in his own words. It first occurs in a letter to M. Damilaville, 8 May, 1761, in which he asks him to inspire *les philosophes* with all the horror possible *pour l'inf.* . . ., for that is the way in which he generally writes the word. In the same month, to Helvetius, he uses the same expressions; again to M. Damilaville, "*Ce qui m'intéresse c'est la propagation de la foi, de la vérité, la progrès de la philosophie, et l'avilissement de l'inf.*—" Again, in 1762, to the same person, desiring him to engage all his party to pursue *l'inf.*—, by writing, by speech, without giving it a moment's rest. In the same year, to Count Argental, and to M. Damilaville, where it is joined with a piece of intolerable profaneness. Again, in October of the same year, to him, where he adds that he knew *Woolston* in London, and knew he had sold twenty thousand copies of his book against miracles.—(*A direct falsehood!*) Again, in November, to the same, and in December, he vents the anathema twice in the same letter. Again, January 1763, to the same, and in March. We do not meet with the words again till 1766, to the same person, but to compensate for the pause they are thrice repeated. The letter ends thus,—*Ecr. l'inf. Ecr. l'inf. Ecr. l'inf.* The latest letters are in the correspondence with the King of Prussia, in 1767, in which the two mysterious words are expanded into meaning and interpreted. "Your majesty will render an eternal service to the human race in destroying this infamous superstition, I do not say only among the common people, who are not worth instructing, and to whom every kind of yoke is natural, but I mean among people of consideration, people who think, or who wish to think. The number is great; it is for you to give nourishment to their

souls, to give white bread to the children of the house, and let the dogs eat the black. I am only sorry at being so near my death, because I shall not be able to assist you in the noble enterprise, the most delightful, the most respectable which could distinguish the human mind." Again, to the same correspondent, in the same year—"The Englishman *Woolston* prolongs the duration of the *inf* . . ., according to his calculation, two hundred years; he could not foresee what has so recently happened; he endeavoured to destroy the prejudice which serves as a foundation for this building. It crumbles down of itself, and its fall only becomes more rapid." The last correspondent on this subject is his friend D'Alembert, a worthy and zealous coadjutor. This was in 1760, twice in June, in one of which he wishes, after the deluge of pleasantry and sarcasm, some *serious* work against the Church, when the philosophers should be fully justified, and *l'inf*. confounded; he then should die content. In another letter his meaning is more explained.—"I wish you would crush *l'inf* . . ., that is the great point. We must reduce *her* to the same state *she* is in England, and you will succeed, if you like. It is the greatest service you can render to humanity. *You were right in thinking I was only speaking of superstition, for as to religion I love and respect it, as you do!!*" Again on November 17, 1760, to the same purpose. In 1762 Damilaville answers these letters and says, "*Ecrasez l'inf*—" you repeat to me for ever. *Ah! mon Dieu*, let it fall of itself. It is nearer its end than you imagine. Do you know what Astruc said. 'It is not the Jansenists who are destroying the Jesuits, it is the Encyclopedia; by my faith, the Encyclopedia.' Perhaps the Encyclopedia has something to do with it, and this booby Astruc, like Pasquin, sometimes speaks good sense. As for me, who at this moment see everything '*couleur de rose*,' I can see the Jansenists dying their charming death the year after they had destroyed the Jesuits.—I can see tolerance established, the Protestants recalled, the priests married, confession abolished, and fanaticism crushed without one's perceiving it." Voltaire writes to him the year after, 1763, "Let us be always united in the community of worthy people, read the Scriptures, and *eer. l'inf* . . ." The last letter we know on this subject is to the same person in 1764. "In the midst of all your gaiety always take care *d'ecraser l'inf* . . . Our principal occupation in this world should be to fight this monster. I only ask you five or six *bon mots* a day, that will do. It will never lift up its head again. Laugh, Democritus, laugh, make others laugh, and wisdom will triumph." Voltaire's system was to keep attention always alive, by repeated attacks; to fight with skirmishers, and light cavalry, and rifle brigades, in jokes, epigrams, pamphlets—anything that would make a laugh, or produce a momentary sensation, would be a *blow struck*. He says in one of his letters, "I want to know what harm any book can do which costs a hundred crowns. Twenty volumes in folio will never produce a revolution. It is your little pocket portable books at thirty sous that are so terrible. If the Gospel had cost two hundred sesterces, the Christian religion would never have been established." For this reason he was repeating his exhortations so often. The last mention we recollect is in 1767, where he tells D'Alembert, "I never go into that city (*Geneva*) where Christ no longer passes for God, more than Ribalier and Cogé pass at Paris for *gens d'esprit*. I don't know what devil has been blowing over those parts of Europe for the last fifteen years, but certainly *all faith*

is destroyed. My heart is as dejected as yours is. The Jansenists are as much despised as the Jesuits are abhorred," &c. So much on this subject.

Much curiosity has been excited to know how Voltaire, who inherited only a slender patrimony, should have amassed such a large and handsome fortune, while at the same time his life was spent in literary pursuits and amusements; nor has a very satisfactory answer been given to this inquiry. We shall endeavour to throw some light on the subject.

In 1705, he mentions, in a letter to the Duke de Richelieu, that he has found it convenient to sell his property "*Les Delices*;" that his fortune is *almost all lent at interest to the Duc de Virtemberg*, and his affairs with him are not arranged; he is afraid in his old age he shall be starved to death. In 1767, he says that he has made such a settlement of his property that he has only kept some life annuities for himself, and that the Duc de Virtemberg especially, in spite of all his promises, does not make his payments. In 1768 he says, neither M. Richelieu, nor the heirs of the House of Guise, nor Mr. Lezan, have paid me the interest for a long time.—That makes a deficiency of 8,800 livres of rent, (about 350*l.*) The rest of my rental, which is under the care of M. Le Sœur, comes to 45,200 livres, of which I pay 400 livres to M. Le Sœur, 1,800 to the Abbé Mignét, 1,800 to M. D'Omoi, (about 1,800*l.*), of which I spend about 1,500*l.* at Ferney in the house. In 1759 he mentions to the King of Prussia, that his rental of land in France amounted to 60,000 livres, (2,400*l.*) In 1769 he writes that he gives to his nephew and nieces in possessions 32,000 francs, and that, taking his servants at Ferney, and his labourers, he had no less than sixty persons to provide for. His correspondent, he says, may think this a good deal, as neither Corneille nor Racine had any thing like it: it is not usual on Parnassus, and especially as he was born with only 4,000 livres per annum, (160*l.*). So far as we recollect, that is all Voltaire says himself on the subject. In turning to one of his biographers, his secretary, he says, Voltaire left to Madame Denis very nearly as much as a hundred thousand livres of yearly income. Voltaire had at his death as much as a hundred and sixty thousand livres of income, (about 6,400*l.*), and he accounts for so large a sum by saying, that it was Voltaire's custom to place all his savings out at life-interest annuities, and that he derived a very large interest on account of his bad health. His revenue, he says, doubled in the last twenty years of his life, and that Voltaire assured him he had twice lost the capital of his income when that income was only seven thousand livres, (2,100*l.*); to these losses may be attributed his subsequent economy. This account is corroborated by that of Bachaumont, who says, that Voltaire's income was better than six thousand a year, and that he had gained a great part of it from *insurance on ships*; that the expenses of his house amounted to about sixteen hundred a year; and, allowing a few hundreds for waste, accidents, &c., he had near three thousand a year, which he saved or placed at interest; that he built a great many houses, which he let at two and a half per cent. on his capital. He orders a house to be built as another man would order a pair of shoes to be made. Longchamp says, that Voltaire's fortune began with his own patrimony, and half as much again at his elder brother's death. Then he had a pension from the Duke of Orleans; presents from the Princess Royal; his two tragedies of *Cedipe* and *Marianne* brought in

handsome sums; but above all, the subscription made at London for him in 1787 for the *Henriade*,* the first owned by him. From that time he was quite at ease, and began accumulating. When he came back to France two roads of fortune were open to him: the first, his connexion with the firm of the brothers Paris, the famous financiers; the second the commerce with Cadiz. The interest of the brothers Paris obtained for Voltaire the office of supplying the armies in Italy with provisions; he received no less a sum than six hundred thousand francs; afterwards he had the same engagement to supply the armies in Flanders. M. Longchamp says that neither journeys, nor correspondence, nor literary works, nor any thing else, prevented Voltaire from keeping a vigilant eye on the means of making money; he never lost a favourable opportunity. He bought six hundred lottery tickets at one time, and was very fortunate. In a list of interest owing to him from various sources, drawn out by Voltaire's order, it appears his income arose from at least twenty different sources,—pensions, places, contracts, and interest on money lent. Among his debtors was a prince (of Guise), four dukes, a marquis, and three or four counts. It was not till he was *sixty* that he began to buy land, and then he took care to provide against circumstances, by buying some in France, Switzerland, and Geneva. It appears, however, from some letters of Voltaire, that he complains of losses from money out at interest not being paid, and for allowances he made to his nieces, &c., that he was not so rich as he had been.† But, with due allowances for the alteration in the value of money, even calculating it at only one-third, it would be equal to eight or nine thousand a year at the present time, and, what is curious, only a small fragment of it was made by literature.

"Voltaire," says one of his friends, "worked very hard at his books and pen; indeed, he was always reading or writing. His secretary says, sometimes he was eighteen hours out of the twenty-four thus engaged. He slept little, and got up often in the night. When he was composing for the theatre he was in a fever. He used to say, 'I have got the devil in my body to torment me; but it must be so while one is writing poetry.' He was never guilty of excess, except in literary labour. Very temperate in eating and drinking. At one time he drank a great deal of coffee, but in the last fifteen years of his life he only took two or three little cups a day, with cream. Often, when he was studying, we were obliged to tell him he had had no refreshment. He had no fixed time for meals, or getting up and going to bed. Generally he passed the greater part of the day in bed, reading and writing. He had a good constitution, but suffered from bowel complaints; two or three times a week he took senna, doctored himself, and had little opinion of physicians. In his dress he never cared to follow the fashion, and appeared therefore somewhat singular, for his clothes did not *match*, but

* It is said that the subscription amounted to ten thousand crowns. See Mém. de Longchamp, ii. 492. This poem was printed at *Paris*, though *London* was on the title-page.—REV.

† In 1768 Voltaire writes to a friend that he is a good deal straitened in his circumstances by his *interest* having ceased to be paid by the Duc de Virtemberg, the Duc de Richelieu, and some other Grands Seigneurs. He had sent Mad. Denis to Paris to see what she could recover. There is no doubt but that Voltaire was pensioned by the King of Prussia during his stay at Berlin, and he also received sums of money from the court at France, in return for the secrets he drew from the King. See a proof of this in Ellis's Letters on English History, 2nd series, vol. iv. p. 546-417, and the Mém. de Richelieu, vol. ii. p. 314.—REV.

the neatness and cleanliness of his person were strictly attended to. He never wore spectacles even at the last, but washed his eyes often with cold water. He was a little hard of hearing. He did not shave in his latter years, but pulled out the hair of his beard with pincers. He was extremely thin, but must have been good looking when young. He was extremely pleasant and polite in conversation, and never said disobliging things unless when absolutely compelled: cold and formal often to those who came to stare at him for curiosity, but in general society amiable, lively, and full of pleasant anecdote and repartee. The doors of his private apartments were always carefully closed, and persons were sometimes days in his house and never saw him. An old woman, called Barbara, was the governante of his house, paid the expenses, and waited on Voltaire."

We now give a few specimens of the impromptu wit of this joker of the first class; there may be perhaps others better, but these are what we have at hand.

Voltaire had a Jesuit living with him in the house, the Père *Adame*. He used to play at chess with him. When Voltaire was on the point of losing the game, he used to chaunt in a low tone *Tourlou tou tou*, and ended by taking up the chess men and flinging them all on the Jesuit's wig. He, to avoid the honours of the victory, as soon as his ear caught the fatal *Tourlou tou tou*, got up and ran out and hid himself. Voltaire crying out, "Adam, where art thou? Adame, ubi es?"

When Voltaire was very ill, he went to confession and communion in his church, to the great edification of his servants, tenants, and the Capucins of the district of Gex. The malicious citizens of Geneva said, that on this occasion the great actor played his part better at church than on the stage. He was a very indifferent actor.

The conversation turning on the subject of the clergy, one person said "If you take away *pride* from the priests, nothing will remain." "You reckon *gluttony* for nothing, then?" said Voltaire. "Vous comptez donc, monsieur, le *gourmandise* pour rien?"

Voltaire said of a person who stammered, he supposed that he was an adventurer, an impostor. Madame Denis said, "Impostors never stammer!" To which he replied, "Moïse, ne bégayait-il pas?" "Moses, did not he stammer?"

Walking one day in his garden with a gentleman, a toad crossed his path, "There is a Freron," said the gentleman, to please Voltaire. "What can that poor animal have done to you to deserve such a name?" said he.

An authoress was once reading her play to him, where the hero prevailed on his servant to have a tooth pulled out. At this coup de théâtre Voltaire fell back in his chair, and called out, "Ah! une dent! on lui arrache une dent! Madame Denis, du secours! Je me trouve assez mal! Donnez moi votre bras, je vous en prie! Ah! une dent! On lui arrache une dent! Madame Denis! je vais me trouver mal; votre bras, Madame. Une dent! On lui arrache une dent!" &c.

Of Geneva he said, "Quand je secoue ma perruque, je poudre toute la république."

Voltaire's famous reply to an adversary who pleaded *nature*, as an apology for some glaring incongruities in composition, "Avec permission, Monsieur, mon ——— est bien naturel, et cependant je porte des culottes!"

Sharpe, the surgeon, who wrote *Travels in Italy*, and knew Voltaire when the latter was in England, says that Voltaire told him, "Before I heard English, I read the *Spectator* in French, and wondered that such dull writing should please a polite nation. Now," said he, "I wipe my ——— with Plutarch!"

Count Jarnac made a visit to Voltaire at Ferney, in 1763; he says his conversation was a succession of querulous egotisms, delivered in a continual howl, accompanied by the oddest gestures, raising his elbows as high as his ears, joining his fingers, sawing the air, and repeating "Ah! ah! le vieux malade! Ah! je suis le vieux malade! Ah! vous voyez le vieux malade!"

Madame Allgott was a very foolish woman and very superstitious. One day she was in company with Voltaire, when a violent tempest came on, and she told him that his presence might bring down the lightning on the house. Voltaire, though not quite at ease himself, said with a loud voice, lifting his hand to heaven, "Madam, I have thought and written more about *him*, whom you fear so much, than you could say in your whole life."

Madame Paulza, wife of a farmer-general, wishing to see Voltaire, by way of introduction and to give herself importance, desired he should be told she was niece of the Abbé Terrai. As soon as he heard the name, shuddering from head to foot, he answered "Go, and tell Madame Paulza, that I have only one tooth left, and that I keep that against her uncle, Abbé Terrai."

The Abbé Coyer says, having rather indiscreetly shown his wish to remain at Voltaire's house for six weeks, Voltaire, on discovering it, said laughingly, "Why, you would not wish to be like Don Quixote? He took all inns for castles, but you take all castles for inns!"

Passing through a city in Germany, they presented him, according to the custom of the country at that time, an *album*: the last traveller had written these words after his name—"Si Deus pro nobis, quis contra nos?" Voltaire wrote immediately at the bottom—"Les gros bataillons Prussiens.—VOLTAIRE."

But only a few days before he died, the inexhaustible fountain of wit was not dry; but his *last* joke we must give in his own language. "L'autre jour, Madame de la Villeneuve, vieille coquette, qui desire encore plaire, a voulu essayer ses charmes surannées sur le philosophe; elle s'est présentée à lui dans tout son étalage, et prenant occasion de quelque phrase galante qu'il lui disait, et de quelques regards qu'il jetait en même temps sur sa gorge fort découverte, 'Comment,' s'écria-t-elle Madame, 'Voltaire, est ce que vous songeriez encore a ses *petits coquins* la!' 'Petit coquins!' reprend avec vivacité le malin vieillard, 'petits coquins, Madame! ce sont bien de grands pendants.'"

If, in accordance with Lord Brougham's argument, we are to acquit Voltaire of *blasphemy*, as not falling in the category of his offences, we must say that of *profaneness*, in its deepest and darkest die, he is more guilty than any other writer of his age or country, or of any age or any country with which we are acquainted. If it is true that he directed his first attacks against the abuses of what he considered a corrupt and carnal Church, he soon took higher ground, and poured the storm of his indignation against the Founder of the religion which that Church was erected to preserve and propagate, with a relentless fury that seemed like the ravings of personal

revenge. He looked on religion *only* as the means of persecution—on the Church only as the persecutor. Thus the whole of revealed religion, the Scripture from alpha to omega, the institutions, the morals, the historic evidences of the Bible, were to him only a treasure-house where he might find the resources, an armoury whence he might take the weapons, of his mockery and scorn. Voltaire had the Bible always before him, as he advised others to have; but it was for the purpose of drawing a deadly and fatal poison from the finest flowers of its truth; of exposing its fancied errors, and of proving it to be a mass of imposture, indecency, and folly. His history of it is a ridiculous, insolent, and obscene parody; a distorted statement of its deepest mysteries, a presumptuous derision of its noblest dogmas, and a willing perversion of its purest doctrines. To effect his purpose, the one great purpose of his life, he invoked and summoned every motley phantom, and every lying and delusive spirit, that swarmed round the gates of infidelity; he distorted and changed every image he viewed, and he accepted every ignorant imposture that was offered to his hand. To traduce Christ, he drew his history from the *apocryphal gospels*, and other lying traditions; and in the Old Testament, his system was to give a *literal* meaning to the figures, the types, the mysterious symbols and allegories, and thus produce an *apparent* mass of grossness, incongruity, and contradiction. His object was to throw contempt over the gravest and most serious things, by contrast with the light, playful, frivolous style in which he commented on them; and at the same time, in the midst of this sarcasm, to appear to have reason and justice on his side. Yet he had no knowledge of the original language in which the Scriptures are written: he possessed no solid theology, and was totally deficient in classical learning. He had no feeling for art or knowledge of it, and no acquaintance with antiquity. We do not believe that this Epicurus of Ferney could translate a sentence of the Greek Testament. It was all *persiflage*, and perversion of the meaning and words of the sacred text. He drew out all the filth from those old Jesuitical books of casuistry and canons, like that of Sanchez and others, with which the Romish Church has unfortunately abounded, and used them as his interpreters and assistants. The English reader can fortunately form no idea of the *horrors* to be found in the *Mélanges Philosophiques*, the *Dictionnaire*, and others of his tracts on these subjects. It exceeds all belief, and could hardly find verbal interpretation in any other language. But, putting aside these enormous profanities, when he treats of revealed religion, and of the volume in which it is written in characters of light, an instant perversion of rational feelings and faculties seems to come over him. Every thing that is good, and sacred, and estimable in the opinion of mankind, seems to crumble beneath his touch, and wither away. His words are like those cold, dark, and sullen waters, which change and petrify every substance over which they flow. And this was the employment in which this man, so highly gifted by nature and blessed by fortune, passed his life, from manhood to age, as a grateful repayment of the singular advantages he possessed. This was the proud and melancholy honour he sought, traversing over and over again that dreary and wretched wilderness of unbelief—those mournful wastes—the “*lugentes campos*,” only lighted by the lurid splendour of his perverted genius. “The shining side of Voltaire’s character, says Mr. Hallam, was his *zeal against oppression*;”—a problematical virtue with him, which might perhaps be more correctly worded as *hatred of the oppressors*. Nor was it uncongenial to his

nature, or remote from his aim and purposes, to direct the same weapon against legitimate government and law which he had employed against tyranny and bigotry; and thus he was the first to collect the fuel for that revolutionary pile which the zealous hands of his disciples and coadjutors soon after enkindled; he sowed the seeds of which others reaped the harvest; he had given that first fatal blow which ended in subsequent agony and convulsion. It is, indeed, melancholy to think what Voltaire was, and what he might have been. Look only at the names, consecrated for ever in our memory, of those great men who lived in the age just preceding his,—Pascal, and Fenelon, and Bossuet, and Arnold, and Racine, and Massillon, men who worthily employed the rare and noble talents entrusted to their care, and whose works are still the glory of the nation in which they lived. Or, turn to later times, and see, after the whirlwind of desolation had passed away, how bright and splendid are the characters of those who appeared one after another rising to shed the light of day over the long benighted and desolated regions, and who endeavoured to recall to their forsaken channel the waters that had been drawn off to the stagnant and putrifying reservoirs of infidelity,—Ancillon, and Bonald, and Degerando, and De Tracey, and, not least or last in this illustrious list, De Maistre, the eloquent, the religious, the profound. These men, so celebrated for the possession of great talents and eloquence, employed their lives in recalling philosophy from the depth of errors into which she had been led, overthrowing the sophisms that had proceeded from the sceptical Academy, and establishing a sound theology, on the basis of historic evidence and scriptural truth. But let the king of the jesters have his due. In light, graceful, pleasant irony Voltaire was the first writer of his own, or perhaps of any age. His style, too, is wrought up and finished with the most artist-like power. That is acknowledged by the best writers of his own country, and a fine style, while it sets off the brightest talents to advantage, will throw a charm over those productions that otherwise would not deserve or excite applause. Wit he possessed, though it was not the rich and *solid* wit of Erasmus.* It was too fantastic, verbal, and too often low. It has been said, we think as justly as happily, "Voltaire, if he were ten times Voltaire, could not have made up one Erasmus." But eloquent he never is. Eloquence could not combine with his cold and melancholy system. He may be esteemed the *cleverest* of authors, but he is not a great one. "When a book warms and elevates you as you read (says La Bruyere); when it inspires great, and just, and noble sentiments; look out for no other rule by which to judge it; it is good, and it is made by the hand of a workman." No doubt his natural vanity, and the flattery of his adulators, kept him for ever in a state of feverish excitement, and restless thirst for notoriety. He read only to write, and wrote only to be praised. Thus he gathered no solid fruits of his studies. He seems to have had no silent hours of solitary meditation, in which the slow results of mental labour are matured and arranged. In his own cabinet he was thinking of the saloons of Paris; and thus, as has been said, he forsook the wise, and prudent, and virtuous wife, who would have enriched and protected him, for a gay and seductive courtizan, who flattered him only to his ruin.

And yet, after all, marvellous as it may seem, Voltaire was not *serious* in his attacks either against religion or government. What he sought was

* See Coleridge's Friend, vol. i. p. 219.—REV.

the liberty to laugh at them in security, to deride, to mock, to ridicule, insult, and to injure, but not to destroy. He was too wise not to know that without religion and laws there can be no government; and that, without government, his six thousand a-year, his mortgage deeds, and his lands, his farms, and his forests, would vanish into air. Consequently, in his later years he thought he had gone far enough, and wished to stop. The zeal of his disciples, who had no such feelings to display, and no such property to lose, alarmed and annoyed him. Barante, the French critic, has justly and happily said, that Voltaire in one of his romances has given us a very good picture of his own philosophy. *Babouc*, commissioned to examine the manners and institutions of *Persepolis*, observes all the vices of the city with sagacity, laughs at all that is ridiculous, and attacks all with a serious licence of language. But when he comes to think that the result of this his judgment may be *the ruin of Persepolis*, he then begins to find some advantages in everything which he had laughed at before, and refuses to destroy the city. Such was Voltaire. What he wanted, was the liberty to laugh at everything he pleased; but a *revolution was the last thing contemplated*. He had too much sense and sagacity for that, and too great a contempt for the mob—the people—the *plebs Gallie*. Unfortunate however, when a whole nation is able to philosophise as *Babouc* did, it is not able, as he was, to pause and review its opinions, and it is only by lamentable and fearful experience that it perceives, when too late, that *it ought not to have destroyed Persepolis*.

But we must now break off, and we just recall to our mind a sentence that was written, we think, on some biography like the present, by Voltaire or others of those who had lived in the preceding century, though we do not say that we apply it to the present work. “Ce sont des hommes à imagination, des poètes, des géomètres, des romanciers, qui ont apprécié dans le 18^e siècle le mérite des philosophes du siècle précédent. Ainsi lorsque les grands hommes ont été jugés par des hommes d’esprit, on peut assurer qu’ils n’ont pas toujours été jugés par leurs pairs.”

On ROUSSEAU, Lord Brougham commences his observations with the words :—

“Mankind are not divided upon his character and his merits, nor ever were. That he was a person of rare genius, without limited, nay, somewhat confined bounds, of a lively imagination, wholly deficient in judgment, capable of great vices as well as virtues, and of a mind so diseased, that it may possibly be doubtful if he was accountable for his actions, is the opinion which his contemporaries formed of him during his life, which has ever since pre-

valled, and which indeed was confirmed by his own testimony produced after his decease, and calculated to show that he would not either have dissented from the sentence, or have hesitated to join in pronouncing it. His history and his writings are of a kind that unavoidably interest us, but the one affords too few events, the other too little variety, to detain us long in examining either.”

But though the Life of Rousseau does not occupy a third of the length of that of Voltaire,* yet we think, on the whole, that it is more suc-

* We shall just throw together in a note a few brief notices of Voltaire which meet with in Gray's letters. To Mr. Stonehewer he writes, “I am much obliged to you for Voltaire's performance. It is very unequal, as he is apt to be in *all but his dramas*, and looks like the work of a man that will admire his retreat and his *Lem Lac* no longer than till he finds an opportunity to leave it. However, though there be many points in it I do not like, yet it is in several places excellent, and everywhere above mediocrity.” This was probably Voltaire's “Ode à mon Lac.” To Mrs. Norton he subsequently wrote, “I have not read the *Philosophical Dictionary*. I can not

fully written, contains fewer disputable points, and is indeed a pleasing and faithful summary of his life. Perhaps Lord Brougham has not brought so prominently forward as he might Rousseau's extreme love of all the pleasures and occupations connected with a country life,—the delight with which he speaks of his long mornings passed in solitary rambles, collecting the wild flowers and plants of the district, whether in the neighbourhood of Paris, or in the romantic valleys of the Jura, or in the sequestered island of Bienne; for, indeed, this delightful pursuit appears to have both employed and tranquillised his mind, agitated as it was by domestic troubles, and tormented by visionary evils. In one of his later letters he describes himself coming home with plants for his herbarium, as if he was bringing a bundle of hay; and the latest print we possess of him is from a drawing taken of him when at Ermenonville, where he is entering his house after his morning ramble, with a large bunch of wild flowers in his hand. His little work on botany, translated, we think, by Professor Martyn, was the first in which we learnt the rudiments of that delightful science. When he was in England, at the house of Mr. Davenport, at Wotton in Derbyshire, he pursued the same tenor of life as when abroad, passed much of the mornings in the fields and on the hills; but the winters in our country are long and severe. He soon complained that he could not live without the sun, the warm, genial, glowing sun of the south of Europe; and we remember in one letter he dwells on the cold lingering spring, which seemed almost unwilling to come, so different from the youthful energy and warmth with which it bursts out abroad, using almost the same language as in Coleridge's poem—

‘And the spring comes *slowly* up this way.’

In turning to some of his letters, we find him speaking of his projected residence in England, saying, “L’habitude m’a tellement attaché au séjour champêtre, que je me meurs de tristesse aussitôt que je cesse de voir de près des buissons, des arbres. Ce n’est pas là une bonne décision pour aller humer les noires vapeurs des rues de cette grande ville,” &c. Again, he writes from Motiers:—“Restant où je suis, j’ai des journées délicieuses, errant sans souci, sans projet, sans affaire, de bois en bois, et de rocher en rocher, rêvant toujours et ne pensant point;” and Hume says, when selecting a residence for Rousseau in England, “of a great variety of schemes which I propose to him, the most solitary, the most remote, the most savage place, is always that which he prefers,” &c.

stay with great patience for anything that comes from Voltaire. They tell me it is frippery, and blasphemy, and wit.” And to Dr. Warton, he says, “I know of nothing else, except half a dozen new works of that inexhaustible, eternal, entertaining scribbler, Voltaire, who at last, I fear, will go to heaven, for to him entirely it is owing that the King of France and his council have reviewed and set aside the decrees of the parliament of Thoulouse in the affair of *Calas*. The poor man, ’tis true, has been broken on the wheel long ago; but his widow and wretched family may have some reparation, and his murderers may smart a little for it,” &c. Vide Letters, vol. iv. pp. 10 and 35. The following epitaph on Voltaire by Rousseau has never before been published. “It may appear (says Lord Brougham) somewhat to qualify the praise bestowed on the latter for his unjust treatment of that great man, and though written with spirit is extremely unjust.

Plus bel esprit que grand génie,
Sans loi, sans mœurs, et sans vertu,
Il est mort, comme il a vécu,
Couvert de gloire et d’infâmie.—REV.

"Of his character it is almost as easy to speak with confidence as of his writings. It seems certain that so much genius never was in any other man united to so much weakness. The fruits of an education exceedingly neglected, nay, in his earlier years, very ill-directed, were gathered from his youth upwards at each stage of his progress; but many men have been as much neglected, and many more spoilt in their childhood and boyhood, without ever being what he was. We are to add therefore to the causes of his heresy, perhaps of his misconduct, an hereditary disposition to melancholy, to brooding sadly over realities, and to indulging in the sad miseries of the imagination. Nor was this all—he formed a kind of system or principle for himself of the most unsound nature and dangerous consequences.* He seems to have thought that a free indulgence of the feelings was a duty as well as a privilege, and never to have doubted that those feelings which naturally arise in the breast, are therefore innocent and right. The only evil he could perceive was in their restraint; and as even to regulate them is to restrain, he regarded not such self-government as superfluous, but as hurtful. The current was, in his view, pure and harmless; the obstacles which broke its course, the dykes which confined it, the canals which guided it, were the only objects of aversion and of blame. It is obvious to ask, if he, who had undertaken to write upon education a work of much length and elaboration, had ever observed the workings of our nature in infants and very young children? It is a branch of the subject which he seems never to have studied, else he must have seen how the mere animal predominates at that age. At first pure selfishness prevails, and indulgence of every appetite is the rule. Next succeeds, with nearly equal selfishness, fear, as soon as any restraint is applied; and fear invariably

gives rise to the protection of falsehood. All natural propensities are eagerly indulged, all restraint is distasteful. Among others, the love of truth is a restraint imposed by tuition; and, like all restraints, it is a violence to natural propensities. Now Rousseau erected into his rule of conduct the self-indulgence which the rules of reason and virtue proscribe alike. The divinity he worshipped was sentiment,—a feeling often amiable, often reasonable, sometimes contrary to reason, sometimes inconsistent with virtue; and always, when indulged in excess, offending against reason, and leading to offences against virtue. Whoever reads his 'Confessions,' must perceive that he never could conceive he was acting wrong, when he was following the bent of his feelings;† scarcely that he was acting imprudently, when he was sacrificing to them his own plainest and highest interests. To such a pitch was his folly on this point, this cardinal point carried, that we find him unable to conceive how any one could ever reproach a man with his worst crimes after he had openly avowed them, or rather after he had allowed certain things to be wrong. For having admitted in the *Emile*, that whoever, under any pretext, or from whatever motive, withdrew from the performance of his parental duties must expect ever after to weep bitterly over his fault (*sa faute*),—he declares 'that it was surprising any person after such an avowal could ever have the courage to reproach him with the fault' (*faute*) of sending his five infants to the Foundling Hospital. He altogether forgets that the courage of making such confessions, even had they been much more full and specific, instead of being any defence to ward off the punishment of universal reprobation, was a virtue of an equivocal kind, and might be taken as easily for callous impudence, as for sincere penitence," &c.

Lord Brougham then proceeds to point out what he considers to have been the great leading weaknesses and errors of Rousseau's mind.

* Rousseau, in a letter to Madame de Boufflers, has the following passage, "Jugez, madame, si la bienveillance des hommes de ce mérite n'est pas précieuse à moi, que celle même des gens que je n'estime pas subjugué toujours. Je ne sais ce qu'on n'eût point fait de moi, par les caresses heureusement, ou ne s'est pas avisé de me gêner là dessus. On a travaillé sans relâche à donner à mon cœur, et peut-être aussi à mon génie le ressort que naturellement ils n'avoient pas. J'étois né foible: les mauvais traitemens m'ont fortifié. A force de vouloir m'avilir, on m'a rendu fier."—REV.

† "Mr. Coleridge has delineated with his wonted and peculiar ability the strong resemblance between Luther and Rousseau, men who, to ordinary observers, would appear in the construction of their minds most unlike each other. In different stages of his mental and spiritual growth Bunyan had resembled both. Like Rousseau, he had been tempted to set the question of his salvation on a cast. Like Luther, he had undergone the agonies of unbelief and deadly fear, and, according to his own persuasion, wrestled with the enemy," &c. Southey's *Life of Bunyan*.—REV.

"A part of this his moral nature, and a material part of it, was his *vanity*—perhaps greater than ever had dominion over a highly-gifted mind. That this was the point, as not unfrequently happens, upon which the insanity turned which clouded some of his later years, is certain; but no less certainly may we perceive its malignant influence through the whole of his course. He laboured under a great delusion upon this subject, for he actually conceived that he had less *vanity* than any other person that ever existed; and he has given expression to this notion. The ground of the delusion plainly was, that he often forgot this indulgence in pursuit of others, and also that he had less shame than other men in unveiling his faults and frailties when their discussion ministered to any ruling propensity—not seldom when it fed that same vanity itself. But no one can read an account of the fancies he took in his early years and not perceive how strikingly the love of distinction prevailed in him then, and while his existence was perfectly obscure. The displays that captivated him, excited his envy, and even led to his uncouth attempts at imitation, were not the solid qualities or valuable acquirements of those he saw at Annecy or Turin, but the base tricks and superficial accomplishments of a barber and adventurer—persons of the lowest order, but who, he perceived, were followed up by public ap-

plause. Later in life he seems almost insensible to any existence but his own, or when he could believe in that of external objects it was always in reference to himself; and at last this feeling reached the morbid temperature of fancying that he and his concerns were the only thing about which all other men cared, and with which all were occupying themselves, thus absorbing in self-contemplation all the faculties and all the feelings of his own mind. That with all his failings and all his faults he could win his way to many hearts, is easily understood; for, besides the genius, and, latterly, the fame, which dazzled beholders, some of his weaknesses were of a kind that interested benevolent natures, partly through compassion, partly from the openness and infantine simplicity with which they were attended; and as long as he did not conceive the suspicions which broke out sooner or later, none of those weaknesses were of a kind which offended others. The interest which not only kindly natures, like that of the Luxemburghs, and such good-humoured companions as David Hume, but such stern personages as St. Lambert, St. Germain, Lord Mareschal, took in him and his fortunes, is a sufficient illustration of these remarks; but it may be doubted if that interest could have survived such a full disclosure as we now have of his defects since his death," &c.

Lord Brougham has passed over the *Emile* with a quicker step than we should have wished. For, notwithstanding the mistakes, and even absurdities, in the framework and scheme of education, there are innumerable passages in it which detain attention, and which delight from the discrimination and justness of the thoughts, from the beauty and clearness of the expression, and from the intimate knowledge they show of the human mind; but he has given us a just and discriminating criticism on the more popular *Eloise*, and, we think, has been quite favourable enough to its merits, while its many defects in correct taste, in truth, and in pure and delicate feeling, are pointed out with such propriety of remark as must carry the reader's judgment with them. He says, that when it appeared "it charmed many; it enchanted both the Bishops Warburton and Hurd, as we see in their published correspondence." But it did *not* enchant a reader very superior both to Warburton and Hurd in correctness of taste and feeling, as he was in genius and the higher faculties of the mind. The following is Gray's opinion of the *Eloise*, written when it first appeared, and was making a great sensation in all the circles of literature. He is writing to Mr. Walpole.

"Rousseau's people do not interest me. There is but one character and one style in them all; I do not know their faces asunder. I have no esteem for their persons or conduct—am not touched with their passions; and as for their story, I do not believe a word of it—not because it is improbable, but because it is absurd. If I had any little propensity, it was to *Julio*; but now she has gone, and so (hand over head) married that Monsieur de Wolmer. I take her for a *vraie Suisse*, and do not doubt

but she had taken a cup too much, like her lover," &c. To Mason he soon after writes:—"I wish I had been at Aston, when I was foolish enough to go through the six volumes of the *Nouvelle Heloise*. All I can say for myself is, that I was confined for three weeks at home by a severe cold, and had nothing better to do. There is no one event in it that might not happen any day of the week separately taken, in any private family; yet those events are so put together that the series of them is more absurd and more improbable than Amadis de Gaul. The dramatis personæ (as the author says) are all good characters. I am sorry to hear it; for had they been all hanged at the end of the third volume, nobody, I believe, would have cared. In short, I went on and on, in hopes of finding some wonderful *denouement* that would set all right, and bring something like nature and interest out of absurdity and insipidity. No such thing, it grows worse and worse; and if it be Rousseau's (which is not doubted), is the strongest instance I ever saw that a *very extraordinary man may entirely mistake his own talents*. By the motto and preface it appears to be his own story, or something similar to it." To this opinion, so strongly pronounced, Mason has added his own in a note:—"If it be considered that Mr. Gray always preferred expression and sentiment to the arrangement of a story, it may seem somewhat extraordinary that the many striking beauties of these kinds with which this singular work abounds were not excepted. For my own part, to use a phrase of his own, 'they strike me blind' to all the defects which he has here enumerated."

Of the *Emile* Gray writes in a more favourable manner: "I doubt you have not read Rousseau's *Emile*. Everybody ought to read it more than once; for, though it abounds with his usual glowing absurdity, though his general scheme of education be an impracticable chimera, yet there are a thousand lights struck out, a thousand important truths better expressed than ever they were before, that may be of service to the wisest men. Particularly, I think, he has observed children with more attention, and knows their meaning, and the working of their little passions better than any other writer. As to his religious discussions, which have alarmed the world, and engaged their thoughts more than any other part of his book, I set them all at nought, and wish they had been omitted."

One more quotation on another work, and from such a writer it may well be pardoned. "I could have forgiven myself if I had not read Rousseau's *Lettres de la Montagne*, always excepting the *Contrat Social*; it is the dullest performance he ever published. It is a weak attempt to separate the miracles from the morality of the Gospel. The latter (he would have you think) he believes is sent from God, and the former he very explicitly takes for an imposture. This is in order to prove the cruelty and injustice of the state of Geneva in burning his *Emile*. The latter part of his book is to shew the abuses that have crept into the institutions of his country, which point, if you are concerned about, he makes out very well; and his intention in this is plainly to raise a tumult in the city, and to be revenged on the *Petit Conseil*, who condemned his writings to the flames."

As regards the cause of Rousseau's death, Lord Brougham uses very decided language:

"He died apparently of apoplexy, having immediately before come home ill from a walk, and complained of a pain in the head. The report of his *suicide* was ut-

terly without foundation, though Madame de Staël, in her clever essay on his genius, gives it countenance. It has been again and again completely disproved."

We do not know that. We think the whole evidence is given in the Memoirs by Musset-Pathay, but which we have not by us at this time. No one was present when it happened: Theresa was in the adjoining room. Rousseau fell, and a wound was visible in the head. As far as we know, he had been calm, and even contented, in his new abode, given him by the kindness and compassion of M. Girardin; and we know of no cause that can be assigned at that time for so fatal an act, supposing that he died by his own hand, except it is to be found in the conduct of his wife. Certainly he paid dearly for his extreme folly and imprudence in marrying a person whom he accidentally met as a waiting-maid or servant at a small tavern. It was one of those acts in which he sought nothing else than to please himself at the time; and she proved the torment and misfortune of his life. Now it has been stated over and over again that Rousseau either detected this woman in an intrigue with the groom of M. Girardin, or at least witnessed her attachment. That she should have sunk to such a state of low degraded passion for a common menial, and when she was near sixty years of age, was, it was said, a blow so cruel and severe as to upset the balance of his reason, and to offer no remedy but that forlorn one which is hoped for when life has closed. Lord Brougham calls her, and justly, "a worthless creature;" but, having acknowledged that, we then may ask what claim Rousseau had on her feelings and her attachment to him? He married her in a childish fancy that acknowledged no control. Through life she was rather his servant than his wife, for she performed a servant's offices; but, more than all, he deprived her of all her children; she saw them but to lose them. They were all taken from the mother's breast, to be consigned to the charity of the world. She never knew them again; never heard of them; was ignorant of their name—their fate,—their existence—and this without any pressure of immediate want, or any circumstances that rendered maternal care unadvisable. What respect, what love could this woman retain for such a husband? If we may use such expressions, she lived as a lawful concubine, and a sterile mother. If she were criminal, we are not palliating her conduct; but we are endeavouring to shew what were the fatal causes that at once dried up the natural current of maternal love, and therefore precluded her from the exercise of one of the most powerful as well as delightful virtues of which nature is capable, and which may be considered as the source from which so many others spring. Besides, she was in an ambiguous, not to say degraded situation. When Mr. Townshend proposed to receive Rousseau into his house, the negotiation was broken off by his insisting on Therese sitting at table with the family. It is curious to see the different manner in which she is spoken of in the parts of the correspondence that are now before us. Rousseau, in a letter to the Comtesse de Bonfleurs, 1763, says, "Vous voulez que je vous donne des nouvelles de *Mademoiselle* Levasseur. C'est une bonne et honnête personne, digne de l'honneur que vous lui faites. Chaque jour ajoute à mon estime pour elle," &c. Yet Hume writes, a year or two after, to the same lady,—“This woman forms the chief *incumbrance* to his settlement. M. de Luze, our companion, says, that she passes for wicked, and quarrelsome, and tattling, and is thought to be the chief cause of his quitting Neuchâtel. He himself owns her to be so dull that she never knows in what year of the Lord she is, nor in what month of the year, nor in what day of the month or week, and that she can never learn the different value of the pieces of money in any country. Yet she governs him as absolutely as a

nurse does a child," &c. So equivocal did her situation appear, that, in a letter to the Marchioness de Barbantane, Hume calls her "his *maid*, who has an uncontrolled authority over him." Yet on further acquaintance the unfavourable parts of Hume's former opinion seem to have been much softened down; he writes, "I like *Mademoiselle le Vasseur* upon acquaintance. She appears to me a good creature, more clever than she has been represented. She is only somewhat of a gossip, or what you would call *une commère*." She was generally called his *gouvernante*; and it is supposed that his sudden and extraordinary departure, or rather eccentric flight, from England in 1766, was owing to her manoeuvres and influence. Hume says on this subject. "Je sais que M. Davenport n'avoit pas une idée bien avantageuse de son caractère et de sa conduite, lorsqu'ils vivoient chez lui. Mais Rousseau est accoutumé à cette femme, et elle sait mieux que qui que ce soit entrer dans ses humeurs. On soupçonne qu'elle a entretenu toutes ses chimères, afin de le chasser d'un pays où n'ayant personne avec qui elle pût parler, elle s'ennuyait à la mort."

So much for *Mademoiselle Therese le Vasseur*! We shall only add that, immediately after Rousseau's death, she married M. de Girardin's Irish groom, and that, as a matter of course, she was soon reduced to want and misery. Lord Brougham says, she used to take her stand and beg at the door of the theatre; and that she died in 1801, aged 80.*

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of the World.

(Continued from p. 468.)

Sept. 23, 1822. This stay in London while it is asleep is very pleasant. One can sit at home, or wander in the parks, or take a boat to Richmond, without the least danger; not a human acquaintance to be seen. I have not been idle. I finished *Anastasius* to-day, which I ought to have read so many months ago. The worst of these late reformations is that it is not only late, but too late. Every body was shocked that I had not read it last year, and nobody will care now that I have. However, not only my own conscience is at ease, but I have been repaid by the study of one of the most philosophical romances I ever read. It cannot be called an historical so much as a topographical or modographical novel. One of the most striking among the many strokes of supereminent genius is the hero's assumption of Islamism—his declaring himself a Mahomedan, and the instant change of his whole position and relation in society—the remission of every crime;—his claim for perfect absolution is done with a master's hand. There is always to me, from *Gil Blas* downwards, something revolting in a rascal hero, and I should have doubted the author's capability of comprehending a noble character if it were not for the generous Spiridion: one of those perfect characters such as belong to romance, and give it the superiority over the novel; like the ancient statues, human, though a humanity one never sees, but still imagines might be attained to.

24th. Read *Helene de Tournon*, by *Madame Flahaut*—*fade* enough—and "*The Sketch Book*"—*fade* too. Written in too good English to be a

* We believe that Rousseau's other friend, *Madame Houzelot*, died on the very day the allies entered Paris, 1814, of course at a great age.—REV.

curiosity as an American production, but pleasing as a homage to the mother country from her usually so sulky child. There is something touching in the recurrence of these trans-atlantics to the old homesteads and baronial pride of England, as if the traditionary lore still lived amid cotton and dollars.

26th. Read *Valerius*. Very interesting, and done with ability, by a clever schoolboy with more wit than learning. All these attempts at making one at home 1800 years ago are and must be failures. We cannot do at Rome as the Romans did; and the attempts fail from trying to be too ancient. Could a writer allow himself to feel and think naturally, and as he would in London, only,—if he could let his men and women be men and women only, with Greek or Roman names, and be so thoroughly imbued with classic lore as to let his characters and manners be classic while they are natural—he might produce what was really an historical romance. I thought, while reading Mr. Mitchell's preface to his *Translations from Aristophanes*, that he was the man who could do it; for he is really thoroughly Atticised—his learning is not like learning—it has lost the appearance of having been acquired—it seems part of his nature; he lives and breathes and moves in an atmosphere of Greek. His familiarity has not bred contempt, and yet he seems to live with the mighty dead, not so much with the veneration of a son, but with the ease and freedom of a brother or college comrade. He does not, like the author of *Valerius*, and all such compositions, suppose that a few sentences from an ancient author make the conversation antique, or that some stray customs lumberingly introduced mark the manners. The tone of a writer, even of modern novels, so soon betrays their style of society—the patches of fashionable slang—the ephemeral phrases introduced—are all marks of want of familiarity with the scenes depicted; and I thought Mr. Mitchell seemed so to the manner born he could have produced an Athenian romance; but his translation, though so very able, is a failure; a clear proof of how impossible, after all, it is to turn Greek poetry into English, or make our language convey the ideas of Athens.

27th and 28th. Read *The Ayrshire Legatees* and *Annals of my Parish*, by Galt, which I had heard much talked of. Sort of farces to follow Scott's Scotch novels. The author is a clumsy clown, that would make sport if he could, but does not know how. There is humour, however, and I dare say very good drawing of the scenes, and that the low Scotch is very faithfully given,—but what then?

1st Oct. Down to ———. Some interesting anecdotes at dinner of Lord Wellesley, and discussion on his administration in Ireland. Hopes of his success by some—others declaring he only went to get the income and pay his debts, and that his reign, like all others, would be a failure there. Old ——— was entertaining, and chronicle upon changes of manners—he had seen so many;—thought the present better than the last, though not so good as that before. His three periods were, before the French Revolution, after, and now since the Peace. The formality and grace necessary in the rich dress and sword-wearing time gave an air of courtliness that could not be aped at once. A gentleman born and bred was so marked and distinct a species that there was no mistaking him. Then the violent overturn of the Revolution not only brought up all the dregs, but reduced all the high to be on the same level. The

shutting up of the continent prevented any foreign polish, and the race that grew up were swearing blackguards: boxing and driving four-in-hand were supreme *bon ton*. The best men were, of course, on service in the army and navy. Those at home sought very brutal ways to distinction. Since the peace, the opening of the continent has done harm, certainly, but good too; and a taste for science and learning, and a desire for mental distinction, has much civilized our young men. "Before the Revolution," said he, "there was a tone of infidelity and a style of wit, both in writing and conversation, that would not be allowed now. Profligacy, if more elegant, was more tolerated. Rousseau and Voltaire were the by-words of the day; those who aspired to be clever read and quoted them, and a great deal of vice was considered as the necessary part of a young man's way. The next generation, with the Prince at their head, were hard drinkers, and Sheridan's wit gave it *éclat*. But I think the turn now is better, more manly and rational. The effeminacy of the Carlton House set was shamed out on the return of our heroes of the war. And if there is some nonsense in the fuss of education there is some good certainly gained; it is no longer fashionable, on the contrary it is not tolerated, in society to be profane. To talk infidelity is thought bad taste, and, if fine ladies do it only for fashion, still they do go to church, and an *esprit fort* woman is hardly known. Our style of novel too shews, or causes, perhaps, our improvement. Fielding is as antiquated and unread as he deserves to be, and Scott has all the nobleness of sentiment without the prosiness of Richardson, and in a more romantic fashion."

I said I did not suppose that there ever had been such manners as Fielding describes.

"I do not know that," said ———; "his books were so popular when I was a young man, and so read by men and women, that they must have been considered faithful portraits of society. And I should fancy, from all that remains of the days of Anne and George I., that there was an indecorum and coarseness to which we can never return. If Swift's *Polite Conversation* is read even as a satirical caricature, and with all due allowance for the Dean's peculiar turn for dirt, still it gives a shocking idea of grossness, and still more in Pope's wittiest and most polished pieces the incidentally introduced words, which could not be pronounced now in civilized society, seem to have been quite familiar and easy to our grandmothers."

Friday. Opened *Mandeville's Fable of the Bees* to-day as I was settling my books. Strange composition it is; strong, masculine style. It may impugn a dignitary of the Church to say so, but his style reminds me of Paley's. The same turn of mind, and the same nervous, coarse language; the same sort of hard hitting; the same knock-down sort of plain common-sense view of things. Mandeville is as superior to the Doctor, however, in eloquence and imagination as he is inferior in his morality. Both of them, though with such different aims, have, I think, a tendency to lower the standard of virtue, and to set life on a narrow, expediency footing. Paley is so anti-methodistical in his sentiments, that he degrades the enthusiasm he would avoid. Nobody would be the better for reading Mandeville, whose theory, being founded on a false and degrading base, has naturally and inevitably fallen into complete neglect. His theory, that the whole of society is benefited by the vices of some, is

not worth combating; for, if you allow the ill-conduct of one man to be advantageous, why not two, or twenty, or twenty thousand? What is to define the bounds of private life, to which he would confine his vice? What is society, that vague generality, made up of but private lives *en masse*? The singularity of his book, and what made it be read when it appeared, is the homely sort of coarse eloquence which seemed to take plain common sense for his mode, and, building on absurdity, to argue in the most rational manner. Paley's works, too, while they seem to put virtue in a common-sense form, and place her within reach of everybody, has degraded her from her antique pedestal, and, by lowering the standard, shaken the foundation on which she formally stood, and, by making every man's own reason his guide, and bending morality, or allowing that morality can bend to circumstances, he has done an injury to the tone of mind in the present generation that he was very far from intending.

Saturday.—Sitting with —, who was not well, Sir James Macintosh came in: Playfair's Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britan. was on the table. I said it was a pity to have such a great work locked up in a book of mere reference. Sir James said, that he and all the writers employed in these Supplements thought it a great compliment to be asked to do them. I said, you might as well have put Gray's Country Churchyard into Johnson's Dictionary, under the word Church, and expect it to be read.

M. It would—it would be taken out directly—and so will these Essays: any one of them that are worth preserving will become common. Elegant Extracts, "Beauties" of Shakspeare, or of Pope, are despised things, but they are proofs of fame. In every great work there are grand passages that stand out above the rest. Marcella's speech in Don Quixote, and Lefevre in Sterne, and Hamlet's soliloquy, are things by themselves.

— said, he thought this power of admitting extracts shewed only a mannerism; that they were rather proofs of the author's failure than of his greatness. To make a great whole is the triumph of genius.

I agreed with him, and said, that if a passage could be thus taken out ready cut and dry, it might as well have been written so at once, and the work could do as well without it.

M. It has been attempted to have the part of Hamlet omitted, but I never heard of his soliloquy being left out. I cannot agree with your criticism: no author writes always in equal brilliancy,—it would not be real. In every piece, prose or poetry, that draws human life, it must be like it—ordinary and easy, but breaking into striking scenes. We are not always in love or always going mad with jealousy. When Alps on Alps arise in composition it has the effect of the reality—the striking features are lost.

"Still," I said, "I thought that the finest passages in Shakspeare were not Clarence's dream or Jaques's stages of life, but those where the whole scene and every character, every little word, tells.

M. You should judge by what remains in the mind after seeing the piece or reading the story, or ask the actor what he studies most: but you have high authority on your side—"His declamations or set speeches are commonly cold and weak, for his power was the power of nature," as Dr. Johnson says.

I said, that one of the striking inferiorities in Bacon to Plato was that you could not break the thread of one of Plato's dialogues: it is all in

sequence—one part is necessary to the rest. In Bacon there is no whole, it is broken up—it is all like his different lens—all little morsels.

M. Has not it the more influence? The doctrines are brought home at once.

“Without argument, without process, not evolved by a long chain of reasoning,” said ———

M. Is not it a higher philosophy to teach the result than the process?

I said, it was more imposing, but less honest and less advantageous to the mind. It is to take for granted what the teacher tells, and that is a mere act of memory, without any exertion of the intellect.

M. His whole theory is to make the intellect the recipient and judge rather than the originating principle—“for so it is in contemplation, if a man shall begin with certainties, he shall end in doubts; but if he will be content to begin with doubts, he shall end with certainties.” And his learning is always a “plain precept which teacheth when and upon what ground to resolve. If it make men positive and regular, it teacheth them what things are in their nature demonstrative, and what are conjectural, as well as the latitude of principles and rules. If it mislead by disproportion or dissimilitude of examples, it teacheth men the force of circumstances, the errors of comparisons, and all the cautions of application.” The word “positive” is not used here as over-certainty, but as exactness of observation; it is the French “positif,”—a use of the word we have now lost. It is not so much in spite of, but because of, the formal and antiquated turn of the words and structure of the sentence that one admires Bacon and Sir Thomas Browne, who was also a disciple of the experimental system, as he says so quaintly—“Flat and flexible truths are beat out by every hammer, but Vulcan and his whole forge sweat to work out Achilles his armour. A large field is yet left unto sharper discerners to enlarge upon this order, to search out the quaternions and figured draughts of this nature, and, moderating the study of names and mere nomenclature of plants, to erect generalities, and disclose unobserved properties, not only in the vegetable shop, but the whole volume of nature, affording delightful truths, confirmable by sense and ocular observation, which seems to me the surest path to trace the labyrinth of truth.” It is in his *Quincunx*, which ends in this odd conceit: “But the *Quincunx* of Heaven runs low, and 'tis time to close the five ports of knowledge; we are unwilling to spin out our awaking thoughts into the phantasms of sleep, which often continueth precogitations, making cables of cobwebs and wildernesses of handsome groves.”

——— said, he did not admire such conceits, and thought our modern language and style infinitely superior.

M. Yes: we could not now endure an author to say, as Sir Thomas does in the beginning of his *Vulgar Errors*,—“How unequal discerners of truth they are, and openly exposed unto error, will first appear from their unqualified intellects, unable to umpire the difficulty of its dissensions.”

“I suppose we should not endure it, indeed,” said —; “it is sheer nonsense.”

M. I should say that Lord Grenville's preface to Lord Chatham's *Letters* to his nephew is a model of English writing. He says, “What parent anxious for the character and success of a son born to any liberal station in this great and free country would not, in all that related to his education, have gladly resorted to the advice of such a man? What youthful spirit, animated by any desire of future excellence, and looking for the gratifica-

tion of that desire in the pursuits of honourable ambition, or in the consciousness of an upright, active, and useful life, would not embrace with transport any opportunity of listening on such a subject to the lessons of Lord Chatham? They are here before him: not delivered with the authority of a preceptor or a parent, but with the affection of a friend."

How excellent is this: grave, manly, and feeling, and eloquent; but nothing stately, nothing Johnsonian or antithetical or sesquipedalian in it. And from one great statesman speaking of another it has a sort of historical interest.

I said I thought Lord Grenville could hardly be called a great statesman; he is always spoken of more for what he might do than for what he has done.

M. He is a most remarkable person; a constitutional indolence, or shyness rather, has made him withdraw from society, and in public affairs stand rather aloof from the strife. Yet he has always held a sort of balance of power between Whigs and Tories, and the tone of Lord Grenville's mind is against all violence: he is thoroughly English, and that is one of the chief beauties in his speeches and writings; it is not only manly, forcible eloquence, but it is perfectly English. How different is the eloquence of Rousseau on the very same subject as this preface.

I said it was still eloquence; and an eloquence that swayed the world as his did must have been great and real.

M. But not English: part of the immense effect of Rousseau's works in England arose from their being so new, so unnational. When he is speaking of what should be taught to his pupil, I remember, after saying how little of all that is learned in youth is ever really available in after-life, he goes on,—"*Nous voilà réduits à un bien petit cercle relativement à l'existence des choses: mais que ce cercle forme encore une sphère immense pour la mesure de l'esprit d'un enfant! Timbres de l'entendement humain, quelle main téméraire osa toucher à votre voile? Que d'abîmes je vois creuser par nos vaines sciences autour de ce jeune infortunée! O toi qui vas le conduire dans ses périlleux sentiers et tirer devant ses yeux le rideau sacré de la nature, tremble. Assure-toi bien premièrement de sa tête et de la tienne; crains qu'elle ne tourne à l'un ou à l'autre, et peut-être à tous les deux. Crains l'attrait specieux du mensonge et les vapeurs enivrantes de l'orgueil.*" No Englishman would have so expressed himself.

"English has always suffered," said ———, "when it has been formed upon French. Gibbon's style, noble, is as tiresome as it is vague. And all the wretched tragedies that people sit to hear ranted through, they always appear to me pitiful imitations of the cold forced bombast of France, —Dryden's, and Rowe's, and all that set."

M. From bard to bard the frigid caution crept,
Till declamation soared while passion slept—

is very true of many of Dryden's and Lee's plays, but you must except Rowe—at least Jane Shore. Perhaps you never saw Mrs. Siddons act it, but, even read, it is most touching poetry. You must allow Jane Shore her rank among the heroines of the English stage. Alicia's speech to her—

"But let thy fearful doubting heart lie still,
The saints and angels have thee in their charge,
And all things shall be well. Think not the good,
The gentle, deeds of mercy thou hast done,

Shall die forgotten all : the poor, the pris'ner,
 The fatherless, the friendless, and the widow,
 Who daily own the bounty of thy hand,
 Shall cry to Heav'n and draw a blessing on thee.
 Ev'n man, the merciless insulter man,—
 Man, who rejoices in our sex's weakness,—
 Shall pity thee, and with unwonted goodness
 Forget thy failings, and record thy praise."

If this is not worthy of Shakspeare, it is worthy to come next to him;
 and Jane Shore's own touching appeal to Hastings—

"All tongues, like yours, are licensed to upbraid me,
 Still to repeat my guilt, to urge my infamy,
 And treat me like that abject thing I've been."

"It is very beautiful, I acknowledge," said ———, "but it is all the wrong way—it interests you for vice: now Shakspeare never interests you for a bad woman."

"Cleopatra and Cressida for instance," said I.

M. Rowe's Jane Shore I maintain to be perfectly moral; he paints her only in her penitence—in all the horror of remorse—in abject poverty: she is brought before you as the victim of her own guilt, and, if you will compare with Shakspeare, I must say that Cleopatra is immoral, and Jane Shore is not. For the Egyptian queen is painted in all the enjoyments of her passion, she is made captivating in the very height of her guilt; and, if one feels for her at the end, it is only as a queen—one is interested, not in her remorse, but in her escape from slavery, and she is not made to suffer as the inevitable consequence of her own vices, she is allowed to make her exit in all the dignity of a royal suicide. Rowe makes you pity the sufferer, but it is pity for, not sympathy with, her crime.

"I do not think," said I, "that you can accuse the French of causing Lord Byron's painful tragedies—painful in every sense, and touching in none."

M. His heroines, however, can hardly be called immoral, for I am sure they do not interest one in the least. It is strange that a man who boasts so much of *des bonnes fortunes*, should have so queer an idea of an interesting woman.

"If it is not French, which it certainly is not, though they affect to admire his poetry so much, it is utterly un-English—unmanly I think. One's idea of a helpless being, dependent on one's protection, is the charm of woman."

M. While the Byronic heroines are all so very helpful, the strength is always the wrong way; they seem the defenders instead of the defended—strong women of their hands: tears for these bloody viragos would be quite out of place.

"These tragedies intended for the closet can only be read as curiosities, if they are read at all," said ———.

M. A tragedy never intended to be acted is a greater bull than publishing a speech intended to have been spoken.

"It would be a still greater bull," said I, "to attempt to act them. Fancy an audience sitting out the recitation of the Devil's metaphysics in Cain!"

M. And such metaphysics as they are! However, there is great

genius in *Cain*—as there is in every thing of Byron's. His Devil is his own, he is neither Milton's nor Goethe's, neither Satan nor Mephistopheles.

"A very inferior personage," said ——— "I own I should have thought Lord Byron would have been more at home with devilry."

M. That is the unkindest cut of all! When he has taken such pains to convince the world of his intimacy in the infernal circles, to go and reproach him with not being up to the tone of their conversation, is too severe!

"It is not the tone of any society to introduce such personages," said ——— "as personages; we are beyond the age of personal scandal in those matters; we have now a more refined and metaphysical idea of the principle of evil."

M. So Mephistopheles tells us. "*Er ist schonlang ins Tabelbuch geschrieben * * * Die nennst mich Herr Baron, so ist die sache gut.*" But it is very remarkable that among the Scotch Puritans, who were the most metaphysical of polemics, there was an undisguised belief in the actual visible appearance of the Wicked One upon many occasions, and those not of the importance that such condescension would seem to demand.

"Much learning really had made them mad, I suppose," said I.

M. If they had been really learned they might have been wiser; but their learning was of their own devising: it was not what can be called learning proper. They were not scholars in the usual acceptation of the word: they read nothing but the Bible and certain tomes of casuistry written and read I believe only for or by themselves; and, with narrow views of everything both divine and human, they rushed to the strife armed both literally and figuratively, and with their hard minds and stern resolution fought on with that indomitable resolution the peculiarity of their nation. Slow to take up an idea, my countrymen never, when once they have mastered it, let it go. Self-dependence is their striking characteristic, induced by the nature of their country and climate; the rugged hills and refractory soil, and the polar icy winds, make life one continued struggle: a free and fearless race is its natural offspring; they will go their own way, and the Presbyterian form of church government is the result and the preservation of the character. It has a strong spirit of combination, but its essential construction must lead to schism, and schism that will be a convulsion.

"Yet," said ———, "your theory of climate does not hold with regard to Scotch poetry. One would think, to judge from their songs, that they lived in an Arcadia."

M. Poetic licence must be allowed for, but I think the exquisite sense of rural scenery and enjoyment of fine weather are rather proofs of how much that enjoyment is enhanced by what they have suffered before.

Spare my luvie, ye winds that blow,
Plashy sleets and beating rain!
Spare my luvie, thou feathery snow,
Drifting o'er the frozen plain.

contrasted with—

How sweetly bloomed the gay green birk,
How rich the hawthorn's blossom.

or

Now bank an' bras are claith'd in green,
 An' scattered cowlips sweetly spring;
 By Girvan's fairy-haunted stream,
 The birdies flit on wanton wing.

The delights of fine weather enhanced by the sufferings of a rude northern wintry climate.

Looked in Brown, &c. when I got home, for all the quotations Sir James had made: *properties* for *proprieties* in Sir Thomas Brown: "*draw* from Heaven" instead of "*pull*" in Jane Shore, and a few words left out in Lord Grenville's preface; but all the rest, as far as I can remember, was word for word quoted exactly.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

DURING a ramble up the mountains near Innsbruck, in the autumn of last year, I came, to my surprise, upon the grave of a fellow-countryman. It is situated on a conspicuous knoll, just above the old Maximilian Schloss, or Castle of Weiernberg, on the left bank of the Inn. The following is the inscription, and the lines are, no doubt, the composition of the Rev. Chauncy Hare Townsend, who, in 1817, gained the Chancellor's gold medal at Cambridge:—

Here rest,
 by his own desire, the mortal remains
 of
 RICHARD HENRY TOOTH, Esq.
 who departed this life Feb. 20th, 1840,
 aged 23.

Oh, early lost! if now thine eyes can see
 His heart who rears this funeral stone to thee,
 There, past all words, a sorrow thou wilt view,
 Which Time may soften, but must deepen too.
 Thine were the gifts that round remembrance twine,
 And Friendship finds no second love like thine.
 Thy tortures, as the flame to martyrs given,
 Were the last touch that made thee meet for Heaven.
 Too keenly yet thy mourners must retrace
 The suffering sweetness of thy youthful face;
 Still hear those accents which, when life's last sleep
 Was stealing o'er thee, prayed them not to weep.
 Ah! not the less those tears are gushing now—
 Their only joy—these relics are not thou,
 And that thy voice still murmurs, "Not in vain
 Who trust in Christ shall hope to meet again."

Amico Amicus C. H. Townsend,

H. M. P. C.

The inscription on the inner side is in German, and states that the deceased was a native of Coleshill in England.

Yours, &c. L.



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL AT LLANFAIR FAWR.



EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL.

CHAPEL OF LLANVAIR VAWR, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

(With exterior and interior Views.)

THE chapel of Llanvair Vawr (St. Mary) stood one mile to the south of Llaniltern Chapel, near the turnpike road leading from Cardiff to the town of Llantrisant, and distant about six miles from the former place.

The history of this edifice is involved in the utmost obscurity, as is that of a small mansion house situate to the east of it, in a style not older than James the First's reign. The property belongs to the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P. in right of his wife the Lady Harriet, sister to the Earl of Plymouth of Saint Fagan's Castle in this neighbourhood. Rees, in his *Essay on the Welsh Saints*, notices the chapel, p. 338.

The sketches from which the accompanying glyphographs were made, represent the fabric as it appeared six years ago. Unfortunately it has been subsequently demolished. A representation made by a neighbouring antiquary to Mr. Clive never reached its destination, a circumstance

which is regretted by its proprietor. The chancel was 21 ft. 9 in. long within; the nave (part of which appears to the left of the buttresses) was 20 feet long. The breadth on either side of the perpendicular east window was 5 ft. 3 in. The south window was in the decorated style. The cross wall separating the nave from the chancel was 2 ft. 8 in. thick, and there was a low Romanesque arch devoid of mouldings which formed the western entrance to the nave. The oak roof of the chancel was in good preservation, and had been of late covered with thatch, the building having been desecrated by its conversion into a cow-house. Portions of the east window, the canopy over the altar, and other stone work have been preserved, and will be used in some projected repairs in the neighbouring church of St. Bride's-super-Ely: the workmanship is of a superior character. J. M. T.

THE FISHING TACKLE OF HOMER.

MR. URBAN,

April 20.

AS a lover of the angle, I presume to offer a suggestion on the subject of your note in the 353rd page of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month; but pretending to no scholarship, I must refer to the translations only of the passages you quote from the Greek, and I think they may prove sufficient excuse for my conjecture, although it be considered a fanciful one.

You observe, "There is a passage in Homer's *Iliad*, Ω . 80, which has some expressions regarding *fishing-tackle* that we could never rightly understand. The poet describes Iris as sent by Jupiter to Thetis; and between the islands of Samos and Imbros she plunges into the sea." Thus translated by Pope—

"As bearing death in the fallacious bait,
From the bent angle sinks the leaden weight."

By Cowper—

"As sinks the bull's horn with its leaden weight,
Death bearing to the raveners of the deep."

Your own literal translation, Mr. Urban, then follows—

"But she, like to lead, plunged into the deep, which, passing through the horn of the ox, descends, bearing death to the voracious fish."

From the *Odyssey* you then give the following passage, translated by Pope—

"As from some rock that overhangs the flood,
The silent fisher casts th' insidious food;
With fraudulent care he waits the finny prize,
And sudden lifts it quivering to the skies."

Cowper's version is—

"As when from some bold point among the rocks,
The angler with his taper rod in hand
Casts forth his bait to move the smaller fry,
He swings away remote his guarded line,
Then jerks at once around the struggling prey."

Your own translation—

"As a fisher standing on a projecting rock or promontory with a very long rod, casting a deceitful bait to the little fish, lets down into the sea the horn of the ox, and then casts his gasping prey on the shore."

In the first description by Pope, we have the leaden weight, that we fishermen used to call the plummet,

attached to the line to sink the bait into the water; but, commonly, on the line, at a convenient distance above, was also placed some buoyant substance for a float,—to regulate the depth of the bait, direct the eye to its situation, and detect any attack made on it. Now Cowper introduces mention of some such appendage as this, when he says,—“As sinks the *bull's* horn with it's leaden weight.” He might perhaps have said as correctly, *As through the bull's horn sinks the leaden weight.*

You yourself, Mr. Urban, more clearly,—“But she, like to lead, which, passing through the horn of the ox, descends.”

Now here I fancy to be portrayed the lead or plummet designed to sink the bait, which is affixed to the end of the line, and the lead a little distance above it; which line, previously to its being fastened to the rod, or the bait and lead being attached to its lower end, has been passed through a portion of an ox's horn, so carved or moulded as to form a float. Perhaps the point of the horn, which might be readily shaped to a hollow cone, pierced at its summit for the passage of the line, and surrounded at some distance below with a piece of cork, would thus project above the surface of the water conspicuously, and answer such purpose well, particularly in rough water. If the point of the rod be raised, the lead would be drawn into the cone closely and be there concealed; but if the lead be cast into the water, it would rapidly run through the cone, which, left resting at the cork on the water's surface, would indicate the situation of the bait below. To steady the float on the line, and to regulate the depth to which the bait should go, simple means might obviously be resorted to.

In Pope's translation of the passage from the *Odyssey*, we have nothing to interest the angler, save the cast, the mute patience of the craftsman, and his “quivering” victim; but in Cowper, he views “the taper rod” and the “guarded line;” and your own rendering presents him with “the horn of the ox,” which, for want of the old accompaniment of this tackle, the float, he is disposed to apply in some fashion to that use; when, too, there seems to be especial occasion, to take the “smaller

fry” of Cowper, and “the little fish” as mentioned by yourself. But I will intrude no further with my remarks. A friend has sent me the following lines, which he permits me to use, as introducing the purpose of the ox's horn in accordance with my conceit; and which, indeed, may better illustrate my meaning than my own attempt above to convey it.

“As when the lead the tapering angle bends,
If on the waters thrown, at once descends
Swift through the ox-horn float, and low beneath
Bears to the greedy fishes snares and death,—
So plunged she downwards through the seas profound.”

Yours, &c. PISCATOR.

MR. URBAN,
YOUR Magazine for November last contained some interesting particulars of a remarkable character of the last century, Dr. William Baylies, some time physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and afterwards to the King of Prussia. In a recent work, Mr. May's History of Evesham, is another account of him, which, without alluding to his London career, as related by your correspondent S. M., supplies so much that was deficient in his biography as to his origin and connections that I am induced to request that the same “Magazine” may store it up for the use of future medical biographers.

It appears that Dr. Baylies was the son of an apothecary at Evesham, and that he married the daughter of Thomas Cookes, esq., “a wealthy and influential attorney in the place,” and who was steward of the abbey estate which belonged, and still belongs, to the family of Rudge. To the first Parliament of George the Third, towards the close of 1761, the Right Hon. Sir John Rushout, Bart., and his son John Rushout, esquire, were returned together, but after an opposition on the part of Mr. Cookes and his son-in-law Dr. Baylies. It may be remarked that the town had frequently before that time been represented by members of the Rudge family, as well as by the Rushouts, and it was doubtless on the interest of the former that Mr. Cookes and the enterprising *medicus* relied. In Nov. 1761 a petition against the return was presented on the part of Dr. Baylies, alleging that Sir John Rushout

and himself had received the majority of voices, and ought to have been returned. The petition was ordered to be heard on the 15th of December, but before that day the house allowed it to be withdrawn, together with another petition from certain burgesses of the borough.

This, therefore, was prior to Dr. Baylies's appearance at the Middlesex Hospital. Of his disappearance Mr. May furnishes some particulars, which are as follow: "By marriage with Mr. Cooke's daughter he became possessed of much property in the borough. Among this was the spacious residence in High-street, with garden and land adjoining, at present held by the Lavender family; another spacious dwelling-house, with garden, in Bridge-street, late the property of Mr. Phelps; the tan-yard and buildings near the bridge, and the wharf and premises opposite, upon the Bengeworth side. Becoming at length involved in difficulties, he raised large sums partly by mortgage and partly by illegal means, and thus escaped to the continent. His real property was then offered for sale, under a conveyance in trust, obtained from him while at Bristol. The purchasers' deposits were received, and immediate possession was given; but from the involved condition of the estate the title could not be completed. The purchasers thus retained possession by payment of the deposits only, excepting the property in Bengeworth, the title to which was completed by the holder following the doctor into France for the purpose."

From a passage in the Earl of Malmesbury's Correspondence (also quoted by Mr. May), it appears that Dr. Baylies in 1774, eight years after his quitting England, was resident in practice at Dresden, when he was summoned to the aid of Frederick the Great: "The dread he [Frederick] has that any about him should perceive him breaking, overcomes every other consideration, and he increases his illness by the pains he takes to conceal it. He has, under pretence of introducing inoculation, introduced Baylies, an English physician settled at Dresden, to reside for some time at Berlin. He is expected to-morrow [Nov. 13, 1774.] and I have the best reason for believ-

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ing that at the present moment his Prussian Majesty is consulting him at Potsdam in the most private manner."

The late Mr. Campbell, in his "Court and Times of Frederick the Great," published in 1841, notices the repartee of Dr. Baylies mentioned by S. M., but describes it as having been very differently received. He says:—

"Having sent to Dresden for Dr. Baylies, an English physician, to introduce inoculation into his dominions, on his arrival in Berlin, the king did not omit to ask his favourite question: 'Well, doctor, how many have you despatched to the other world?' Baylies, who was equally warm and witty, replied, 'Not so many as you, sire.' Frederick, who liked better to joke than to be joked with, turned his back upon him, and never saw him from that moment. Notwithstanding the statements in the English newspapers of the time, that Baylies attended the king in his illness and enjoyed his confidence till the last moment of his life, the truth is, that never was he again admitted to his presence, neither did he ever prescribe for him."*

This is, of course, from some Prussian writer; but Mr. Campbell did not favour his readers with authorities. Notwithstanding its positive expressions, however, it does not appear a very probable statement. If Dr. Baylies had been so summarily dismissed by Frederick, surely he would have returned to his former practice at Dresden. The old king lasted for nearly twelve years after he had sent for Dr. Baylies, and during all that time the latter remained at Berlin, enjoyed the title of Physician to his Majesty, and the honorary rank of a Hof-rath, as shown by his portrait ("*conseiller privé*") published in 1783, and at Berlin he closed his adventurous career. Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

Bristol Mirror

Office, May 11.

UPWARDS of thirty years since a lady, then and now residing at Clifton, informed me, on more than one occasion, that she was acquainted with the author of the *Lounger's Common-Place Book*, but that it was a secret which she was not at liberty to disclose.

The recent discussion in your Maga-

* Vol. iv. p. 410.

zine respecting the authorship of that work having recalled the circumstance I have mentioned to my recollection, I communicated it to the Rev. John Reynell Wreford, F.S.A. of this city, who is intimate with Mrs. C. the lady above referred to, and at my request he applied to her on the subject; and as the death of the author had cancelled her engagement not to divulge his name, she related the following particulars:—

The author was Mr. Newman, a gentleman of literary habits and independent fortune, who lived for some time at Dover. Mrs. C. when a young woman, was accustomed to meet him at the house of a common friend, Lady Mantell, whose husband held some office under Government on the Kentish coast.* Here Mr. Newman frequently read his papers aloud to the party. He was very eccentric in his habits, but very entertaining.

Of Mr. Newman's parentage and education, Mrs. C. said she knew nothing. He was certainly educated for the profession of a surgeon, but she thinks he never practised. He was a favourite with Dr. Monsey, the resident physician at Chelsea Hospital, who was as eccentric as himself, and of whom he wrote an amusing memoir which was never published, but which he gave to Mrs. C. There is an article about Dr. Monsey in the *Common-Place Book*. Mr. Newman went an invalid to Dover, where he formed a friendship with Sir Thomas and Lady Mantell, in whose house he resided many years, and an unabated attachment between them continued through life. He was at Dover during the exciting time of the commencement of the French Revolution, and was most enthusiastic and eloquent in his conversation on the various incidents connected with that period. He was a delightful companion at all times,

* Sir Thomas Mantell, F.S.A. who had himself practised in the medical profession at Dover, relinquished it for the appointment of agent for prisoners of war and transports, and after the peace was placed at the head of the packet department. He was knighted in 1820, when mayor of Dover, and died in 1832. Memoirs of him will be found in *Gent. Mag.* cii. i. 88, 651.—*Edit.*

full of anecdote and energy, intelligence and originality. He married after a very short courtship, and then removed to an estate he had at Ringwood, where he died about eight years since.

Neither Mr. Wreford nor myself feel at liberty to bring the name of the lady from whom this information is derived before the public.

At Mr. Wreford's suggestion I have referred to the obituaries of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and from that of 1839 I transcribe the following:—

"July 27. At Ringwood, Hants, aged 80, Jeremiah Whitaker Newman, esq. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London."

Permit me to add, that, from my knowledge of the source of the information I have communicated, I am perfectly satisfied that the author of the *Lounger's Common-Place Book* is now ascertained.

Yours, &c. WILLM. TISON.

MR. URBAN,

I SUSPECT there is much fabrication in the published accounts of great families. Sir Egerton Brydges imputes it to those of the noble families of Spencer and Montagu. He has, however, left many others in possession of their borrowed plumes. It was said that the late Mr. Beckford left a work in MS. to be published after his death, entitled "*Liber Veritatis*," having for its object the unmasking of pedigrees, but probably it has fallen into the hands of persons unwilling to give offence.

The legend of the noble family of Berkeley which deduces them from the blood royal of Denmark passes current in all the peerages, though it is well ascertained that their founders, Harding of Bristol, and his son Robert Fitzharding, were only burghers of that city. Hume asserts that Sir Michael de la Pole, in the reign of Edward the Third, was the first person of that class who rose to greatness in England; but Fitzharding seems to have a better claim to that distinction. See Seyer's *History of Bristol*.

It is observable that at the exact point where the family of Lord Stafford is said to have branched off from the original stock, its name suddenly

from Jernegan became Jerningham; such a change is perhaps not unexampled, but the particular conjuncture lays it open to suspicion.

The name of Thynne, borne by the Marquis of Bath, is thus accounted for: it is said that a gentleman of the name of Boteville lived in one of the Inns of Court, and so was called John o' the Inne. Hence the name of Thynne; but I confess I am sceptical upon it. I think it much more likely that the first bearer of it was a *thin* man; but whatever was its origin, it seems unlikely that any man of condition bearing the name of Boteville would abandon it for that of Thynne, whatever be the meaning of the latter.

This reminds me of an inquiry in a recent volume of your work respecting the origin of the name of Tuke, Tooke, Tuck, &c. I have no doubt that the word was of an English one, meaning *thick*. We know that the name of Tooker or Tucker meant a fuller or *thickener* of cloth; and I remember in one of the publications of the Shakespeare Society (I forget which) a list of trades in which thymers or fullers are mentioned, from which it is plain that the words Tooker, Tucker, and Thycker are identical, and it seems most probable therefore that the words Took and Tuck were old forms of *thick*; if so, Sir Walter Scott, made an excellent choice of a name for his friar.

It is evident, however, that the families of Tuke or Touke of Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire were of Norman origin, for they used the prefix *de* to their name. Your correspondent questions the descent of any families from the *Sieur de Touque*, who came over with the Conqueror, on the ground of their not being found in the list of tenants *in capite*; but I can see no reason for supposing that every Norman knight must have been a tenant *in capite*; and I think it quite possible that the above families, of which pedigrees are given in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire and Shaw's Staffordshire, were descended from the *Sieur de Touque*. Thoroton begins the line from so early a period as that of Henry the First, and gives the name with the French prefix, which, considering that there was no place of this name in England, is a

pretty good proof of a Norman origin. There is a Latin poem in the British Museum, addressed to James the First, by a George Tuke of Derbyshire, in which the writer says that he had nothing but an empty name, "*nil præter nomen inane*," and insinuating that something more substantial would be acceptable. He was probably descended from the above family, who had property in Derbyshire from the reign of Henry the Second to that of Henry the Fifth.

There was a tract printed containing the last words of Dering the puritan, spoken at Tokye.* Now there is no such place mentioned in the Index Villaris, or any topographical work I have seen; Leland, however, in his Itinerary, mentions a place called Towkey, which seems to have been in Berkshire; but if so, it has probably long lost its name. However, I do not think it could have given a name to any family of Tooke, the final syllable being too marked an addition to be casually dropped.

It may be mentioned that a George Toke, of Worcestershire, gentleman, obtained a grant of arms in 1547, viz. Or, a fess gu. on a canton a lion's gamb; and that (as the grant on the Heralds' College states) he was descended from ancestors undefamed, and was of a manful and discreet conduct on various occasions, and especially under the Earl of Warwick at the battle of Mus-selborough field.

Seymour, like Tooke, is a name which may possibly be either of Norman or Saxon origin. The ducal family of Seymour are ascertained to be of Norman origin; yet a Saxon appellation, "*Semar*," occurs in Domesday book, and, like many others, may have become fixed in aftertimes as a surname.

All families of the name of Warren claim a Norman origin, because there was a Norman family of that name; but it is far more likely that most of them obtained it from residence at a warren, in the same manner as the names of Park, Forest, Wood, Field, &c. were derived.

Yours, &c. X. Y.

* See Watt's *Bibliotheca Britannica*, article Dering.

MR. URBAN,

THOSE of your readers who took an interest in the autobiographical paper of the late Miss Catharine Hutton, written in her 89th year, which was published in your last number, may not be displeased that it should be succeeded by the characteristic letter which I inclose, and which was written by her father when in his 85th year. It was addressed to the late Mr. Nichols, on occasion of the fire which destroyed his printing-office in the year 1808.

Yours, &c. N.

MR. WILLIAM HUTTON TO MR. NICHOLS.

Birmingham, March 6, 1808.

MY DEAR AND WORTHY FRIEND,—I read the news of your calamity with much sorrow. Perusing a second account, it conveyed a hope that things were less afflicting. But I find by yours, received this day, and also your statement in the Magazine for February, that the loss is most deplorable. I sincerely sympathize with you, as I believe every one will. Some part of your loss can never be repaired: money is not an equivalent; but there is one thing more valuable than all,—your own health. This is, in some measure, in your own power. By preserving this you may retrieve a lost fortune, which can only be retrieved by time, and that time will wear out the memory of all other losses. I know this advice is hard to follow, but interest demands a resolute attempt. I, as you know, have undergone a fiery trial when I verily thought I had not one enemy in the world, and such a trial as I would not undergo for *one hundred thousand pounds*.* Insulted for years by the mob, although no fault was exhibited against me; I was derided by all,—you will be pitied by all. I, like you, though in a less degree, lost some things that money cannot purchase, or time repair. I was strongly solicited to retire to America; but I considered that though I was 68 I might have some years in store, which were as valuable as money, and that many had

been ruined by going there. I determined to decline every kind of business except my own, and submit, in silence, to abuse. The plan has well paid me, by adding about 30,000*l.* to my fortune. Such is the value of *time*. My dear friend, you know how to apply this hint. Content is a blessing, which in part is in every person's power. Keep quiet within; time is your best friend. Whenever the spirits are affected, the body suffers. Consider, you have more friends than you ever had.

Should you wish to reprint anything I have written, command my assistance: it will come with the utmost willingness. Your description of the loss, in the Magazine for February, drew tears. I meant to write, and insert a few trifles for the Magazine, but you have taken the fore-hand turn, and written to me. I am glad you did.

I have begun to write a History of the Battle of Tewkesbury, which produced the extinction of the House of Lancaster, as I have done that which put a period to the house of York.† I design in April or May to see the place, with the pen in my breast, in the style of an exciseman, as I did at the Wall.‡

I am, most sincerely, yours,

W. HUTTON.

MR. URBAN, *April 15.*

THE remarks on the etymon of *brent* in your April number, p. 359, appear to me correct. In general, although *bryns*, *bruns*, and *brens* are hills, the *brents* are rivers. The word must be the same as the British *brân* and burne, a rivulet. *Leofric* the Saxon was called *Dominus de Brane*, as well as *Burne*.

Col. Hawker, in his work chiefly on river sporting, speaks frequently of *brent* geese on the oozes (*anas bernicla*), clearly of the same source.

The appellative *brân*, river, in British and Cornish means a *crow*, probably given to rivers from their swiftness, e.g. Dinas Brân, near Llangollen, in Denbighshire, and two or three more in Brecknock and Carmarthen.

* This alludes to Mr. Hutton's losses during the riots at Birmingham in 1791. See his Autobiography, and a letter to Mr. Nichols in the Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century, vol. ix. p. 101.

† "The Battle of Bosworth Field," 8vo. 1788.

‡ See "History of the Roman Wall," 8vo. 1802.

shires. Brentford, *q.* Bránford.* The British tribes had a great many names—sometimes homonymous and sometimes not—for rivers and hills. I can only account for this diversity, from remarking on the Irish language of modern days, that in my researches on the dialects of that country I have found a different one in almost every county. The Irish of the West, and of the county Galway, for instance, differs materially, and in some cases totally, from that spoken near Dublin. This I found by investigation among the cotters, and all very little resembling what we meet with in books. Every great British *sept* had its own peculiar phraseology.

There is here no analogy to the German root *brennen*, v. a. to burn, or to *brenn punkt*, fire, &c., or *brennend*, burning, caustic, although there may be to *brannen*, fountain, well, mineral water.

Brent Tor on Dartmoor, four miles north of Tavistock, and three from Lydford, is a rocky eminence, having nothing to do with water, although a seamount to the Bristol Channel mariners 20 miles off. It must be from *bryn*, a hill, and *uend*, caput, the chief or towering hill, of the old Keltic root *breun* or *brennyn*, a king, leader, still met with in the Welsh, who also call a hillock *brine* and *brynknyn*, as also a cliff or hill, as the Cornish *bryn*.

Brenthill, on the Plymouth road, has an ancient way, called Foss Street, passing through the level adjacent, traceable to Liskeard, and possibly a continuation of the Ikenild, taking a bend to the east, yet tending more westerly near Brent, after leaving the modern Totnes road, and pointing towards the Tamar. The hill was doubtless another *bryn iend*, contracted to *brent*. The Ikenild goes that way from Exeter.

Yours, &c. W. T. P. SHORTT.

MR. URBAN, May 5.

I LOOK upon your valuable miscellany as a "Refuge for the" literary

"Destitute." Such, in my own case, have I found it to be through a long series of years,—shall I say fifty? Has any difficulty occurred to me, any quotation or passage come athwart me in my reading to which I could not readily refer, I had only to apply to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and the difficulty vanished; the quotation was traced, and the passage pointed out. I could refer to many pages in your volumes, from 1790 to the present day, in which you have given me relief.

I again have recourse to your bounty. I have lately been reading the Homilies, Oxford, 1840; and, as I am unable to authenticate two passages, I should be thankful to any of your correspondents who would help me. The first is in the *Sermon of the State of Matrimony*, p. 450.

"For thus will most truly be verified the saying of the poet [query, *who was he?*], 'A good wife, by obeying her husband, shall bear the rule, so that he shall have a delight and a gladness the sooner at all times to return home to her.' But, on the contrary part, 'when the wives be stubborn, froward, and malapert, their husbands are compelled thereby to abhor and flee from their own houses, even as they should have battle with their enemies.'"

The next passage is in the *Fourth Part of the Sermon against Wilful Rebellion*, circa 1571. It is to be found p. 518, edit. Oxford.

"Let no good and discreet subjects, therefore, follow the flag or banner displayed to rebellion, and borne by rebels, though it have the image of the plough painted therein, with *God speed the Plough* written under in great letters, knowing that none hinder the plough more than rebels."

Query, to *what* rebellion does the writer refer? I am told to *Kett's*. This is very probable, as that insurrection originated in enclosures. But I wish to trace the motto on the flag, and my library is very scanty, and my memory gone.

Yours, &c. SEPTUAGENARIUS.

MR. URBAN, London, May 18.

AN apparent discrepancy between two of the Journeys of Antonine's Itinerary has occasioned a difficulty in settling the stations in Essex and the

* It seems to be a confirmation of this suggestion of our Correspondent that the popular pronunciation of Brentford has been, and is still, Brainford.—*Edit.*

adjoining counties, which I would gladly assist in removing.

The Ninth Journey runs from *Cæsaromagus* to *Canonium*, and thence to *Camulodunum*; the fifth is from *Cæsaromagus* to *Camulodunum*, but without any intermediate station; while the former route is not, as might be expected, longer, but shorter than the other.

Perhaps this difference between the two statements in the Itinerary cannot be more easily explained than by supposing it to recognize two roads from *Cæsaromagus* (which we will call *Whittle* near *Chelmsford*), one direct to *Colchester* by *Witham*, and passing through *Canonium*; the other running up to *Braintree*, and there turning into the *Dunmow* and *Colchester* road, and so to *Colchester*, avoiding *Canonium*. The first is generally received both as a Roman military way, and as the route of the Itinerary; the second has been considered as a Roman way, not connected with the Itinerary: and whether justly so considered is the question I am desirous of raising.

By the former of these roads the distances would be as follows:—

ITER IX.

<i>Cæsaromagus</i> to <i>Canonium</i> , and thence to <i>Camulodunum</i> (Itinerary miles)	21
<i>Chelmsford</i> to <i>Colchester</i> (measured miles)	22

By the latter, as follows:—

ITER V.

<i>Cæsaromagus</i> to <i>Colonia</i> (understood to be <i>Camulodunum</i>)	24
<i>Chelmsford</i> to <i>Braintree</i>	11
<i>Braintree</i> to <i>Colchester</i>	15
	26

At the beginning of the fifth Journey, from *Londinium* to *Cæsaromagus*, we have an Itinerary distance of 28

miles, and from *London* to *Chelmsford* a computed distance of 29 miles, which would be at least 30 if measured from the centre of Roman *London*.

Pursuing the Ninth Journey to *Ad Ansam* we have the Itinerary distance 9, and the measured distance 9½.

Now in all these we keep to the numbers of the Itinerary; and if from the common sources of information I have stated the modern numbers with tolerable correctness, we have in every case the same relative proportion between the ancient and modern miles, a circumstance of great importance when it applies to the roads of a particular county or district.

In the route here suggested for a part of the Fifth Iter of *Antonine* it is, perhaps, implied that the distance between *Colchester* and *Braintree* was twice passed over; in other words, that a person making a digression to *Colchester*, in a journey from *London* to *Lincoln*, had to go and return fifteen miles on the same piece of road. But whether on the same or another road, the loss of ground is inevitable; and the objection, if it is one, is really to the digression itself, which of course we cannot entertain.

The stations on both of the Journeys to which I have referred, extending into the counties of *Suffolk*, *Cambridge*, and *Northampton*, appear to have been kept in doubt from the want of two or three ascertained or admitted points in *Essex*. May we not hope to see this deficiency supplied? It is particularly desirable to fix *Canonium*, which has been placed in some half-dozen different localities, to the great disturbance of all the classical topography of the neighbourhood.

Yours, &c. A. T.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Delicia Poetarum Germanorum. 1612. (Vols. i. ii. iii.) Collectore A. F. G. G.

WE have been much disappointed, and somewhat surprised, in finding in the first three volumes of this bulky work but one solitary allusion to any person connected with our own country; the three volumes consisting of nearly 4,000 pages of closely-printed letter-press, and containing the productions of nearly 100 authors. The poems, too, are in great proportion commemorative of remarkable events, historical incidents, and of persons illustrious either for rank or learning. Scarcely a foreign potentate, scholar, country, city, or river, but is celebrated in some poetical eulogy; but, except in the one instance we are

going to produce, the muse of Germany does not condescend to notice her sister of the Saxon isles. We hope that the three remaining volumes will afford us a better harvest.

Among the poems of Rodolph Gualter, (the Father) of Zurich, is the following (p. 432): "In D. Joannis *Parkhurstii* Episcopi Nordovicensis obitum, Epi-
cedium;" and we presume that this poem is now for the first time drawn from its retreat.

The name of the author is one which occurs frequently in the two volumes of Zurich Letters which have been recently published by the Parker Society, and which contain many letters written by and addressed to him. He was the author of commentaries on the gospel of St. John and some of the epistles, and in 1575 he succeeded the celebrated Bullinger as chief Pastor at Zurich. It appears from the poem that he had visited Oxford previously to the period when Parkhurst and the other English exiles sought refuge in Switzerland. He begins his poem of lament—

Ergo jaces, meus ergo jaces, Parkhurste? nec ultra
Adveniet digitis litera scripta tuis?

* * * *

Tu mihi cum primâ nondum lagumine malas
Vestirem ad ripas *Thamisi* lente tuas,
Nobile ubi *Oxonium* doctis caput extulit *Anglis*,
Palladis et Phæbi, Pieridumque domus.
Me licet et senior, multâ et me doctior arte,
Attamen et socii fratris et instar eras,
Meque peregrinum vero es complexus amore,
Quod mihi dulce decus, præsidiumque fuit.
Post autem patriâ fatis ejectus iniquis,
Dum fers pro Christi mille pericla fide,
Helvetiæ magnus veniebas exul in oras,
Qua *Tigurum* claro Limagus amne secat,
Hospitium et veteris non dedignatus amici
Factus es exiguæ gloria magna domus.
Namque tuos mores sic urbs *Tigurina* probabat
Parkhurstum ut civem crederet esse suum.
Ah! quoties memini quæ tunc commercia nobis
Quæ fuerint doctis seria mixta jocis,
Ah! quoties subit illius mihi lucis imago,
Quæ tibi postremum tempus in urbe fuit?
Lætus ad optatæ patriæ cum tecta redires,
Sic tamen ut tacitus tingeret ora dolor,
Te natale solum innato lactabat amore,
Mox alio *Tiguri* te retrahebat amor,
Et mihi dicebas—"Ah mi Gualthere valet,
Vivito, *Parkhursti* tempus in omne memor,"
Plura locuturo vocem dolor interclusit,
Et lacrymis fortes imaduere genæ.
Respondi paucis—"Tu mi Parkhurste valet,
Sit Deus optatæ duxque comesque viæ,"
Et fateor, lacrymis in moesta cadentibus ora,
Addere vix potui—"Sis memor, oro, mei."

* * * *

Gualter then mentions the sincere grief which the death of the good bishop had brought upon his own diocese.

En gemebunda dolet non ficto Ecclesia luctu
Anglica, quæ Boreæ nobile nomen habet.

But the old man here breaks off his song: his hand, he says, is crippled by age; and he leaves the unfinished lament to be continued by his son, whose personal obligations to the deceased were such as might inspire every tribute of respect and gratitude. Rodolph Gualter, junior, had visited England since Parkhurst had been placed on the episcopal bench, and had been maintained

by the Bishop during his studies, first at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford. A letter which he wrote from the former university in 1572, is in the Zurich Letters, ii. 208; and he was created M.A. at Oxford, July 6, 1573. In June, 1574, he quitted this country, and at that time his patron thus kindly spoke of him in a letter to Bullinger:

“Rodolph, the son of our friend Gualter, is coming back to you: he is a youth well learned, of good talents, and pious conduct. His father is displeased with him for not living more economically. If he has acted improperly in this respect, we must make allowance for his youth.” (Zurich Letters, i. 304).

The young man died a few years after, in 1578.

He gives a pleasing account of the Bishop's kindness to him when he was a child:

Ah! quoties signis tecum sum multa locutus,
Dum sedi gremio sarcina grata tuo?

He then alludes to his having been sent to England, and living under the Bishop's roof:

Protinus ad toto divisos orbe Britannos
Mittor, ubi Aonidum dulcia castra virent,
Tum demum crebro tuus esse domesticus usu
Incæpi, nati jamque tibi instar eram.

After mentioning that his father was educated at Oxford by the patronage of the Bishop,—

Oxonii et primo specimen signumque futuri,
Præbuit ingenii primitiasque sui,—

He goes on to state that it was the change of religion under Mary's reign, and the persecution of Bonner, that drove the Bishop into exile, and that his wife Margaret accompanied him.

At tu qui lætus rides *Bonner* caveto,
Nam tibi mox justus sæviet ipse Deus.”

He then says that on the accession of Elizabeth, she, to reward the virtues of the exiled pastor, raised him to the bishopric.

Namque tibi ingenii dona admiranda rependens
Elizabeth, celso te locat ipsa throno.

He then describes his death at the age of sixty, and the lament of his family and country.

Te tamen æternum libera fama canet.

We now add from Watt and Lowndes an account of the poetical volumes of which Bishop Parkhurst was the author, and which very rarely occur for sale.

“Parkhurst, John, an eminent prelate of the 16th century, was born at Guildford in 1511, died 1574. *Epigrammata in Mortem duorum fratrum Suffolciensium Caroli et Henrici Brandon.* Lond. 1582. 4to. *Epigrammata Seria.* 1560. 4to. *Ludicra, sive epigrammata juvenilia.* 1573. 4to. (Sold in the libraries of Reed, 1*l.*, Sykes, 1*l.* 10*s.*, Bindley, 1*l.* 14*s.*, Hibbert, 1*l.* 13*s.*) *Vita Christi Carm. Lat. in bib. precum privat.* 1578. 4to. He was one of the translators of the Bible, &c. Several of his letters have been published by Strype, and in the Zurich Letters, and more in MS. are in the British Museum.

Wood says, in a note on his “*Ludicra* :”—“Some of these juvenile productions were translated by Timothy Kendall, and inserted among his ‘*Flowers of Epigrams*,’ 1577.”

B—ll.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of Civilization. By W. A. Mackinnon, Esq. F.R.S. M.P. 2 vols. 8vo.

THIS is a bold title, and indicates a subject of very great importance. Properly considered, the history of civilization is the very marrow of all history. But what is civilization? How is it to be defined? Where is it exhibited? How are we to distinguish it from mere refinement of manners and from luxury? Are a people to be termed civilized when they move from place to place as upon the wings of the wind; when as a community they increase in wealth, and large numbers of them exhibit in the stateliness of their houses and the delicacy of their fare, in the splendour of their equipages, and the costliness of their apparel, all the outward and visible signs of worldly prosperity; and when shrewd clever men make iron and steam to obey them, and at their bidding to work wonders passing wonder? Is this to be civilized? we think not. These, and all other external indications, may be altogether fallacious. They may co-exist with the very intensity of demoralization. Licentiousness, cruelty, pride, oppression of the poor, all the evils which spring from unbridled selfishness, may be found dominant amongst a people distinguished for the practice of all acknowledged elegances of refinement, celebrated for the most attractive politeness, the greatest mechanical ingenuity, the utmost splendour of external greatness. In such a state great wealth in the few may be accompanied by intense poverty in the many; and the two classes, which ought to be in feeling as one, may be separated as widely by want of sympathy as by difference of means. Law, although based upon principles of justice, may have "its current turned awry" by harshness of administration, or the poor man be effectually excluded by mere poverty from taking advantage of laws which are in themselves just. No! civilization, genuine and not factitious civilization, does not depend upon external

qualities, but upon the diffusion of a right spirit throughout society; and no community, however wealthy, ingenious, or refined, can be pronounced to be truly civilized except only so far as its members and institutions are brought under the dominion of the spirit of religion. External indications are only valuable as symptoms of the real interior condition of society, signs of the true motive civilizing power which lies in the hearts and souls of men. This is our notion of civilization, and it is, perhaps, that of the author before us; but he has omitted to define his subject, and has contented himself with following out the history of certain external marks of improvement in the state of society, speaking in the meanwhile very respectfully of moral considerations, but not allowing them to enter deeply into his inquiry or argument.

His work invites comparison with one of great celebrity which its title at once brings into our mind,—*The History of Civilization in Europe* by Guizot; but the political sagacity, profound reflection, and historical power of that celebrated statesman, place him greatly in advance of his English competitor. The book does not, indeed, properly belong to history. It is a political argument treated historically, and by the aid of amusing extracts from the common run of historical books is rendered a pleasant readable composition, in spite of blunders of many kinds.

In the historical part of his work the author is entitled to high praise for the candid way in which he refers to his authorities, and indicates the passages which he has extracted from them. We cannot concur with him in his notion that Hume, Rapin, Milton, and similar writers, are "the most authentic sources and the best records of foregone days;" but whatever he has found in those authorities he has dealt with very fairly and honestly.

The political, or perhaps we should term it the philosophical, part of the

work, is an argument that public opinion—by which is meant the opinion of the middle classes—is the great civilizer of society, and that in proportion as civilization and the power of this public opinion advance, liberty and the welfare of the people are the more widely diffused. Of course the validity of this argument—indeed, the proper understanding of it—depends upon the meaning attached to the word “civilization.” The author, as we have before remarked, does not define it; but he says that “information, moral principle (based on religious faith), facility of communication, and amount of wealth possessed by individuals composing a given community,” are “the requisites for civilization.” His argument is, in our estimation, both stated and enforced very imperfectly. In his next edition he will find it advantageous to adopt a more precise logical mode of setting forth his reasoning; and, by going to the original sources of, at any event, English history, will be able to multiply his proofs or examples, and to correct many mistakes into which he has been led by trusting to Hume and Rapin. English history has got beyond them.

There are a good many strange blunders in the work, and many arguments founded upon mistaken facts. Thus, for example, at vol. ii. p. 230, we have an argument that in a democracy the holders of subordinate public situations are highly paid, whilst leading functionaries are remunerated much below the standard in other countries. A reason is assigned for this distinction, which is merely speculative; and the whole is said to be proved by a Table of Salaries of officers in the Treasury Departments of France and the United States. The part relating to France we have no means of checking at this time; that relating to the United States stands as follows:

	Francs.
Messenger	3,734
Clerk of Committee, lowest	5,420
Ditto, highest salary	8,672
Chief clerk	10,840
Secretary of State	32,320
President	35,000

As these amounts are given in francs, and not in dollars, we presume Mr. McKinnon has derived them from

M. de Tocqueville, whom he quotes in a previous page. The table should stand thus:

	Dollars.
Messenger	700
Clerk, lowest	1,000
Ditto, highest	1,600
Chief clerk	2,000
Secretary of State	6,000
President	25,000

These amounts, derived from McKinnon's *Commercial Tariffs*, part xv. p. 59, neither agree with those given by Mr. McKinnon nor justify his arguments.

The Antiquities of Egypt, with a particular Notice of those that illustrate the Sacred Scriptures; with numerous engravings. (Published by the Religious Tract Society. 8vo.)

THERE is something very satisfactory in the circumstance that as our knowledge of the mighty nations which once peopled the world increases, we find the records of holy writ confirmed, and the suggestions of sceptics confuted.

The land of Egypt, styled by the Psalmist from the parent of its founder the land of Ham, in other scriptures from its founder the land of Misraim, by the Greeks Egyptos, whether from the blackness of its soil or the Copts, its inhabitants, is uncertain,*—was divided into three great provinces, Upper Egypt or the Thebaid, the capital of which was Thebes; Middle Egypt, called Heptanomis, from its seven provinces; Lower Egypt, or the Delta, intersected by the seven branches of the Nile.

“When Abram, in obedience to the call of God, had traversed the land of Canaan, and received that blessing which made it likewise the land of promise, he continued his journey into Egypt. The occasion of this removal into another country was a famine, and we may reasonably conclude that others of the inhabitants of Canaan would be driven by the same necessity to migrate in the same direction. Gen. xii. 1. 10. Thus Egypt would appear to have been the store-house and granary of the neighbouring nations, and especially of the southern parts of Canaan and Arabia, even at this early period, which affords us another proof of a constant intercourse between them.” p. 3.

There is a beautiful exposition in

* Universal Hist. vol. i. p. 391.

the little volume before us of the providential interference of the Almighty in favour of Joseph, when he was carried captive into Egypt, and sold to the captain of Pharaoh's guard as a household slave, and of the means which God employed to bring his cruel brethren to repentance for that atrocious deed. The narrative, however trite, if rightly considered, is replete with the most salutary lessons of the inscrutable ways of God in the distribution of events, shewing how deeply laid are the plans of his Providence, yet, when developed, how unspeakably wise.

How intricate was that dispensation whereby "He brought about the sojourn of his people in Egypt! The head of the chosen house, he who as a prince with God and with man had prevailed, is nevertheless cruelly imposed upon by his worthless children. He knew the coat which they had torn from their innocent brother and dipped in blood, and he said, 'It is my son's coat; an evil beast hath devoured him; Joseph is without doubt rent in pieces.'"^{*} Year after year elapsed, and still the patriarch wept for Joseph; he obtained no tidings of him till he saw the waggons which Joseph had sent for his conveyance to him. Then did Jacob exclaim, in the full burst of an overjoyed heart, "It is enough, Joseph my son is yet alive: I will go and see him before I die."

We are next led by the compilers of this instructive little manual to contemplate the stay for four hundred years of the Israelites among the Egyptians; their adoption of Egyptian customs, especially that of embalming the dead. This ceremony, according to Herodotus, consisted of two parts:

"The removal of the more perishable portions of the body, washing them and the body itself frequently with palm wine, oil of cedar, and other antiseptic preparations; then filling the cavities with pounded myrrh, cassia, and similar odoriferous drugs,—was the commencement of the operation. Afterwards, the body, thus prepared, was steeped in a strong infusion of natron, a natural salt, which occurs abundantly in the deserts that surround Egypt. These processes occupied seventy days."

The next remarkable dispensation of

the providence of God for the salvation of his people was the preservation of Moses: that decree, which Pharaoh intended for the destruction of the Israelitish race, the universal massacre of the infants of the Jews, was rendered abortive in its effects by the wonderful escape of the infant Moses. This was a plain and unmistakable type of the preservation of the infant Jesus from the ruthless decree of Herod, when Joseph and Mary fled with their divine offspring into Egypt.

"By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child: and they were not afraid of the king's commandment."[†] "And when she could no longer hide him, she took for him an ark of bulrushes, and put the child therein, and she laid it in the flags by the river's brink."[‡]

Such were the providential circumstances which led to the preservation of the infant Moses by the daughter of Pharaoh.

The remainder of this most remarkable chain of dispensations, the retreat of the Hebrews from Egypt, under the guidance of Moses, the overthrow of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea,—are matters too familiar to our readers to require recapitulation in this place.

There is every reason to believe that while the knowledge and worship of the true God was preserved by the Israelites alone, they derived from the Egyptian people, as we have observed, the practice of arts and sciences, of a secular nature, just, indeed, as Christians have derived from the Greeks and Romans their proficiency in literature and art: thus has it pleased God to incorporate the useful part of human acquirements with the investigation of his nature and the practice of his worship.

"When the children of Israel first migrated into Egypt that country had long enjoyed the blessing of a settled government, which was continued to it during the usurpation of the shepherd kings. The Egyptians were a warlike race, well able to defend their own frontier, but at the same time not at all disposed to extend it by encroachments on their neighbours. The Israelites dwelt in the midst of this most cultivated and industrious people

^{*} Gen. xxxvii. 33.

[†] Heb. xi. 23.

[‡] Exod. ii. 1—4.

for more than 400 years, first as sojourners, afterwards as captives. It was there apparently that they acquired that knowledge of and skill in the various arts of settled and civilized life, which prepared them, and fitted them afterwards for developing to their full extent the resources of the land of promise." p. 31.

The purpose of the Egyptians in the use of the arts of design the editor of the volume before us thinks was rather to inform the understanding than to excite the imagination; an Egyptian temple was a record addressing itself to the mind, in the same manner as a book. This position is illustrated by the devices on either side the entrance of the cave at Ipsambul:—

"On each side was designated a gigantic figure of the Pharaoh by whom the temple was built, grasping in his left hand the hair of one or more captives, who are kneeling before him, and brandishing a sword or club in his right hand. These captives represent the nations who were conquered in the war, the events of which are detailed on the walls in the interior of the temple, and whose spoils had contributed to its erection, having been consecrated to that use by the conqueror." p. 61.

The Egyptians seem to have been very sparing in the use of lines in their pictorial representations; they studied a hard but simple precision. Front views of an object they seldom displayed; in a profile of a face they shewed of course but one eye. But they carried this economy of line much further, for if the profile figure of a man was delineated, they often allowed him but one leg, a goat one horn, &c. which has given rise to the error that *unicorn* animals were intended to be portrayed.

The Egyptians seem to have been fully aware of the surpassing grandeur which is obtained in architecture by vastness of extent; the halls which still remain of the palaces of Thebes are eminent examples of this circumstance. Their general effect is imposing beyond conception.

"Some of these halls are 600 feet both in length and breadth, and are crowded throughout their entire area with massive columns 12 feet in diameter and 66 feet high. The walls, pillars, and gateways are all covered with colossal figures in relief of gods and kings, and with the representations of long triumphal religious processions. These designs are painted

with the most vivid colours, which are applied every where with very skilful attention to general harmony of effect. It may be readily imagined that the sensations excited by the contemplation of a scene so wonderful and so strange, are as difficult for one who has seen it to describe, as for one who has not seen it to conceive." p. 67.

The hall of the great temple at Esneh is indeed a magnificent structure; it realizes the fairy temple of the closing scene of some gorgeous melodrama.

We pass over the remarks on the recovery of the mode of reading hieroglyphics, on the construction of the language and writing of ancient Egypt, and on their religion, as topics which do not admit of abbreviation without depriving them of their interest; however, it may be well to give a place to the following observation, that although the mythology of the Egyptians is mixed up with the grossest follies, yet we may notice truths that are the groundwork of their inventions.

"The religion of the Egyptians, the most ancient nation in the world, has been investigated in the very walls of the temples and monuments that were erected for the celebration of its worship. Its divinity recognizes the doctrine of a Trinity and the hope of a future incarnation of God. Its ethics rest upon the tenet of the immortality of the soul of man, upon his responsibility to his Maker for his deeds on earth, and upon his appearance after death at his judgment seat; and upon the infinitely important truth that God himself is the exceeding great reward of the righteous, and will surely punish the wicked; that his favour is everlasting life, that his wrath is death eternal. We know upon the most unquestionable of all possible evidence, contemporary inscriptions, that long before a written revelation was possessed, man was conscious that he had within him a soul that cannot die; that, after the death of the body, that soul must appear before the bar of God, and be judged concerning the deeds of this life; and that infinite rewards and infinite punishments depended upon the issue of that trial. These are facts of importance, whether we be contending with unbelief in others or in ourselves." p. 169.

If the Christian should inquire what evidence the monuments of Egypt afford of the sojourning of the people of God in that country, he may be referred to the following tangible



HALL OF THE TEMPLE OF ESNEH.

illustration of Holy Scripture, a pictorial commentary on the passage:—

"The Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour, and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field; all their service wherein they made them serve was with rigour."^{*}

The monument alluded to is a design extant on the tomb of Rek-sharé, chief architect of the temples and palaces of Thebes under Pharaoh Mæris; it is supposed to represent the captive Jews employed in their labours under their Egyptian task-masters.

"The physiognomy of the Jews it is impossible to mistake; and the splashes of clay with which their bodies are covered, the air of close and intense labour that is conveyed by the grouping on the left side of the picture (see p. 220), and, above all, the Egyptian task-master seated with his heavy baton, whose remorseless blows would doubtless visit the least relaxation of the slaves he was driving from their

wearisome and toilsome task of making bricks and spreading them to dry in the burning sun of Egypt,—give a vivid impression of the exactitude of the Scripture phrase, 'All their service wherein they made them serve was with rigour.' The inscription over this delineation is read, 'Captives brought by Mæris to build the temple of the great God.'"

Other coincidences are pointed out in this picture, confirming the Scripture statement that Pharaoh commanded the task-masters over the Jews no more to give the people straw to make bricks, but that they should go and gather the straw for themselves, yet not diminish the appointed tale of bricks to be made. From the same pictorial record may be gathered that the Israelites adopted the dress of the Egyptians.

The cap worn by the Jews is the ancient Memphitic cap. It was the universal custom to shave the head and beard in Egypt, but in this picture the Israelites have their beards half grown, to denote the abject and slavish nature of their servitude, which did not allow them to attend even to this necessary act of cleanliness.

^{*} Exod. i. 13, 14.

"In the stupendous reliefs at Ipsambul, Sesostrius fights his battles unshaven; and even appears in this condition before the gods, to denote the entire possession of his mind with the purpose before him." p. 223.

We have now given our readers a rapid and desultory sketch of the contents of this highly interesting little volume. It is illustrated by upwards of sixty spirited engravings, chiefly on wood, of the paintings, sculptures, and hieroglyphics from the monuments of ancient Egypt. The manual is skilfully compiled; and if rather a concentrated digest of existing materials, than a treatise conveying new or original information, it forms a summary of the state of the arts, manners, and religion of ancient Egypt, highly acceptable to the student in history, and especially useful to those readers who delight to find the narrative part of the Old Testament confirmed by existing monuments.

Lectures on the first Seventeen Chapters of the Acts of the Apostles. By the late Rob. Hodgson, D.D., &c.

THESE lectures have been edited by Dean Hodgson's son; they were preached in the parish church of St. George, Hanover Square, in the course of several successive years, during the season of Lent. It is said in the preface, that they were listened to with extraordinary approbation, and therefore it has appeared just to his memory, as he was held in great estimation as a preacher, that some memorial of his labours should survive. We have no doubt but that the volume will be an acceptable present to those of Dr. Hodgson's congregation who survive him, and who had heard these very discourses delivered by him with that elegance and earnestness for which he was distinguished. They appear to us to be sound, rational, sober-minded expositions of scripture; in style, manner, and language suited to the audience who listened to him; with no studied artifice of composition or impassioned bursts of oratory. But, in fact, they are calculated to effect the purpose which the sensible and affectionate preacher has in view—at once to convince the judgment and affect the feelings and heart.

We have little room for extracts.

In speaking of the Virgin Mary after the resurrection of Christ, as being in company with the disciples, the author takes the following sound, judicious, and scriptural view of the sentiments and feelings with which her character should be viewed by us:

"I would here remark that, as this is the last mention that is made of this 'highly favoured' and incomparable woman, some in later ages have thought that she also, about that time, by a similar ascension to that of our blessed Saviour, was translated into the heavens; but, if this had been true, we may be sure that so peculiar and extraordinary a fact would not have been left to vague tradition, but have found a place in the inspired volume; and we may therefore consider it as the mere wild imagination of some misguided member of that Church which, without the slightest authority in Scripture, has created the Virgin into an object of divine worship. Still, however, whilst we cannot but see the monstrous abuse of all historic truth in this doctrine, it is yet unquestionable that she must always be most justly entitled to our highest veneration; she is entitled to it as the mother of our Lord; but with still greater reason as being to all, and particularly to her own sex, a brilliant and illustrious model of parental tenderness, of unfeigned humility, of rational yet fervent piety, and of firm, undeviating constancy in her religious principles and duties."

We marked some other passages which we thought worthy of particular attention; as the reflections on the character of Judas Iscariot, p. 24, &c.; on the conduct of the Apostles, p. 77, &c.; on the conversion of the Jewish priests, p. 155; on the history of Philip the eunuch, p. 205; on sudden conversions, as suggested by that of St. Paul, p. 226; on the dispute between Paul and Barnabas, p. 380. Among others at p. 254 we find Bishop Porteus described as "a great prelate of our Church." Now we should not hesitate as to the propriety of calling him a good prelate; an able, useful, conscientious prelate; an amiable, and worthy, and evangelical prelate; but the epithet "great" is about the last we should have selected. We are inclined to believe that his contemporary, Bishop Horsley, was the last great prelate of the English Church, at least he surpassed all we know in his great and comprehensive studies, in his lite-

rary activity, and theological acquirements, and in his severe and chaste eloquence. The man who confuted Priestley, translated Hosea, published four volumes of argumentative and learned sermons, and edited the works of Newton, may be called a *great* prelate!

The Symmetry of Revelation a Witness to the Divinity of Christ, &c. By R. C. Coxe, M.A.

THE argument of these discourses is divided into three leading parts: 1st. The Preparations for the Coming of the Messiah; 2dly. The Career of Christ upon Earth; and 3dly. The Witness of the Apostles to Christ: the object of the united reasonings and proofs being to show the *supreme divinity of Christ*. The author begins then his chain of proof from the earliest intimation of Christ, the promise of future victory over the serpent, and the institution of animal sacrifice. He then passes to the call of Abraham, and the prediction of the existence of the Jewish nation, erected to subserve the coming of Christ. He then considers the types and prophecies, and the intimations afforded by the fate of the various heathen nations, which closes the first part. The second part is intended to show that the leading peculiarities in Christ's earthly career harmonise with the preparations made for his coming, and the indications of the divinity of Christ are given from the testimony of the Baptist, the preaching, life, and conversation of Christ, his miraculous powers, the titles and dignities assumed by him, and the supernatural testimony yielded to him by the interposition of angels, by the heavens and the earth.

The object of the third part is to prove that the demeanour of Jesus Christ after his resurrection, and the conduct and teaching of his apostles, are not to be explained or reconciled with previous intimations of Scripture, but by the admission of *Christ's supreme divinity*. The author then shows that the grand object of the apostles was to preach Christ personally and as a Saviour, what he did, what he suffered, and not his moral code; that the object of the Messiah's coming was *not* to give a more perfect system of religious morality. And then the mo-

rality of the Gospel is contrasted with that of the law. Nor was the revelation of a future state the main object of the Gospel, for that was believed by the Jews in our Saviour's time. The Gospel comes not to *declare*, but to *give*, eternal life; and the chief glory of the Gospel was not its morals or its revelations, but its facts.

This is but a weak outline of the entire and extended argument, but it may give some notion of the scope of the author's design; and we must add that it is well followed up, and the whole argument is closely reasoned and fully illustrated and explained. The subject is ably handled, and the great leading points are forcibly brought into view.

Among the subjects carefully, temperately, and soundly treated, we should observe that of the Nature of Sacrifice, p. 11, &c.; on the Silence of the Patriarchal Prophecy as to Moses, p. 38, &c.; on the Language of the Prophets regarding Christ, pp. 65—82; the reflection on the character and conduct of John the Baptist, pp. 125—133; on Christ's miraculous powers not being *delegated*, p. 180, &c.; on the peculiarity of Christ's prophetic knowledge, 189, &c.; and many others that the reader will not fail to observe. The style, though plain, is not devoid of a grave and proper elegance, and the whole volume is one which will be read with great and increasing interest throughout the progress of its able argument.

Capital Punishments unsanctioned by the Gospel, &c. By the Rev. H. Christmas, A.M.

WHAT we have to say on this subject is in a small compass.

1. The Christian religion did not interfere with political institutes and existing laws of the State, and, therefore, laid down no rules on capital punishments.

2. The laws of Moses authorised the punishment of death; and the moral laws of the old covenant are considered as still binding on Christians, and are incorporated into Christianity.

3. The removal of crime is the proper way of abolishing capital punishments. That is to be effected by good laws, good administration of those laws, religious and moral education,

personal care by the higher ranks of the lower, with good police regulations in large cities, and an increase of religious ministers.

4. The removal of capital punishments must be made consistent with the safety of society.

5. How far the fear of *death*, as the greatest punishment, acts on the mind of the criminal, as a prevention of crime, is a very difficult thing to estimate.

6. As to capital punishments being agreeable or not to the will of God, that will must be ascertained through the voice of conscience, his representative, and the general concurrence of society, by legislators, by the community, by the concurrent and long-established opinion of the judges of the land. If these all unite as to the necessity or adviseableness of capital punishments under the existing circumstances of society, that is, as far as we can know, the voice of the supreme power of the world, in the absence of any direct revelation on the part of God.

7. It appears to us that some crimes have much increased since the capital punishment has been taken away from the commission of them.

8. The argument that by taking away the criminal's life you deprive him of the power of repentance, may be turned the other way; you also prevent the commission of additional crimes; and if he would have repented, had his life been spared, we believe that intended repentance will not be overlooked by his judge. If man is acting in inflicting these punishments as under the will or permission of God, and these punishments are a link in the great general chain of law, order, peace, and safety, then the taking away life by the law is to the criminal as if his life was taken by sudden disease, or fatal accident, the consequence being among the hidden things in the counsels of God.

9. The great question on the subject then is, "Are you authorised by the will of God to take the life of man for certain crimes committed by him against his fellow-creatures and society?" There is no express revelation on the subject. Our Saviour lived in a country where capital punishments existed, but no declaration of his on the subject exists.

The will of God then on this subject, as on others of a like nature, as for instance on degrees of consanguinity and affinity in marriage, can alone be ascertained by the general consent of society, acting through established laws, framed with care, fortified by experience, and open to public opinion.

10. Duelling has gradually died away, without any force or application of law, simply by the improved moral and social state of the country, and left no injurious effects behind, which it would have done had it been forcibly restrained. Just so will the necessity for capital punishments; and their natural extinction will be accompanied by the safety of society, as the necessary result; whereas the abolition of them by legal enactment will be only an *experiment*.

Parish Churches. By R. and J. A. Brandon, Architects. Royal 8vo. Part I.

THE first portion of a series of original views of parish churches, executed in lithography, from drawings by the authors of the *Analysis of Gothic Architecture*. The views appear to be chosen with the object of pointing out original structures, capable of serving as designs or affording hints for new buildings, which might be executed at a moderate rate of expense, without departing from the appropriate ecclesiastical character of the edifice.

One perspective view at least of each structure is given, showing the general character of the building, and affording a good idea of the architecture; a plan is invariably appended. The structures at present given are chiefly selected from the smaller class of parish churches; they are well preserved, and on the whole interesting examples.

A brief notice of each building is added, which, in addition to the character of the structure, gives the accommodation, the dimensions of the building, and whatever objects of antiquity the building possesses.

There are in all six examples, the first of which is *Little Casterton church*, Rutlandshire; an early-English edifice, with aisles, a well-defined chancel, and a very picturesque bell-turret, formed, like many other simple structures of this class, by an extension in

elevation of the western nave wall. It is terminated by two arches for bells, each finished by a gable and cross, the bell-ropes hanging on the outside. *Ayston Church*, in the same county, is a structure not very dissimilar to the last, though of a later period, and having a western tower: a defaced monument in the churchyard of a knight and a lady appears to have given rise to a popular notion that it represented twin brothers, united like the Siamese youths. *Duddington Church*, Northamptonshire, has the tower capped with a small but pleasing spire, in an unusual situation, being at the east end of the south aisle. It opens with an arch into the chancel, and we should be induced to think, notwithstanding its position on the south side of the chancel, that the ground floor served as a sacristy. A tower and spire in a similar situation has been adopted by Mr. Carpenter for a new church at Brighton, to meet a peculiarity in the site. *Herne Church*, Kent, is probably better known to many of our readers than the other structures. The tower, though joined to the church, is an independent structure. One of the plates shows a singular low pointed arch of the decorated period, applied to carry the clerestory, in consequence of this arrangement.

Howell Church, Lincolnshire, has evidently a Norman plan, to which a superstructure has been added, with a narrow aisle, at a subsequent period. It shows a further example of one of those picturesque bell-gables formed by carrying up the western wall; the present has two niches under one gable.

Brampton Church, Northamptonshire, probably of the period of Edward I., has a good unaltered ground plan, and possesses a noble western tower, with a spire of excellent design and proportions.

The selection of the subjects, like those which are comprised in the authors' *Analysis of Gothic Architecture*, are well chosen and original: they are good specimens of early structures, and as models of village churches capable of imitation without requiring the aid of a large expenditure.

Anecdotes of Dogs. By Edward Jesse, esq. 4to.

IN very ancient times, we do not at present recollect the exact country,—but there was once a Dragon that fell deeply in love with a very beautiful young lady, whom he had seen when he went in disguise to her father's court, for in those early periods of the world it did not seem unusual for dragons and princesses to fall in love with one another. Now this young lady, who was the daughter of the king of the country, had the misfortune to be blind from her birth; but, notwithstanding, her eyes were so bright that no one could possibly suspect the defect, and, so carefully was the secret kept by the strict command of the king and queen, her august and afflicted parents, that it would probably have remained unknown to this day, had not a favourite dog of the princess's, accidentally sitting by her on the sofa, as she was helping herself to a small plate of minced veal;—but we are afraid that if we begin our history of *dogs* so far back, not only may the further details appear somewhat too redundant and copious, but, besides, we shall deprive ourselves of the power of mentioning the more authentic anecdotes given by Mr. Jesse of the canine species in the excellent, interesting, and instructive volume before us,—for Mr. Jesse has most judiciously made his book a repository of *facts*, and has neither bewildered himself nor his readers in an endless maze of metaphysical speculations regarding the *theory* of instinct. Every additional and authenticated fact is a step gained in our knowledge of the animal. We must first know what dogs do, before we can reason as to how they do it. It is not every one who has the opportunity of gaining such acquaintance with the singularities of character here mentioned. We meet everywhere plenty of *sad* dogs and *comical* dogs; but dogs who can think, and talk, and argue, and act, like Christians,—these are dogs worth knowing, and a larger acquaintance can be gained among them in this volume than in any other we have ever met with. But to read it with advantage requires, we think, some preparatory education. Thus, to those of our readers who are quite unacquainted with the genus which is called by Linnaeus

"*Canis*," by Buffon "*Le Chien*," and by English naturalists, as Pennant, Shaw, and others, "*The Dog*," it may be as well to describe it, or perhaps it would be better to refer to the very scientific and learned volumes of the authors we have mentioned; when, after making themselves masters of the description—as *Ordo*, *Ferarum*; *Genus*, *Canis*; *Species*, *Culinarius*, or *Turnspit*,—the plan we should advise them to adopt is as follows: when they have mastered the definitions, they should then, in order to understand the internal structure, attend a few mornings at the Hunterian Museum, where Professor Owen will be happy to exhibit them specimens of the various skeletons from that superb collection; and perhaps one or two subsequent days spent attentively with Mr. Gray of the British Museum in inspecting the various skins of the animals in his cases, will suffice for general purposes; after which they will find little difficulty in becoming acquainted with specimens of the living animals in the zoological and other collections. We have only to say, that this is the method we pursued, and so successfully that there is not a single dog mentioned in Mr. Jesse's book that we are not more or less acquainted with, except, indeed, the "*Irish Wolf-dog*," and that we should have known had it not been extinct.

But, before we give any notices from the volume itself, we may as well mention what are the somewhat extraordinary results of a closer investigation of the peculiar and individual characteristics of dogs, as witnessed and recorded by persons who have devoted much attention to the subject, and who have been equally acute in their observations and accurate and faithful in their record. It appears, then, that there is scarcely a *character* which it has been supposed the human being is alone able to possess, but the dog can also, whether by imitation, by instinct, or intelligence, claim his share.

Thus, a *DOG* is a poulterer; he is a time keeper; a penny postman; a butler. He is a member of the Humane Society; he is a calculator; he possesses imagination; understands hospital practice; is a gaol deliverer; a ferryman. He is one of the detective police; a thief-catcher; he carries

a lantern by night; he provides diners; he is a caterer; he is a fireman; he dislikes new married ladies—eschews all brides; he knocks and rings; he peels turnips; he has an antipathy to whips; he is a hypocrite—an impostor; he is a truly excellent person; he likes apples; he calls Mr. Williams by his name; he detects housebreakers; he is given to melancholy; he remembers injuries; he is kind and attentive in sickness; he does not take bribes; he is an undertaker; he will not do other people's work; he comes from Asia, but does not seem inclined to go back; he never tells lies; he takes long tours; he knows those who are descended from the kings of Ireland; he is superior to the generality of mankind; he dislikes parts of the morning service; he does not appear to believe in a future state, &c. &c. Such is the result of the information in the volume before us, where we find an account of twenty species of dogs, consisting of those most remarkable and most interesting; and we must say that there is not a single species described in which Mr. Jesse has not introduced some *new* matter—some additional information regarding their habits, instincts, and peculiarities, which stamp an authentic value on the work, and add another link to the chain of science. On the very disputed subject of the "*Irish wolf dog*" he has collected, we think, all the information that is available; and the result in our minds agrees with the conclusions of Mr. Scrope, that it is probably the same animal as the original Highland deerhound, the dog described in the chase (p. 84); and we reluctantly but firmly repudiate the authority of the picture we saw at Mr. Lambert's (now at Lord Derby's), said to be taken of one of Lord Althamont's breed, as a resemblance of the true animal; and so we told Mr. Lambert at the time.

Some persons have objected to the identity of the Irish and Scotch dogs, on the ground that the latter, in the few specimens still remaining, would not be able to cope with the wolf, or master him. Probably not, nor generally would a single foxhound master a fox. The destruction of the wolf was not trusted *alone* to the dog; he was no doubt pursued in Ireland and England formerly, as in France now, by

chasseurs with guns, assisted by dogs; just as Mr. Scrope describes the system adopted in the deer stalking. The large wolf-dogs would either retard, or bring the wolf to bay till the hunters came up, or follow and destroy him if wounded; or a couple of such dogs as Bran and Boska might possibly attack and overpower him; but no dogs could ever be employed to *destroy* wolves *suis viribus*. In the course of two or three such deadly encounters they must be severely and perhaps fatally maimed, and rendered unable to do further service; and yet writers seem to take for granted that the wolf dog would destroy wolves, as grey-hounds do hares, and upon that argument bestow on it greater size and strength than it probably ever had, *certainly* if it was the same as the Highland deer-hound. When we were in Germany and Switzerland we heard many stories of the Great St. Bernard dogs destroying wolves, but they were too vague to be true; and we once saw at Gex in Switzerland a dog of this breed, that was said to be the largest dog in Europe, and for which large sums had certainly been refused, who we were told by the owner had killed several; but we still maintain our doubts on the subject. The wolf is much more agile and active in its movements than the dog, and could easily evade him; while he has not courage to attack an enemy able to encounter him. This animal has indeed a very strong natural antipathy to the dog; and in the severe winters in Germany it comes into the villages and carries off all the *smaller* dogs it can meet with, while in Russia even the large mastiffs or sheep-hounds are torn to pieces by the wolves if they stray too far from home. Nor could anything be gained in the breed of dogs by *crossing* with the wolf; it would create a restless, cunning, half ferocious, half cowardly, we may call it untameable, animal, instead of the long civilized, long attached, noble, courageous, gentle, and man-loving dog. That in all our menageries and zoological collections no experiments have been made on the various breeds of *wild* dogs, such as those of Andalusia, India, and the Cape, and no attempts to discover whether by domestication they would change their habits, and even fall into different va-

rieties, we much wonder. It would be a rational and curious inquiry, and might throw light on the history of the domesticated dog, and shew on what foundation such theories as those of Buffon and others have been built, whether wrong or right.

Were we to extract the new and curious illustrations which in the work have been brought to bear on the instincts and powers of the dog, it would be to transcribe half the volume; therefore all we can do is to give two or three extracts, and leave the rest to the reader's curiosity, which will be amply gratified.

P. 22. "During a very severe frost and snow in Scotland the fowls did not make their appearance at the hour when they usually retired to roost, and no one knew what had become of them. The *house dog* at last entered the kitchen, bearing in his mouth a hen, apparently dead. Forcing his way to the fire, the sagacious animal laid his charge down upon the warm hearth, and immediately set off. He soon came again with another, which he deposited in the same place; and so continued, till the whole of the poor birds were recovered. Wandering about the yard, the birds had been benumbed by the extreme cold, and had crowded together, when the dog, observing them, effected their deliverance."

P. 23. "I have been informed of two instances of dogs having slipped their collars, and put their heads in again, of their own accord, after having committed depredations in the night; and I have elsewhere mentioned the fact of a dog, now in my possession, who undid the collar of another dog chained to a kennel near him."

P. 48. "At Albany in Worcestershire, at the seat of Admiral Maling, a dog went every day to meet the mail, and brought the bag in his mouth to the house. The dog usually received a meal of meat as his reward. The servants having on *one* day only neglected to give him his accustomed meal, the dog on the arrival of the next mail buried the bag, nor was it found without considerable search."

P. 206. "Mr. Morritt had two terriers of the Pepper and Mustard breed. These dogs (females) were strongly attached to their excellent master, and he to them. They were mother and daughter, and each produced a litter of puppies at the same time. Mr. Morritt was severely ill at the time, and confined to his bed. Fond as these dogs were of their puppies, they had an equal affection to their master; and in order to prove to him that such

was the case, they adopted the following expedient:—They conveyed their two litters of puppies to one place, and while one of the mothers remained to suckle and take care of them, the other went into Mr. Morritt's bedroom, and continued there from morning until evening. When evening arrived she went and relieved the other dog, who then came into the bedroom, and remained quietly all night by the side of the bed; and this they continued to do day after day in succession."

P. 210. "A few years ago a *blind* terrier dog was brought from Cashiobury Park, near Watford, to Windsor. On arriving at the latter place he became very restless, and took the first opportunity of making his escape, and, *blind* as he was, made his way back to Cashiobury, his native place."

P. 227. "A gentleman residing at Worcester, had a favourite spaniel, which he brought with him to London *inside the coach*. After having been in town a day or two he missed the dog, and wrote to acquaint his family at Worcester with the loss. He received an answer informing him that he need not distress himself about *Rose*, as she arrived at Worcester five days after she had been lost in London, but thin and sadly out of condition."

P. 243. "The late Duke of Argyle had a favourite poodle, who was his constant companion. The dog, on the occasion of one of the duke's journeys to Inverary Castle, was, by some mistake, left behind in London. On missing his master, the faithful animal set off in search of him, and made his way into Scotland, and was found early one morning at the gate of the castle. This anecdote is related by the family, and a portrait of the dog is shewn."

P. 301. "There is a story of the Bath turnspits, who were in the habit of collecting together in the abbey church of that town during Divine service. It is said—but I will not vouch for the truth of the story—that hearing one day the word '*spit*,' which occurred in the lesson for the day, they all ran out of the church in the greatest hurry, evidently associating the word with the task they had to perform."

Probably some other phrases had previously caught the attention of these canes gulæ dediti, as, "Thou shalt eat it *roast*," &c. or, "Not *roast* with fire;" and perhaps these dogs did not like the frequent repetition of the word "*concur*," especially as followed by "*concord*." However, they were evidently very clever, sensible dogs, and knew, as well as the *footmen*

do, the proper moment to leave the church.

And now we must reluctantly leave this entertaining and instructive volume. How far the possession of such materials may enable us hereafter, by *induction*, to throw light on the mysterious nature of animal instinct, we cannot say: probably it is altogether out of our reach, a spiritual world unknown to us, and unapproachable. There are strange and singular circumstances we should not have expected connected with it. Perhaps the minds of the animal creation are constructed on different principles from ours, and possessed of quite other means and springs of action. The most wonderful powers are given to the *smallest insects*. What is a dog or an elephant, the most sagacious of the larger animals, compared to a bee, who has solved a problem in the highest mathematics without possessing a knowledge of the differential calculus, in order to enable her to deposit a drop of honey in a little case? Much difficulty has been thrown round this inquiry from the want of precise terms to express what we really intend to signify when we speak of the faculties of animals. Instinct, intelligence, understanding, reason, are all terms with difficulty admitting strict definition. When we say, on witnessing some remarkable action of an animal, "Surely this is reason!" do we mean that same reason given to man, which makes him a responsible being? If it is answered, "the same in kind, but not in degree," then it is *possible* that some animal may appear who has passed the limits of the ordinary faculties bestowed on his race, and, improving his *reason*, at last brings it to a comparison with man's; and thus we should have a responsible monkey, or a poodle regulating his actions on the greatest-happiness principle; an Ipswich coach-horse refusing to travel on Sundays, or a Bengal tiger taking during Lent to vegetable food. Or who is to define the exact limits beyond which animal reason is not to go? But if it is allowed that it is not the same in *kind*, then it is not "*reason*;" and then we have to retrace our steps, and find some other term. We may talk about animals possessing "*reason*," but with what astonishment and alarm should we not really behold

such a phenomenon! Instinct certainly appears sometimes to advance beyond its proper boundaries, and touch upon the line of reason, but as surely it instantly recedes from it. 'Ἀνθρώπους δ' αὖ μόνους τῶν ἄλλων ζῶων ἐνομίξε Zeus. There are, however, one or two circumstances we should not lose sight of in this inquiry. The question being, When do animals appear to show some quality different from, and superior to, instinct, and which seems to form part of the *animus rationalis*? Now we think that this variation from the general law is seldom shown in *wild* animals, with the exception of the bee; nor is their instinct able to expand and alter itself sufficiently to meet great and unexpected demands. Every animal is gifted with the power to endeavour to preserve itself from its *natural* enemies,—the antelope from the leopard, the swallow from the hawk, the flying fish from the dolphin. But when, instead of meeting their *natural* enemies, they are opposed to the superior powers and complicated artifices of man, then their instinct does not proportionably advance, as reason would do. We call a hen stupid because, taking out her eggs from her nest, we put some chalk stones in their place, on which she remains brooding in perfect satisfaction. Now there is no stupidity in this, but the fact marks the limits and the intent of instinct in the bird; because no animal, no hawk, no carrion crow, nor any other enemy of hers, would thus change her eggs, and she was not provided by nature with a faculty to meet the philosophical ingenuity of man, endeavouring by these *sleight-of-hand* tricks to investigate the nature and extent of her faculties. The salmon can escape from its natural enemies the porpoise and dogfish, but cannot distinguish the artificial fly from the natural one. But this shows no want of sagacity in the creature; for the deception of the artificial fly lies *beyond* the boundary of its natural and necessary instinct. Every animal in short is gifted with an instinct sufficient to preserve itself, in accordance with the tenure of life given by the Creator: but no animal can preserve itself from the superior power, the mechanical ingenuity, and inventive skill of man.

Hence we conclude, that in the animal creation, in their wild and natural state, *instinct* acts by laws limited, and regular, and sufficient for the preservation of the creature or its species.

But the case is somewhat altered, and the investigation becomes more complicated, when animals are domesticated with man, taken under his protection, and living in his presence, and artificial habits are superinduced. They then are removed from their natural sphere, and placed in circumstances where some qualities are no longer wanted, and others are required. They first begin by seeing they are under a power superior to their own: they fear and they love; and through love and fear they obey. Then they naturally are led to watch, to observe, to learn, and to imitate. Some instinctive qualities, as those of assiduity and activity in procuring food, are no longer wanted, and are disused; while others are required, and exercised, and improved. Their mental faculties are enlarged and sharpened, by living with an intelligence, and obeying a power superior to their own. The *wild* elephant, the *wild* dog, exhibit no superior faculties whatever: these are developed by domestication and education; but it must be remarked, that whenever an animal that has been tamed and instructed regains its liberty, its acquired faculties all cease, and it relapses into its original nature; if not, "a monkey who had seen the world," when he escaped from confinement, might become the Socrates of his native forests; introduce both the fine and useful arts among his brethren, and have a school of young philosophers with cheek-pouches and prehensile tails. Again, it must be observed that the acquired habits of an artificial life become *hereditary*; but it requires that the change should be transmitted through successive generations before the domestication is complete; and then it is observed that an alteration of structure takes place, as in the goose, rabbit, &c. We should also observe that we are ignorant of the degree to which the *senses* of animals are developed. It is, notwithstanding various and careful experiments, quite a doubtful and disputed question, whether the vulture detects its distant

prey by the sight or smell; in fact, the experiments are contradictory; but either the power of sight or that of smell in the bird must be developed to an excess we can scarcely appreciate. In the same manner the wolf can at a distance scent the fallen beast; and the seagulls assemble rapidly in multitudes from all quarters to a single small spot, where the retreating tide has left their proper food. This may however be accounted for, by supposing an extraordinarily developed nervous system, as superior to ours, as a magnifying glass is to a common one. But how shall we explain actions still more perplexing, and yet perfectly authenticated?—as that a cat should be put in a basket, and that basket placed in a carriage, and it should go twelve or fifteen miles in the dark to its new home, and yet in a few days should be found at its old abode. Here we should suppose neither eye nor ear, neither sight nor smell, nor any *known* sense or faculty, could supply the knowledge and power wanted. We know of no mental processes, nor corporeal sense, analogous to what must be requisite for the execution of such a journey as this; or was it, may we ask in reverence, a hand divine that for this poor animal lighted a lamp within the recesses of its nature pregnant with ethereal fire, and drew for it a *meridian* to guide it in safety in its dark and solitary way; and yet we confess ἀγνοῦν ὅν τρόπον διὰ θεοῦ αὐτοῦτοιοι εἴσι. But we must now stop; we are not satisfied with any theories or speculations that have been advanced on this subject, however ingenious or profound; and for ourselves, we think it is safest and wisest, as it is most accordant to our own feelings, to believe that we are surrounded and served by creatures the humble and willing ministers of our wants and pleasures; who yet exist as a living world unknown to us, and the nature of whose mental faculties are to ours a mysterious, an awful, and an impenetrable secret. Deo omnipotenti detur gloria!

B—ll.

J. M.

*The Life of Luther, written by himself.
Collected and arranged by M. Michelet. Translated by W. Hazlitt, Esq.
Post 8vo. pp. xv. 471.*

IN the original preface to the first

volume of his *History of the Reformation*, M. D'Aubigné says: "Men who hold the first rank among the historians of our day, Messrs. Michelet and Mignet, are engaged on tasks connected with the Reformation." He anticipates from them, on the one hand, the philosophy of the eighteenth century, and, on the other, the romanticism of the nineteenth. The former may have imparted some tints to M. Michelet's work, but he has allowed himself too little room for his own eloquent authorship, by the plan he had adopted, for it to appear conspicuously. His book is an attempt to make Luther his own biographer, by selecting passages of a personal nature from his works, his letters, and his table-talk. It is therefore a valuable appendix to all previous accounts of Luther, a test of their accuracy, and a storehouse for future biographers; like the *Memoirs of Petrarch* by De Sade, which derive so much of their value from copious quotation of Petrarch's letters. The translator has added some notes from the Abbé Audin's larger life of Luther, apprising us of its decidedly Romanist nature; and some general remarks from Blackwood's review of M. Michelet's original work.—We have now to consider *how* the author has executed his task; and this is not easily done in a few words, though to enter upon the question in detail would be like writing another life of Luther. "Hitherto (says M. Michelet) the only point of view in which Luther has been presented to the observation of mankind is his duel with Rome. The present work exhibits his entire life, his spiritual fights, his doubts, his temptations, his consolations. . . . We hear him meditating aloud, and finding in all he looks upon, the flowers, the fruits, the birds flying over his head or singing in the trees, topics for grave and pious thoughts." (Preface, p. xi.) In these respects M. Michelet has produced an interesting volume, for which his *literary* qualifications are abundant; his *theological* ones (and the subject requires some) are much less, and unfortunately, instead of standing quietly on the bank, he has gone into the water, only to shew that he cannot swim. When he says (p. xii.) that Luther "sacrificed free-will to grace," he expresses himself as others might have done, but

there he should have stopped; for when he talks of his sacrificing "morality to a sort of providential fatality," he exposes his own ignorance of the topics; and when he speaks of Luther's sacrificing "man to God," we only hope that he has indistinctly expressed his meaning, for the language is highly offensive. His account of the controversy with Erasmus, as might be expected, is uncircumstantial. It may therefore be useful to the reader to learn that at the Council of Trent (to which M. Michelet, as an avowed Romanist, see p. xii. will defer) there was nothing found, on the subject of predestination, "that deserved censure in the writings of Luther, in the Confession of Augsburg, or in the Apologies and Conferences." (Brent's Sarpi, p. 197.) The reader may also bear in mind the words of Bishop Atterbury, in his Answer to Obadiah Walker's Considerations (p. 104): "Luther's doctrine of free-will is, when fairly expounded, the same with the Church of England's; as such we own it, and shall defend it." The remarks on Luther's marriage are flip-pant; but that of the Landgrave (note 88, p. 411) is fairly treated. On the latter point it is fuller, but less so on personal ones. The volume will be best read with other works on the same subject; thus, on the opposition to indulgences, Milner will supply particulars as to Luther's motives which have escaped M. Michelet; while on the safe conduct at Augsburg M. D'Aubigné will shew, from the Spanish biographer Sandoval, that Charles in after life regretted having observed it, on the ground that he was not bound to keep faith with heretics. Much use has been made of the Table-Talk, published, as Sir J. Macintosh remarks, many years after Luther's death, and then, perhaps, very inaccurately, and which Bishop Atterbury well describes as "not received into the canon by the learned." It contains, however, many curious things, and some excellent ones; though M. Michelet should have been more sparing in its use, and the translator might have exercised a discretionary power in omitting some, or reconsigned them to the German or the Latin, as unsuited to English

minds.* On the subject of temptations of the devil M. Michelet is far too prolix, whereas a specimen would have sufficed, and the remarks of D'Aubigné are indispensable here. (See his History, Part III., b. ix. c. 5.) Sleidan, we will observe (p. 43), is not a *popish* writer. There are some marks of haste in the translator's part of the work—such as not distinguishing his specimens of the Table-Talk from the author's; but we will not make a parade of exhibiting them.

Curæ Romanæ. Notes on the Epistle to the Romans, with a revised translation. By W. Walford. fcp. 8vo. pp. viii. 268.

THE natural title of this volume would have been *Horæ Romanæ*, but that was anticipated by the late Robert Cox, in a similar work which appeared in 1823. As it stands, however, it equally serves to shew the character of the book, which has been composed with special attention to the text, and other parts of Scripture, exclusive of other commentaries. Hence the illustrations consist chiefly of parallel passages, and though not numerous are judicious. The alterations of the "common version" have rather too much stress laid upon them, without being always improvements, as the noble simplicity of our translators is sometimes replaced by a less dignified expression, without the advantage of its being more literal, but even the contrary. The following are the principal variations:—i. 3, *Powerfully*; 17, *The just by faith*; Ibid. "The righteousness of God by faith is revealed for faith;" 18, *Obstruct the truth*; 28, *To retain in acknowledgment*; ii. 14, *Who are by nature without law*;† 15, *Mutually* (where

* Without having recourse to the Table-Talk, the two Milners and their continuator, Mr. John Scott, have produced a copious account of Luther, particularly of his writings. It is now condensed into two volumes of smaller type, in Mr. Bickerteth's "Christian's Family Library," under the title of "Luther and the Lutheran Reformation."

† Is not the reference to verse 27 injurious to the interpretation of verse 14? Is it likely that different phrases such as *φύσσει* and *ἐκ φύσεως* would be used for the same meaning in the same chapter?

Stuart's *alternately* is clearer); 29, *Form* for *letter*; iii. 21, *A righteousness*. At verses 5 and 26, *display* for *commend*, and *for a demonstration* of instead of *to declare*. iv. 1, *Hath gained in relation to the flesh*. At vii. 1, *He liveth* is retained, while the author observes in a note, that at verse 4 a change of the analogy takes place; viii. 3, *A sacrifice for sin*, which, though not a literal rendering, is the idiomatic meaning; 8, *Favour*, which is certainly not clearer than *mind*; ix. 1, *A holy influence*, which is less literal, and less impressive. At verse 16, the addition of *the event* is unnecessary; for the particle *it* is clear enough, and literal. At verse 24, the addition in italics, *Who shall presume to impeach his righteousness?* is good, as a paraphrase of the argument; x. 2, *A great zeal*, which is not such an improvement as to warrant a departure from the letter; xi. 29, *Unchangeable*, which, though illiteral, avoids an obscurity to which the phrase *without repentance* is slightly liable; but the reverse is the case with *hath given up to* at verse 32. We cannot admit that, at xii. 11, *serving the Lord* involves an incongruity of topics; but at verse 19, *defer to the wrath (of God)* is better than *give way*. xv. 8, *Subject to*, a bold rendering. Our version is supported by Cradock, who, in a Latin note in the margin of his Apostolical Harmony, 1672, p. 264, observes, "Christus dignatus est ministrare Judæis, ergo non decet ut a Gentibus spernantur." At verse 12 the author translates *psa*, as he would also at Rev. xxii. 16, by *shoot* instead of *root*, in accordance with "Hebrew usage." Dr. Henderson, we may observe, in his Commentary on Isaiah, chap. xi. 10, regards the word *root* in that place as "denoting, not that which strikes downwards into the ground, but that which sprouts up, or springs from the root." And De Brais, in his analysis of this epistle (Salmurii, 1670,) translates it by *Surculus*.

The notes have more generally gratified us than the text. Thus, in i. 4, the author observes on the unity of nature and will between the Father and the Son, that the attempts which have been made to explain it "have probably been more productive of difficulty than the statements of the

Scriptures concerning it;" a good mark, and of general application. ii. 4, he well observes, that "by *w* ignorance is meant, the result of criminal inattention to what is important for them to know."

verse 18 he considers the language "expressive of the office of an assayer of metals, who, by his art, distinguishes the nobler from the vile; and metaphorically employed to indicate the skill with which these concave people thought themselves singularly endowed to discriminate and determine the character of moral actions."

p. 53, incidentally, *the witness* 1 John v. 10, is explained as *the witness*, *eternal life*; which strikes as bold. At iii. 25, the clause *present time* is well explained by reference to *the fulness of time* at

iv. 4. At p. 67, the incidental remark on Ephesians ii. 8, *not of yours* &c. induce us to ask, whether the construction which refers *gift* to *faith* is not the harsher of the two, and whether the meaning be not the same as in Ezekiel xvi. 61, and Isaiah xliii.

The note on iv. 25 is well conceived and worded. At p. 88 the distinction between *just* and *good* (chap. v. well put: "Hardly for 'a just person' a man of unimpeachable integrity any one be found willing to die; though possibly for 'a good man,' content for kindness and philanthropy some one might be found so generous as to give up his life for [him]."

vii. 5, the phrase *through the law* is interpreted as, "that such affections are sinful because they were prohibited by the law." At verse 9 a reference is made to Psalm cxliii. 2, and the introduction to this chapter (p. 120) regards the controverted portion of verse 14, as relating not to the apostate "unconverted, but to his converted state." At viii. 30, he considers the destination not as national, but individual and personal; but adds "it has no kind of effect in changing the character of the Gospel, by diminishing or enervating its universal proclamation of mercy and good will. . . . The divine predetermination equally involves the means with the end, every one who earnestly and perseveringly employs the one will fallibly secure the possession of

other. At ix. 10, he explains the argument as of the covenant, and not of the future condition of the persons in another state of existence; and the *hating of Esau* as of a comparative preference of Jacob, as in Deut. xxi. 15, and in Luke xiv. 26.* There are some good remarks at p. 217, on the state of mind in which this epistle should be read. The note at xii. 20, is rather obscure as an explanation, though practically clear and just. At xvi. 17, *Offences* is rendered *causes of evil*, which the original virtually means. The note on this passage is excellent, but too long for quotation; the sum of it is, that Christian churches have from the first been pestered with self-willed persons who foment dissensions, some of whom are mere selfish pretenders, sensual, covetous, plausible, insinuating, and unprincipled, who should be avoided as a pest, and put away as soon as may be, to prevent the diffusion of such evils. At chap. viii. 18, the note refers the reader to the appendix; but no such additional commentary appears. This is probably an oversight in preparing the papers for printing, nor is it very material, as it appears to involve a reference to a passage in the Acts rather than an explanation of the text. Our general impression on finishing this volume is, that it deserves a place on the expository shelf.

The Ransom, a Tale of the Thirteenth century, founded on a family tradition.
By Miss Laura Jewry. 8vo. 3 vols.

WE understand that this is the first appearance of the authoress before the public; if this be the case, it certainly affords great promise of future excellence. It appears that the most remarkable incident in the tale really occurred, for the authoress states in her preface that "the tradition on

which the following tale is founded, is preserved in the family of Philip Pouncefort Duncombe, esq. of Brickhill Manor, Bucks. I have not very closely adhered to the legend; as the crusader, Sir Gerald Pouncefort, was in reality ransomed by his wife, not his betrothed. The fact was a noble instance of woman's self-devotion, of which the Lady Constantia's descendants have reason to be proud—the fiction attempts to paint the action as one of greater disinterestedness on the part of the heroine. It is perhaps sufficient to state, that such a ransom was really demanded, and actually sent. The account of the crusaders in Cyprus and in Egypt has been partly taken from De Joinville's delightful record of St. Louis." The incident is one of surpassing beauty, and affords such an exquisite instance of female tenderness and devotion, that no pen save one belonging to the gentler sex could do full justice to its merits. The task had its difficulties, requiring, in order to accomplish it well, the possession of feeling, sentiment, talent, and genius; all these, even the last, which is a gift of rare occurrence, the authoress may fairly lay claim to, and she has given full proof of the justice of her pretensions in her manner of treating the story before us. Miss Jewry is indeed well qualified to succeed in romantic fiction, a path of literature which seems to be left almost vacant in the present day. She is evidently an admirer of the "olden time;" she likes to dwell on its antique pomp and garniture, its rude magnificence and massive pomp, its plentiful and bounteous hospitality, and its simple manners. But, with all this, she is fully alive to its errors, its faults, and its crimes, and is by no means desirous to throw a screen over their deformity. She loves what may be called the poetry of the by-gone time; and in this we would include all the better parts of its actual reality. And this is the true spirit with which every writer of romantic fiction should be possessed, if he means to impress his readers with the idea that what he is relating is present to their mind's eye, and is actually taking place before them—a delightful species of self-delusion, which is one of the best tests of

* Bengel, in his Travelling Diary, 1713, mentions the opinion of Stolthe of Jena on this subject: "The ninth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans is to be understood of the election to grace, not of the election to glory." (Life, by Burk, p. 28.) That is, to the means, but not to the end. See Slade's note on Romans xi. 5.

true imaginative power. Miss Jewry is very successful in delineating character. The portraiture of Constance, the heroine of the tale, and the giver of the ransom,—we will not, however, anticipate the interest of the story by relating what that ransom was,—is full of truth and delicacy of feeling, and is altogether a beautiful description of tenderness, disinterestedness, resignation, and heroism, as exhibited by woman. The authoress is equally at home also in painting more stirring scenes. Her description of the battle of Massoura is full of life and spirit, and reminds us very strongly of similar vivid paintings by writers famous in their generation. The quiet domestic scenes of every-day life are touched off with an equally skilful and fine pencil; and we like the whole book so well that we hope we shall soon meet the authoress again in some other legend of the past.

A Descriptive History of the Town of Evesham, from the foundation of the Saxon Monastery: with Notices respecting the ancient Deanery of its Vale. By George May. 8vo. pp. 498.

THIS volume is "based upon a former publication" of the same author, by which we understand that his former "History" has been so thoroughly revised and rewritten, that the present is rather a new work than a new edition. Mr. May has now resided for seventeen years as a bookseller in Evesham. When he had been there only five years he produced his former work, of which he has sold six hundred copies; and should he be equally fortunate with the present, we may fairly say that he would be no more than justly rewarded for his great perseverance and pains in improving and completing the book by all the means that have laid within his power. And if in the following remarks we chance to point out any partial deficiency, we shall do so with a full sense of what he has accomplished, confined by the trammels of business, at a distance from the main sources of information for the early materials of his subject, however much at home with those of more recent date.

Were a man of leisure, and a scholar, to undertake the history of Evesham,

we should say that his first object would be to peruse and abstract the whole of the existing cartularies and monastic histories, several of which are preserved in the British Museum; and having thence derived all those materials which are really available for its early history, he would then have no occasion to quote at second hand from the works of Dugdale and Tanner, of Nash or Tindal. It is from these secondary sources that our worthy bibliophile has been generally obliged to derive his information, and it is well if he does not travel still further from the fountain-head, as in several places we find him quoting the "Church History of Brittany, by Hugh Paulin de Cressy," printed at Rouen in 1668, for what is really part of the narrative of bishop Egwin himself, the founder of Evesham, or of his "Life," ascribed to archbishop Berctwald. In like manner, for the list of Egwin's reputed writings, ascribed to Tanner in p. 94, the original authority is Bale (who, we need scarcely mention, fabricated titles by wholesale); and for the epitaph "preserved by Leland" (p. 95) the original source is the life by Berctwald, as before.

The town of Evesham was essentially a monastic one, created by, and dependent upon, the extensive abbey which here flourished during more than eight centuries. Leland, who visited it shortly after the suppression of that great establishment, describes it as "meetly large and well builded with tymbre. The market-sted is fayre and large. There be divers prayt streets in the towne. The market is very celebrate. In the towne is noe hospitall or other famous foundation but the late abbey. There was noe towne at Evesham before the foundation of the abbey." In this last assertion the *regius antiquarius* was supported by the received tradition of the monastery, and by their most favourite legend, which we shall notice presently. Dr. Stukeley chooses to place here the Roman station *Ad Antonam*, but that was situate at equal distances between Gloucester and Alcester, and Mr. May, who discusses the question in pp. 363—365, suggests that it was at or near to Bredon hill. William of Malmesbury says that the spot which saint Egwin

selected for his abbey was one "incultum antea et spinetis horridum, sed ecclesiolam ab antiquo habentem, ex opere forsitan Britannorum:" from which a recent author has been induced to admit "some reason for believing that the monastery of Evesham, like some others, was founded among or near the ruins of an ancient town:"* but it does not appear probable that William of Malmesbury could have been better informed in the matter than the founder himself had been four centuries before, who describes the place as a part of his own estates, before the foundation of the abbey, and consequently well known to him:

"Erat sane his diebus locus qui dicitur Eoveshamm, et alio nomine nuncupatur *æt Homme*, frondosis sylvis et densis vepribus plenus, quem ego levi petitione a rege Ethelredo Dei amico adquisivi."

This wooded spot, saint Egwin proceeds to relate, he divided to the care of four herdsmen, "as Judæa was distributed to tetrarchs." Of these two were brothers, Eoves and Ympa, and so were the other two, Trottnuc and Cornuc; but Eoves was considered the head man, and from him the place took its subsequent name, *hoc est, Eoveshamm*. We may here remark that the correct form of the former name is *Homme*, as in Ethelred's charter, quoted in p. 24, and not *Ethomme*, as in p. 21, note from Dugdale, and again in pp. 15, 33, the *æt* being only the Saxon preposition, as it occurs in the extract from Egwin above given.

In the second name, *hamm* or *hom* appears to be only the usual Saxon home or homestead, and not *holme*, in the sense of a peninsula or low ground on the banks of a river † (as Mr. May

supposes, p. 15). The assertion made in Egwin's legend is repeated on the seal of the monastery, engraved in the thirteenth century; upon which the legend is represented, in several compartments. Round one of these, where Eoves is watching his swine, is this inscription:—

Eoves her wonede, ant was swon,
For-þi men clepet þis Eovishom.

That is,

Eoves here dwelt, and was a swain,
Therefore men call this Eoves' ham.

We regret that Mr. May should not have seen Mr. Wright's *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, on two accounts; for he would have found there Saint Egwin's legend of the swineherd Eoves in the words of the original, and he would also have received a second testimony on good authority to the reading of the seal above given, after having (as it seems,) considered that of Sir Frederick Madden ‡ insufficient; for Mr. May says, "Various and contradictory have been all attempts satisfactorily to explain this legend," i. e. inscription. Now this difficulty arose from imperfect impressions of the seal; but, as soon as all the letters were correctly ascertained, there could remain no uncertainty or difference with Anglo-Saxon scholars. From the same cause,—the want of entirely *understanding* what he copied, (and this is the usual occasion of failure with all draughtsmen and copyists,) Mr. May's print of this seal is by no means, as he flattered himself, "the most correct graphical representation that has yet appeared." Besides, the omission of the reverse side is a great deficiency.

We are not aware why Mr. J. M. Kemble in his codex of Anglo-Saxon charters has omitted the Evesham series. Mr. May has mentioned (in p. 23,) that the allusion to the rule of St. Benedict in the assumed confirmation charter of Egwin is one mark of its want of authenticity. But there are many other charters

* Wright's *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, vol. i. p. 225.

† The same remark applies to Mr. May's etymology of Offenham in p. 234. With regard to the form *Offeham* it is probably only a contracted one, as it was very usual for the old scribes to express the letters *m* and *n* by a mere mark above the preceding vowel. These letters, therefore, were not omitted in pronunciation, but only in writing, and that not without the equivalent contraction. Thus Benigwrthe is Beningworth, not Benigworth, and Malg'asberia (p. 29) Malgerasbury not Malgasbury.

‡ In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, April 1830. This we pointed out to Mr. May in our review of his former book, and in neglecting it he has also retained the error in the Latin legend of the reverse, of *SACRA* for *SACRATA*.

which might have been submitted to such criticism; the series commencing with one dated 701, professing to be King Ethelred's original grant of the site called *Homme*. Mr. Wright, in his life of Ecgwin, has suggested that the foundation of the abbey took place in the year 703, shortly before the death of King Ethelred; and that it was finished before 709, when Ecgwin went to Rome to procure from the pope a charter of privileges. Mr. May remarks that its flourishing condition at an early period may perhaps be estimated from its furnishing in 716 the first abbot to the monastery of Croyland. Ethelred the Unready fell sick of his mortal illness in the abbey of Evesham, but died in London in 1016. It became a mitred abbey in 1163, by bull from Pope Alexander III. Before the conquest it contained one hundred and fifty-three monks,—the number of the miraculous draft of fishes.

There were several accidents to its material structure. In the year 960 the whole fell down, the founder's shrine, with his relics, being alone preserved. In 1215 the central tower, then not long completed, fell down, which Mr. May terms "an accident unusual in Anglo-Norman workmanship," but we believe Mr. Professor Willis has come to a different conclusion. The monastic towers which have stood many centuries were no doubt well built, but the chronicles tell of many others that were not so; and so again at Evesham, the bell-tower, a separate edifice, fell some forty years after its completion (Mr. May does not state the year precisely). From Mr. Rudge's papers and plates in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and his own observations, Mr. May has been able to complete a ground plan of the church, which will be interesting to ecclesiologists. But in one architectural point we think he is wrong (p. 48), where he supposes the words *Capella sancte Mariæ in cryptis* did not signify a chapel in the undercroft, and that because no chapel to the Virgin would have been formed in such a spot. Not to name other examples, Mr. May should visit the splendid chapel in the undercroft at Canterbury.

Pp. 188, 190. The inscription "Pray

for the souls of Robert Wylls and Agnes his wife" was probably for the parents of the chaplain, not for himself.

In p. 285 Mr. May says the family of Rouse claim descent from (king) William Rufus, because he is called William Rouse by William of Newburgh. We should not have thought they were so foolish.

In p. 317 the historian describes a jetton or counter, evidently French, having a shield of the three fleurs de lis; the initials I. A. upon it are therefore not likely to refer to an abbot of Evesham.

We arrive at a more important subject in the chapter which relates to the career of Symon de Montfort, and his fatal battle at Evesham. This is on the whole well compiled, though it does not equal the lucid and elegant narrative of the same events in Mr. Blau's recent work on the Barons' War. By a more careful comparison with that volume, Mr. May might have given the names of the principal men engaged with greater accuracy. We here find this paragraph:

"Among the Cotton manuscripts in the British Museum is still extant a copy of letters addressed to Leicester by Adam de Marisco. The volume is a small quarto on vellum, so scorched by a fire which some years ago occurred at Montague House [our author means at Ashburnham House in 1731] that it is at present almost dangerous to open its warped and brittle leaves. The Camden Society have, we believe, promised to publish the volume; but nothing further has appeared."

—i. e. than the Society's volume, edited by Mr. Halliwell in 1840, containing Rishanger's Chronicle of the battles of Lewes and Evesham, and the Miracula Symonis de Montfort, on referring to which publication, we find the following at p. xxxix. of the Introduction:

"I have purposely avoided any more distinct allusion to them, because they will ere long be printed entire."

This, we presume, is the "promise" Mr. May refers to; but if it bears such an interpretation, though unaccompanied by any personal undertaking on the part of the writer, it certainly does not implicate the Society, who have a standing announce-

ment that they do not hold themselves responsible for any opinions or observations, and consequently not for the promises, made by the editors of their works.

With regard to book-making in ancient days, there is one passage in Mr. May's account of the manufactures of Evesham, that will be generally interesting :

"Parchment has been made in great perfection here from time immemorable. The advancement of this branch of manufacture may, we think, be reasonably attributed to the early demand for the article made by the inmates of the monastery, particularly to their provision for its constant supply by a special allotment of the whole tythe of Bengeworth [an adjoining parish] to furnish parchment for writing for the monks. It is singular that, by the recent disuse of other yards, this branch of manufacture is at present restricted to

Bengeworth alone, the tythe of which parish was so long since appropriated to its furtherance."

We may conclude by expressing our approbation of the good taste and beautiful execution with which Mr. May has embellished his volume. He has found a skilful draughtsman in Mr. T. Colson, of Pershore, and has employed one of the very best engravers (Mr. S. Williams) for his woodcuts, in addition to some good engravings on copper. Of the former we are enabled to present the reader with some specimens, which are among the most interesting subjects, though Mr. Williams's skill is perhaps more fully displayed in the landscape cuts, as those of the battle-field and the abbey deer-park, which are highly creditable to his artistic skill.



The first cut represents the remaining portion of an ancient stone altar which stood in Bengeworth church, at the east end of the north aisle. To the right of it is seen a niche, always found on the south side of the altar, which contains at the bottom a stoup or piscina for holy water, and above a shelf for the cruets of holy oil. This shelf, we presume, is what the author has styled a credence-table; but the latter appendage is always on the gospel side (the north) of the altar, and was used for sustaining the elements until the consecration. A tomb

very often served both for credence and Easter sepulchre. The font has been placed in this spot in modern times.

The next is the abbot's chair, which, after some travelling about, is now restored to the abbey-house, the residence of Edward Rudge, esq. F.S.A. It stands five feet six inches high, and its width is three feet nine inches. The back and arms are ornamented with a luxuriant border of vine-leaves, interspersed with small figures of birds and quadrupeds. On the back is a shield of the arms of the abbey,



a chain and fetterlock between three mitres, a device commemorating an incident in the founder's legend, which described him as having placed such an impediment upon his feet previously to undertaking a journey to Rome, throwing the key into the

Avon; and that, after his arrival at his destination, whilst he was attending mass at St. Peter's, his servant bought a fish in the market, in the maw of which was found the identical key, which enabled him to emancipate his limbs.



The last subject we have selected is a Norman lectern, rescued from the ruins of the abbey. It is carved out of a solid block of English marble, and measures about two feet six inches square on its upper surface. The

figure in front was doubtless intended for the sainted bishop Egwin, the founder. It is now in the possession of Robert Blayney, esq. of the Lodge, near Evesham.

Illustrations of Modern Mesmerism, from personal investigation. By John Forbes, M.D.—This little work is reprinted from the pages of the Medical Gazette. Dr. Forbes is quite dissatisfied with the evidence which the Mesmerists produce of the reality of the facts they boast of. He considers "that they refuse to adopt the rigid system of observation required in the science, and repudiate all the ordinary rules of induction and rational inference deemed essential to establish facts in other departments of knowledge." He says, "As all may be untrue, are we not authorised to demand a new course of inquiry, or a new series of evidences, before we are called upon to admit the truth of *clairvoyance*, and the other transcendental phenomena of Mesmerism? Are we not justified for the future in refusing to receive from the Mesmerists marvellous statements as truths and facts unless it is at the same time proved to be impossible to explain or account for them on other, ordinary, or what may be called natural principles?"—Dr. Forbes then proceeds to experiments. The first is that of *Alexis*, in which we think, on Dr. Forbes's own statement, that Alexis gave, in some instances, clear proof of *clairvoyance*. Dr. Forbes's disbelief is founded throughout on his suspicion of *unfairness and trickery*. Of this we cannot say that he has given sufficient proofs to our mind. It appears he played his game of *écarté tolerably well*, and guessed successfully *several words* in the Carlsbad Almanack; and when the word "*vin*" was wrapped up in three sheets of paper, he said they contained a word of *three letters*. In the experiment on *Adolphe* Dr. Forbes confesses that, with *bandaged eyes*, he played *écarté wonderfully well for a man who did not see*; and on visiting cards he sometimes read the printed names *partly or wholly*. When a written word was placed in paper several times folded, he said it contained the word *Marshall*, or something like it: it did contain the word *Maschalla*. He also read the word *lancet* accurately in the same way. He seems decidedly to have failed in the cases where the words were inclosed in *boxes*. The trials of the *lady* we confess to have been complete failures.—On Miss von Gonnern we cannot pass any opinion; but the conclusion Dr. Forbes arrives at is, "that no *proof* was afforded that these persons were really in any special *abnormal* condition, such as is known by the name of *somnambulism*. On the contrary, the evidence adduced renders it extremely probable that the apparent abnormal condition was feigned, and that these persons were consequently *impostors*."—In the third series, the boy, George Gibb, read the word *Toulon*, which

was folded up in brown paper; but Dr. Forbes thinks there was some trickery in the matter. He also read the second word *fold* under the same circumstances. He also read the word *royal* in a sealed box; but Dr. Forbes considers his *successes* to have been deceptions, or such as could be accounted for by ordinary vision; but George Gibb certainly turned out a rogue. In the case of Miss Martineau's J it is the object to show that she had heard accounts of the shipwreck three hours before she pretended to reveal it preternaturally.—Such is a brief summary of the *Illustrations* of Dr. Forbes. He has in cases of *clairvoyance* given examples both of success and of failure. Is he right, is the question, in attributing the apparent success to imposture and deceit in some cases, and in others to experiments carelessly and imperfectly made? To decide upon this we must wait for further proofs.

Protection to Home Industry: By Isaac Butt, Esq., LL.D., formerly Professor of Political Economy in the University of Dublin.—Let not our peace-seeking readers, shut up in their libraries, *procul negotiis*, shrink from the title of this book with the apprehension that it is the work of some agitator in the great contest of the farm and the factory; as Dr. Butt is a worthy truth-seeking university professor, who with a laudable *amor patriæ* has directed his professional labours to the elucidation of some circumstances which he believes to affect the Irish poor.

Dr. Butt's main principles are (p. 32) that the revenue of all the people of Ireland consists chiefly, if not entirely, of its agricultural produce, and that imported goods must be paid for, indirectly if not immediately, by the exportation of it; and that this, as long as a large proportion of the Irish are insufficiently fed, is an evil: and he therefore recommends to the Irish the principle of consuming as far as possible Irish instead of imported manufactures.

His reasoning seems well-conducted and convincing; and, at the risk of seeming unfriendly to English manufacturers, we own that we assent to some of his conclusions. We believe that whatever would ameliorate the condition of the Irish would advance the honour and welfare of England; as we cannot see that it would have been for the good of either of the twin Siamese that he should unnecessarily abstract food from the other while he was starving. Dr. Butt, attributing much of the misery of the Irish poor to insufficient call for labour, says, and we think truly, that if a man's being born in a society gives it, as we allow it does, rights to be enforced

against him, that society has forgotten its duties if it allows his claim to earn his bread by willingly afforded work to remain unanswered.

Hebrew Reading Lessons.—When we tell our readers that this little work contains the Hebrew text of the first four chapters of Genesis, and the eighth chapter of the Proverbs, with an interlineary translation, and a grammatical praxis; and that the serviles and prefixes and suffixes of the Hebrew text are in hollow letters, to distinguish them from the radicles in black; we say enough to show that it must be a handy book for a private student of Hebrew, or a Hebrew class in a Grammar School. In the difficult passage of Genesis iv. 6, 7, it seems to favour the reading which we have met with elsewhere, and which, though it is at variance with the English translation, we are inclined to receive. It gives the word *שאת*, as *exaltation*, and translates the passage, "And why has fallen thy face? not? if thou shalt do well, exaltation?" or as we have read it, "Why is thy countenance downcast? If thou doest well, canst thou not lift it up?"

The Life and Pontificate of Leo X. By William Roscoe. Vol. II. (Bogue's European Library, vol. 5.)—The remarks which we have made on the first volume of this work will of course apply to the concluding one. It is embellished with a bust portrait of the author, and contains a copious index. We can, however, easily give a specimen of the illustrations which are introduced from foreign sources, by referring to Mr. Roscoe's character of Folengi (p. 134) concerning the licentiousness of whose writings he remarks, that it is "a peculiarity which seems in those times to have distinguished the productions of the ecclesiastics from those of the laity." On this passage the Italian translator says, "At the period in question, every young man not destined for the military profession who displayed more than ordinary talent was made an ecclesiastic; whence it happened that there was hardly any writer who was not in the Church." (p. 445.) As the merits of Lucas Cranach, the German painter, have lately become a subject of discussion, in consequence of M. D'Aubigné's eulogium in his History of the Reformation, we may observe, that Mr. Roscoe terms him "one of the most eminent German artists of the time." (note, p. 473.)

The Step Mother, by G. P. R. James, 3 vols.—We have a high respect for Mr.

James as a writer of fiction. We are almost always sure to find in his works a high tone of moral and religious sentiment, a strain of generous and romantic feeling, a story of great interest, developed with considerable power of description. It is therefore with no slight feeling of disappointment that we are compelled to qualify these remarks with regard to the work before us. It is true there is abundant interest and considerable descriptive power in its pages, but the interest unfortunately is made to turn upon characters who, for the most part, are utterly worthless and vile, and who are only fit to grace the Newgate calendar. Doubtless, the moral of the story is good, but still it is very wrong that the feelings of the reader should be enlisted against his will, even but for a passing moment, with something akin to a sentiment of interest for such villanous individuals. It is very difficult to rise up from the perusal of such a book without feeling a sort of jarring and unwhinging of the mind, and experiencing a sensible shock to the moral feelings,—a series of consequences sufficient in themselves to show the evil tendency of works of such a kind. In justice to the amiable author, we are quite sure that such was far from his intention; but we earnestly exhort him again to resume that style of writing in which he has so long excelled, and not to present his readers with another record of human vice and crime like that now before us.

The King of Saxony's Journey in England in the summer of 1844, by Dr. Carus, Physician to his Majesty. 8vo.—This is really a delightful book. There is an ease and simplicity, an absence of effort, and, still more, what our neighbours call a *bonhomie* about its style and manner which render the volume very pleasing to the reader. We have here before us the first impressions of an intelligent and highly-educated foreigner on visiting this country, and becoming acquainted with its manners and customs, its institutions, public buildings and natural scenery; and his observations on these subjects are given in a frank and open manner, quite free, except on some few points, from prejudice, envy, or detraction,—accompaniments which we are sorry to say are sometimes to be met with in the works of foreign authors treating of our own land. Dr. Carus evidently came determined to see all he could, and to admire all that was remarkable. He appears to have been more than satisfied, and to have finished his British tour with regret. The manner in which he expresses this feeling is at once easy and natural, and very cre-

ditable to his heart. His observations on natural scenery are pleasing and indeed interesting, for he appears to have a perfect enthusiasm for beautiful and romantic places; and, as his remarks seem to be dictated by his actual feelings and not to be the result of any after-thought, his impressions are communicated to his readers with proportionate vividness and life. His descriptions also of many distinguished entertainments at which he was present in the suite of the king, both at Windsor and at Buckingham palace, and also of his reception in different mansions both in England and

Scotland are very interesting and well worth perusal; nor, although they contain many minute details, do they appear to violate in any way the confidence of private society, which should always be held sacred. The opinions on religious subjects which arise here and there in the volume we can by no means approve of, for they partake of that tone of feeling which is unhappily so prevalent in Germany, and those passages in which they occur must be read with great caution and distrust.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 1. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Lord Braybrooke, the President, in the chair. The Council reported the continued welfare of the Society, and announced that its funded property (arising from the investment of compositions) had during the past year been increased to £317. 13s. 11d. Three per Cent. Consols.

The publications of the past year are:—

1. *Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, Knight, &c.* Edited by Lord Braybrooke, from the original in the possession of Thomas William Bramston, esq. M.P. for South Essex.

2. *Letters of James Duke of Perth, from the originals in the possession of Lady Willoughby de Eresby.* Edited by William Jerdan, esq. M.R.S.L.

3. *De Antiquis Legibus Liber, a Chronicle of the Mayors and Sheriffs of London.* Edited by Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. from the original in the archives of the city of London.

4. *The Chronicle of Calais, during the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. to the year 1540.* Edited by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. (Not yet issued.)

The fact that the two first mentioned volumes, like many of the preceding Camden Publications, have been derived from materials in the possession of private individuals, consequently from sources inaccessible to the general reader, furnishes a very striking proof of the advantages which the establishment of the Camden Society is destined to secure for future inquirers into the history of this country.

The first volume for the next year—being a further portion of the translation of Polydore Vergil's *History of England*—is also completed at press, and will very shortly be ready for delivery.

The volumes which have been added to *GENT. MAG.* VOL. XXV.

the list of suggested Publications during the past year, are—

A selection from the Wills preserved in the Will Office at Bury St. Edmund's. To be edited by Samuel Tymms, esq.

The ancient English and French Romances of Havelok the Dane. To be edited by Sir Frederick Madden, K.H. F.R.S. F.S.A.

The *Autobiography of Anne Clifford, Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery*, and other records preserved in Skipton Castle. To be edited by Edward Hailstone, esq. F.S.A.

Regulæ Inclusarum: The Ancien Rewle. A Treatise on the rules and duties of Monastic Life, in the Anglo-Saxon Dialect of the xiiij. century, addressed to a society of Anchorites, being a translation from the Latin work of Simon de Ghent, Bishop of Salisbury. To be edited from MSS. in the Cottonian Library, British Museum, with an Introduction, Glossarial Notes, &c. by the Rev. James Morton, B.D. Prebendary of Lincoln.

Votes of thanks were passed by the meeting to Lord Langdale, her Majesty's Keeper of Records, to Sir F. Palgrave, and to the Corporation of London, for the Society's obligations in respect of the London chronicle; to T. W. Bramston, esq. for the loan of the MS. of Sir John Bramston's *Autobiography*; and to the Lady Willoughby de Eresby, for the use of the *Letters of the Duke of Perth*.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, and to the Council were added the names of Beriah Botfield, esq. F.R.S., & F.S.A., the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F.R.S., and Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.R.S., in the place of the three retiring members. As Auditors were elected John Brodribb Bergue, esq. F.S.A., John Bruce, esq. F.S.A., and the Rev. John Joseph Ellis, M.A. F.S.A.

THE PARKER SOCIETY.

May 14. The annual meeting of this Society was held at Freemasons' Hall. Lord Ashley, the President, occupied the chair. The fifth annual report stated that the delivery of books for the year had been completed; the amount received was 6,966*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* and the expenditure, 6,852*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* leaving a balance of 113*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* to be carried to the next account. Five volumes were issued last year, viz. the remaining portion of Bishop Latimer's Works, the second series of Letters from the archives of Zurich, Select Devotional Poetry of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, (two vols.) and a portion of the Works of Bishop Jewel. Fourteen authors are at present in preparation, and amongst them Archbishop Parker's correspondence, many of the letters never having been published; the works of Bishop Ridley; the works of Bishop Pilkington, Archbishop Sandys, Roger Hutchinson, Archbishop Grindal, Fulke's Defence of the English Translation of the Bible, and the Early Writings of Bishop Hooper.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

April 27. The fifth annual meeting of this Society took place in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, John Payne Collier, esq. in the chair. The report, which was read by Mr. Tomlins, the secretary, took a satisfactory retrospect of the Society's affairs, and stated that one of the most gratifying circumstances, in connection with its labours, was the increasing zeal displayed by investigators and collectors of all matters relating to our early drama and stage. Since the last annual meeting four volumes have been published by the Society, viz.

1. The Diary and Account Book of Philip Henslowe, between the years 1590 and 1610, in which he entered his various transactions relating to plays, players, and dramatists. Edited by J. Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.

2. Vol. II. of the Shakespeare Society's Papers, a Miscellany of Contributions illustrative of the Drama and Literature of the Shakespearian era.

3. The Fair Maid of the Exchange, with the Merry Humours and Pleasant Passages of the Cripple of Fanchurch; a Comedy, by Thomas Heywood, from the first edition, 1607, accompanied by the play of Fortune by Land and Sea, by Thomas Heywood and W. Rowley, from the edition of 1655. Edited by Barron Field, esq.

4. The Marriage of Wit and Wisdom, an ancient Interlude, from a MS. in the possession of Sir Edward Dering, Bart.;

to which are added, Illustrations of Shakespeare and the Early English Drama, by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. &c. A long list of works in preparation is included in the Report; which also states that the spirit of inquiry awakened by the Society has recently brought forward some unexpected facts, such as the existence of an Edward and a Thomas Shakespeare, the former certainly, and the latter probably, connected with the stage, and in the lifetime of our great dramatist; the birth of Nathaniel Field, the actor in Ben Jonson's as well as in Shakespeare's plays, who turns out to be the son of the earliest and hottest enemy of theatrical performances; the second marriage of Ben Jonson, a circumstance not even speculated upon by his biographers; the identification of the register of John Fletcher as that of the burial of "the poet," a point hitherto doubted; the marriage of John Webster, the author of many dramas; the death of George Wilkins, the writer of "The Miseries of Enforced Marriage;" and the birth and parentage of John Lowen, one of the original and distinguished representatives of the characters of Shakespeare. To these facts may be added the discovery of some new and important documents relating to our stage history—patents to companies of players who were, until now, supposed to have acted without any such royal authority; and an unprecedented commission to the Master of the Revels, in the middle of the reign of Elizabeth, giving him the most arbitrary power over actors and authors. These, and other instruments of the like kind too brief to be separately printed, will be included in the next volume of "The Shakespeare Society's Papers."

The Council further acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace has in his matchless library a vast number of original sketches and drawings by Inigo Jones, all of which he has placed in the hands of the Council, who have thereby been enabled to commence a work devoted chiefly to the dramatic entertainments before royalty, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., but embracing also some curious and novel features with respect to popular theatrical amusements. The following gentlemen were elected members of the Council, in the place of those retiring:—Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, D.C.L.; the Rev. H. H. Milman, Prebendary of Westminster; the Rev. Alexander Dyce; the Rev. John Mitford, and Bayle Bernard, Esq.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

May 1. At the annual meeting of this society, it was announced that rather more than 250*l.* had been expended during the last year in furtherance of its objects, and that the following works had been produced:—

1. *Scottish Traditional Versions of Ancient Ballads.* Edited by James H. Dixon, esq.

2. *The Life and Martyrdom of Thomas Beket, archbishop of Canterbury.* Edited by William Henry Black, esq.

3. *The Pastime of Pleasure, an allegorical poem.* By Stephen Hawes.

4. *The Civic Garland, a collection of Songs from London Pageants.* Edited by F. W. Fairholt, esq. F.S.A.

5. *Ancient Poems, Ballads, and Songs of the Peasantry of England.* Edited by J. H. Dixon, esq.

6. *The Romance of Syr Tryamour.* Edited by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.

7. *The Introductory Essay on the Romance of the Seven Sages.* By Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.

The Poems of Hoccleve, the Earl of Surrey, William Browne, Dr. Donne, and Taylor the Water Poet, still remain interspersed among the more trifling productions proposed to be reprinted by this Society; but to the whole is now prefixed "*The Canterbury Tales of Chaucer; a new and correct text, from the best manuscripts, with notes.* By Thomas Wright;" To appear in volumes, of which the first is proposed to be issued in the course of the ensuing year. The prudence of this step seems very questionable, as it may be feared that so large an undertaking will absorb a large proportion of the Society's very limited resources; and the members will in future be subscribing not so much to a reproduction of rare works, as to a new edition of an author that many possess: unless the Chaucer be distributed over the subscriptions of several years, which will in itself be objectionable to many persons.

The officers of the Society were re-elected, namely, Lord Braybrooke as President, and Mr. Wright as Secretary and Treasurer; and also the Council, the names of T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A., J. S. Moore, esq. and James Prior, esq. F.S.A. being substituted in lieu of those retiring in pursuance of the rules of the Society.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. The anniversary meeting was held in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, the Earl of Derby, President, in the chair. Mr. Ogil-

by, F.L.S., the secretary, read the report of the Council, which gave a satisfactory account of the proceedings of the Society. Many valuable donations have been received for the menagerie at the Regent's Park, amongst which was the female chimpanzee, supposed to be nearly adult, but whose death, resulting from the molar teeth, occurred some months since; a king vulture and a tigress, from Her Majesty; three ostriches and two Tezzan sheep, from Colonel Warrington, Consul at Tripoli; with some novel species of monkeys, and individuals of less interest. The number of visitors during the past year was 99,615, of which 20,448 were members and privileged, and 75,568 on payment, from which a sum of 3,778*l.* 7*s.* was received. The items of expenditure, which amounted to 7,654*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, included 3,071*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for salaries and wages; 472*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* for cost of animals; 2,070*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* for provisions; and 521*l.* 16*s.* for garden expenses.

"THE BRITTON TESTIMONIAL, 1845."

This little pamphlet affords an account of a dinner given to Mr. Britton at the Castle Inn, at Richmond, 7th July, 1845, on the 74th anniversary of his birthday, together with the toasts and speeches on the occasion, and a list of the subscribers to the testimonial. Nathaniel Gould, esq. was in the chair, and eighty-two gentlemen were present. As circumstances deprived us of the pleasure of joining the meeting, we may be permitted to express in this place our sentiments respecting it.

To be born to honours is a happy accident; to achieve them is a noble distinction. Mr. Britton's honourable career is all his own; he has gained his station in life by diligent exertion, by the possession of useful and elegant acquirements, by eminence in his own particular line of study, by general intelligence in other branches of science and art, by a love of literature, and by a generous and liberal assistance to those employed in pursuits congenial to his own. To his labours the architecture—and particularly the ecclesiastical and domestic architecture—of the country is deeply indebted for the restoration of what was decayed and the improvement of what was defective; and in his beautiful sketches and masterly engravings, extending through many volumes, he has given us a treasure-house of antiquarian art, and made the pencil and the graver not only preserve and perpetuate much that has long been mouldering into shapeless ruin, but has also supplied many a new model of improved beauty, suggested by his own genius, and carried into execution by his own zeal and

perseverance. There are, however, still higher qualities belonging to our nature than those of mere intellectual excellence, and greater endowments than those of scientific acquirement. Mr. Britton is justly endeared to his friends by the virtues of his heart, as well as valued by them for the cultivation of his mind. Whoever is acquainted with him must be pleasingly impressed with the simplicity of his manners, the kindness of his address, and the open, candid, and generous expression of his feelings. The humble writer of these lines has every reason to be proud of the honour conferred by his friendship, as he willingly confesses the advantage he has derived from his knowledge and attainments. Mr. Britton has enjoyed the enviable privilege of friendly and familiar intercourse with some of the most eminent persons of his age; and we can say that many who, like ourselves, originally came to him for advice and instruction, soon felt anxious to cultivate a more familiar acquaintance, and to make private friendship be the happy result of professional reputation. The names which appear in the List of Subscribers before us afford an ample testimonial of all that we have said. They extend through all classes, from the peer to the professional

artist; and by their extension they stamp a more authentic value on their approbation. Such a band of friends any man may be justly proud of; and we trust that in Mr. Britton's mind and feelings the present public evidence of attachment will shed a bright and genial lustre over the shadows of advancing age, as they are slowly and gently closing on a long, an honourable, and a happy life.

B——H.

J. M.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

April 29. The annual meeting of the supporters of this establishment, for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, was held in Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, when the chair was taken by Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart. The report stated that by the month of July next the building would be completed, and ready for the reception of 500 pupils. The outlay incurred in the erection of the buildings was 60,000*l.*, of which 39,000*l.* had been subscribed already, whilst the remaining sum might easily be raised upon loan. The chief object of the meeting was to assist the fund now in progress for building a chapel, the expenses of which were estimated at 6000*l.*, and to which a considerable sum had already been subscribed.

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

It appears from the fifth report of the Commissioners on the Fine Arts that six arched compartments in the House of Lords are to be decorated with fresco paintings; that one of the fresco paintings should be completed before others are commenced, by which means an opportunity would be afforded of judging of the finished work. The competition in oil painting has been postponed till June, 1847. In the appendix is a report from the committee (consisting of Lord Mahon, Mr. Hallam, Mr. Hawes, jun., Mr. Macaulay, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Rogers, and Mr. Wyse) to inquire on subjects for stained glass windows in the House of Lords. The representation in painted glass is to be made in the case of sovereigns whose faces, figures, or attributes, are familiar to the observer from their coins, seals, or other records of their personal appearance. The second report in the Appendix is from Mr. Eastlake, the secretary, on the styles and methods of painting suited to the decoration of public buildings.

THE ART UNION.

April 28. The general meeting of the Art-Union of London was held in Drury Lane Theatre, when the chair was taken successively by Lord Monteagle, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, and Mr. B. E. Cabbell.

On this, the tenth anniversary, the committee had again to report an increased subscription, the total amount subscribed being 16,500*l.* or 1,100*l.* more than it was in 1845.

The number of local honorary secretaries is increased to 379. Sir Erskine Perry, a prizewinner last year to the amount of 300*l.* has commissioned the execution, in marble, of a model exhibited by Mr. W. Calder Marshall, A.R.A. called "The First Whisper of Love;" and the committee, being most anxious to direct the attention of the subscribers to the elevated art of sculpture, have offered the sum of 500*l.* for a group or single figure in marble, not less than 4 feet 6 inches high, to be competed for by finished models in plaster. Beyond the selected group, it is hoped that others may be found suitable

for casting in bronze. Twenty-one bronzes, after Mr. Foley's "Youth at the Stream," were this year distributed. The engraving due to the subscribers of 1845, "The Convalescent from Waterloo," after Mr. Mulready, R.A. has been delayed by the illness of the engraver, Mr. Doo; but the subscribers have received a series of outlines by Mr. Rimer, illustrative of Thomson's "Castle of Indolence."

The engraving for the present year, "Jephtha's Daughter," engraved after Mr. O'Neil, by Mr. Lightfoot, is finished, and will speedily be sent to press. A series of outlines by Mr. G. E. Hicks, illustrative of Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," has been engraved, and will also be presented to the subscribers in addition to the print named.

For the ensuing year, a pair of engravings by Mr. C. Rolls, and Mr. F. Heath, after pictures by Mr. Uwins, R.A. "The Last Embrace" and "The Neapolitan Wedding," are already far advanced; and with a view to future arrangements, the committee have placed in the hands of Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Frost's "Sabrina," to be engraved for the society, and have obtained permission from Mr. M'Clise, R.A. to engrave his prize cartoon, "The Spirit of Chivalry."

For the premium of 500*l.* offered by the committee for the best original picture illustrating British history, twenty-eight cartoons were sent in on the 1st of January last, and exhibited in the gallery of the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours. After due consideration the committee decided that the author of the cartoon, "Queen Philippa interceding for the Lives of the Burgesses of Calais," was best entitled to receive the commission, provided he was found competent to execute the painting. On opening the letter accompanying the cartoon, the artist was seen to be Mr. H. C. Selous, to whom the committee awarded a premium in 1833 for his illustrations of "The Pilgrim's Progress." The painting when completed will be engraved for the society.

Amongst the cartoons submitted were several of great excellence; and the committee, considering that the publication of them would be acceptable to the subscribers, and an encouraging compliment to the artists who responded to their call, have arranged to engrave in outline reduced drawings of the following:—

"Non Angli sed Angli," by Mr. G. Scharf; "Alfred surrounded by his Family," by Mr. Salter; "Saxon Almsgiving," by Mr. Scott; "The Seizure of Roger Mortimer," by Mr. Noel Paton; "The Welcome of the Boy King, Henry VI.," by Mr. E. Corbould; "Queen Eli-

zabeth's Visit to Kenilworth," by Mr. Ziegler; "Spenser reading the Faërie Queen to Sir Walter Raleigh," by Mr. Marshall Claxton; and "Howard Visiting a Prison," by Mr. Armitage.

The committee being desirous of assisting the art of gem-engraving, offered premiums of 60*l.* 30*l.* and 15*l.* for the best cameos in profile, by British-born artists, of a head of Minerva, in the collection of bronzes in the British Museum, to be cut in onyx of not less than two strata and one inch in length. Eight cameos were in consequence submitted, and the committee have awarded the first and second premiums respectively to Miss Elena Pistrucci, of the Royal Mint, and Mr. Henry Weigall, of St. James's-street. Miss Pistrucci's gem was included in the distribution to-day. Mr. Weigall decided on receiving back the cameo in lieu of the premium, in accordance with a provision to that effect in the conditions.

The committee commissioned Messrs. Copeland and Garrett to execute in porcelain a reduced model of Mr. Gibson's beautiful statue of "Narcissus," in the council room of the Royal Academy, with the view of assisting the efforts now being made to bring fine art to aid that important branch of manufacture. The model was ably made by Mr. E. B. Stephens, sculptor: and the fifty copies in porcelain were included in the present distribution. With the same end in view, that of promoting the connection between manufactures and art, the committee have proposed to produce some work of acknowledged excellence in cast-iron.

A series of unavoidable accidents have delayed the production of Mr. Wyon's medal of Chantrey, allotted so far back as 1843. Five dies in hardening have unfortunately cracked, a misfortune against which, it seems, medallists have no means of protecting themselves. Mr. Wyon is now, however, again applying himself vigorously to the work.

The Reynolds' medals, allotted last year, have been distributed, and Mr. W. Wilson has nearly completed a medal commemorative of Sir Christopher Wren, of which thirty impressions in silver were allotted to-day. A medal of Flaxman is in preparation; and thus in a short time would be formed a valuable medallist series, illustrating the history of British art, and rendering just tribute to our departed artists.

Since the last meeting, four vacancies in the committee have been filled up by the election of the Rev. Henry Milman, Colonel Fox, M.P., Thomas Wyse, esq. M.P. and George Dodd, esq. M.P.

The reserved Fund now amounts to

1,946*l.* 12*s.* For the present year 16,127 guineas were received, of which sum there was allotted for purchase of pictures, sculpture, &c. 9,750*l.*; for bronzes, 450*l.*; for medals, 200*l.*; for porcelain statuettes, 150*l.*; for cameos, 60*l.*; for lithographs, 120*l.*; for engraving, printing, &c. of "Jephtha's Daughter," 2,530*l.* 8*s.*; and for outlines, 1,530*l.*

The sum of 9,750*l.* set apart for the purchase of works of art, was allotted in two prizes of 300*l.*; two of 200*l.*; four of 150*l.*; six of 100*l.*; and two hundred and forty-four of smaller amount. To these were added the twenty bronzes of the "Youth at a Stream," fifty statuettes of "Narcissus," thirty silver medals of Wren, and 258 lithographs of Mr. Ward's "La Fleur's Departure," by Mr. Templeton; making in the whole 617 works. The total sum thus appropriated, including the cost of outlines and engravings, was 14,744*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Of the prizes few were allotted to persons known by their rank or character. The Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz drew one of 25*l.* and Mr. Cabell one of 10*l.*

ANCIENT ARMOUR.

April 29. At the sale of a collection of articles of taste and vertu, the property of Messrs. Emanuels, diamond merchants, of Hanover Square, there were nearly 300 articles of ormolu, malachite, bronze, agates, cornelian, Sevres china, &c. of the most costly character. Among the lots sold, worthy of especial notice, was a

shield of the time of Francis I., most beautifully chased and embossed, which fetched 73 guineas. At the same time a collection of ancient armour and weapons formed by the late E. J. Andrews, esq. during his travels in the East, was also disposed of by auction. Many of the lots were extremely curious, but the prices they fetched remarkably low. Some of them were purchased for the Tower. A suit of knight's cap à-pie armour complete, the breast-plate of fine form, time about the middle of the fifteenth century, sold for 26 guineas. The next lot, a similar suit, for 19 guineas. A suit of chain armour, the links embossed with verses from the Koran, sold for 3*l.* 10*s.* A suit of the same period was purchased for the Royal collection in the Tower in 1842. Another suit of similar armour fetched but 4*l.*; whilst a Saracenic helmet sold for 2*l.* 10*s.* The state flag of the Janizaries, composed of white silk, with a deep crimson border, worked in gold in verses from the Koran—which was purchased by Mr. Andrews on the destruction of the Janizaries in 1825, at Constantinople, for 60*l.*, and on being brought into this country that gentleman paid an *ad valorem* duty of 50*l.* upon it,—was knocked down for only 20*l.* The next lot, a case containing mummies of several small crocodiles brought from the Caves of Manfaloute, near Thebes, sold for 6*l.* 15*s.* The other lots, consisting of swords, battle-axes, ancient musical instruments, Turkish and Arabian costumes, fetched equally low prices.

ARCHITECTURE.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 20. Earl de Grey, the President, was in the chair. Mr. Donaldson drew the attention of the meeting to the interesting nature of some of the donations. One sent by Mr. Roberts, was a cast from a bust of Sir Robert Smirke, executed in marble by Campbell, and presented to the architect by his pupils. Captain Beaufort's work on Karamania was interesting from the plans, which it contained, shewing the sites of the ancient cities in this part of Asia Minor. These plans were made by Mr. Cockerell, who accompanied Captain Beaufort. Amongst the other donations were a piece of marble pavement from a temple in India; a second volume of Gailhabaud's Architecture; and a new work on half-timbered houses, by John Clayton, architect.

The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D. then read an amusing and valuable paper on the Triumphal Arches of ancient Rome, in which he noticed the principal examples, and explained the motives of their erection. Lord de Grey, in consigning to the Chevalier Hebler the medal voted by the Institute to the Chevalier Beuth, passed a high eulogium upon the latter. He then presented the medal of the Institute to Mr. Thomas Worthington, of Manchester, for his essay on brick; to Mr. Nicholl, for an essay on the same subject; and to Mr. Wadmore, for the best design for a royal chapel. Lord de Grey then announced that her Majesty has been pleased to grant an annual medal to the Institute, to be awarded for an essay or design, as may hereafter be arranged.

YORKSHIRE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

April 16. At a quarterly meeting, grants were made—of 5*l.* towards encaustic tiles in Lund Church; 5*l.* for carved work in the chancel of Martin Church; 5*l.* towards a font for Cottingham Church; 20*l.* towards restoring the nave roof of the parish church of Bradford, &c.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Howard gave notice, that at the next meeting he should move for a grant towards the erection of a chapel in connection with the Training and Yeomen's Schools, York.

A vote was passed, offering the society's room for the use of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at their next meeting in York in July, and also fixed the period of its own meeting contemporaneous with that of the Institute.

A paper on "The Church of Bolton Percy" was read by Mr. Robert Sharp, architect. It was illustrated by some beautiful drawings.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY OF THE ARCH-DEACONRY OF NORTHAMPTON.

April 21. The General Spring Meeting of this Society was held at Peterborough, and was attended by more than three hundred persons, of whom one third were clergymen. The Marquess of Northampton took the chair, on a raised platform; and among those present were Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, Sir Henry Dryden, &c.

The Rev. G. A. Poole informed the meeting that Mr. Russell had made the Society a present of a series of coloured engravings.—Mr. James had presented a work on encaustic tiles, accompanied with a letter of suggestions.

M. H. Bloxam, Esq. read a brief account of an Anglo-Saxon monumental stone in Peterborough cathedral. It was of hexagonal form, with an arch in each side, containing a small effigy. The monument so closely agreed with the description given by Ingulphus of the stone monument made to those ecclesiastics of Medchamptstead (now Peterborough) who were martyred by the Pagan Danes, that it might be considered the same. No manuscript copy of Ingulphus, it was true, had yet been found, but there appeared every other evidence of its being a genuine ancient chronicle, whatever were its author's name. In the course of the conversation which followed the reading of the paper, the chairman remarked upon the discovery as a very valuable circumstance, because it seemed to shew the possibility of architectural evidence being brought forward to corroborate the authority of literary works. It certainly was important evidence in favour of the antiquity of that portion of a building in which a monument

of such undoubted antiquity was found. The Dean of Peterborough said it would appear that in early times it was customary to carry the stone in processions, and that, on such occasions, it was surmounted by a canopy, the marks of which still remained. There were two holes to support the canopy, and two other holes at the top.

The Rev. J. L. Petit read an elaborate paper on Castor Church. From an inscription on a stone in front of the chancel he had ascertained the date of the dedication to be 1124, which, in this instance, from corroborative architectural construction, he was of opinion might be considered as pretty nearly the date of its erection. The structure was in the Norman style during the first quarter of the 12th century.—The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne remarked that the eastern window of the north transept presented a singular feature, in masonry called Long and Short Work placed in immediate connection with Early English work. That was an interesting fact, as shewing that the existence of Long and Short Work alone was not sufficient proof that the building was of Anglo-Saxon masonry.—The Chairman recommended some fine old paintings in the church, referred to by Mr. Petit, to the care of Earl Fitzwilliam, and the Right Rev. Prelate, as the rector of the parish. The paintings are, one of Saint Christopher, one of the martyrdom of Saint Catharine, a third the martyrdom of Saint Agatha, and another a supposed representation of the interment of the Saviour.—Mr. Bloxam referred the date of the paintings to the early part of the 14th century.

The Bishop of Peterborough then addressed the meeting at some length. He had become the patron of the Society, because so many of its members were clergymen in his diocese, and they felt delicacy in joining a society, in such numbers, with which their bishop was not connected. He hoped that the exertions of Architectural Societies would prove of great service, in shewing the necessity of having our churches in good order. He had himself, privately and publicly, said much upon that subject, and he believed a great improvement in that respect had taken place in his diocese.

The Bishop, who is Rector of Castor Church, has already restored the chancel at a large outlay; and it has been proposed by Lord Fitzwilliam (the proprietor of the parish) to restore the very interesting and curious church, under the superintendence of Mr. Blore.

The Rev. G. A. Poole then read a paper on "the connection of Heraldry with Gothic Architecture," which was illustrated by numerous drawings.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

April 24. On the motion of Lord Campbell a Bill for the Abolition of DROBANDS, and another for Compensation in case of Accidents, were read a second time, and a third on May 7.

April 30. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of a Bill for repealing about thirty statutes that still exist, imposing PENALTIES ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS. The noble lord enumerated these statutes, beginning with the earliest aimed against the Jews in the time of Henry III., and passing on to those framed in the time of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and her successors, against Papists and Dissenters. Among these he especially stigmatised the statute of recusancy, which had not been enforced in a single instance during the last one hundred and fifty years. He also particularly called the attention of the House to the Act of Supremacy, which declares her Majesty supreme in all spiritual and ecclesiastical matters, and made any one who asserted the spiritual authority of the Pope subject to the penalties of a premunire and high treason. Now, the Pope's authority was maintained by all English Roman Catholics, who were thus liable to the penalties in question, in spite of the relief afforded to them by recent statutes. There were other acts for imposing penalties for not attending the parish church on the 5th of November; for inflicting the punishment of imprisonment for life on any priest convicted of saying mass; declaring persons who became reconciled to the Church of Rome guilty of a premunire; prohibiting any person from keeping a school without a licence from the archbishop of the province, or the bishop of the diocese; for punishing persons absenting themselves from church by a pecuniary fine; and more of a like character, which he strongly recommended their lordships to repeal.—Lord Brougham agreed in the propriety of repealing the greater part of the acts referred to; but he thought some limitation should be put on the admission of Papal bulls and rescripts.—Objections were also urged by the Bishops of London and Exeter, but the Bill was read a second time without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 21. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the allegations of the petition of Mr. Jonathan Duncan on the maladministration of affairs in the GENERAL POST OFFICE. The House divided, and the numbers were—For the motion, 49; against it, 92. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN moved a resolution to the effect, that after the present session all inquiries concerning IRISH RAILWAY BILLS now conducted by committees of the House of Commons should be carried on in Ireland. He proposed that the Speaker at the end of every session should have power to appoint a commission to examine all Irish railroad bills. The commission to consist of five persons, an eminent lawyer, a civil engineer, a military engineer, a mercantile man of high station and character, and an intelligent country gentleman. The commission should have power to decide on the policy as well as on the facts involved in each bill, subject, of course, to an appeal to that House.—Sir R. PEEL said it certainly was a matter not unworthy of consideration whether, in case of railroads and other important works, certain preliminary inquiries might not be instituted on the spot; but the other distant parts of the empire, as well as Ireland, ought to have the benefit of them, and the power of legislation must not be taken away from the two Houses of Parliament.—The House divided, and the numbers were—For the resolution, 25; against it, 69.

April 22. Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved the second reading of the COUNTRY ELECTIONS BILL. The object of the Bill was to limit the time of polling in counties to one day, as in boroughs.—Colonel WOOD, who thought that great inconvenience might be caused by the proposed alteration, moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—The House divided, and the numbers were—For the second reading, 32; against it, 55.

April 28. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, having intimated his fixed determination not to serve on committees of English Railway Bills, was, after a long debate and two divisions, committed to the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.—Mr. P. SCROPE moved

for leave to bring in a Bill for promoting the reclamation of WASTE LANDS IN IRELAND. The object of his bill was to obtain the means not only of giving employment to additional labourers, but also of locating large bodies of them, who could not now obtain farms, on land at present uncultivated. He should thus create a large body of proprietary occupiers, who would be certain to cultivate their holdings with untiring industry. A million and a half of money might be well laid out in the manner he proposed; and the plan would soon repay its expenses.—Mr. *S. Crawford* seconded the motion.—Sir *J. Graham* would not refuse his assent to the introduction of the measure, and leave was given to introduce the Bill.

April 29. Mr. *Fielden* rose to move the second reading of the FACTORY BILL. It proposed to limit the hours of work of children between thirteen and eighteen, and females above eighteen, to eleven hours a day (exclusive of time for meals) for one year, beginning August, 1846, and to ten hours a day (exclusive of time for meals) from August, 1847.—The motion was seconded by Mr. *Ainsworth*, and opposed by Mr. *Hume*, and Sir *James Graham*; and the debate was adjourned.

April 30. Mr. *Havees* moved the reconsideration of the DANISH CLAIMS, which had been frequently proposed, and in 1840 adopted by the House.—He was opposed by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the House divided.—For the motion 59, against it 41; majority against the Government 18.

May 1. The debate on the PROTECTION TO LIFE (IRELAND) BILL, which had lasted by several adjournments from the 30th of March, was brought to a close, and the first reading of the Bill was at length put and carried in favour of Ministers, by a majority of 149—the numbers being 274 against 125.

May 4. Sir *Robert Peel*, in an eloquent speech, moved that a pension of 3000*l.* a year should be settled on VISCOUNT HARDINGE, and another of 2000*l.* a year on LORD GOUGH, and their two next surviving heirs male, as rewards for many years' brilliant exertions to maintain the glory of the British name, and to defend the interests of their country.—In the course of the discussion it was stated by Mr. *Hogg*, that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had voted pensions for life of 5000*l.* for Lord Hardinge, and 2000*l.* for Lord Gough.

May 5. The CORN IMPORTATION Bill passed through Committee.

May 6. On the order of the day for

committee on the ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL, Mr. *Colquhoun* observed, that though he had no objection to those clauses in the Bill which removed the penalties attached to Roman Catholics who failed to attend the Protestant Church, or who kept schools in this kingdom, he must object to those clauses which made important alterations in the fundamental principles of the constitution, and most especially to that clause which, if it did not repeal, made a most startling change in the oath of supremacy. He also objected to the clause which repealed the statute of Elizabeth, prohibiting the introduction of Papal bulls and rescripts into England, and reminded the House that, on account of the extent to which those bulls and rescripts claimed temporal power for the Pope, their introduction had been prohibited so lately as the year 1816 in France, and nearly all the other states of Europe. He also objected to that clause which repealed part of the Emancipation Act of 1829, and allowed Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops to assume the titles of their sees. In conclusion, he moved that the House resolve itself into committee this day six months.—Sir *J. Graham* called Mr. *Watson's* attention to the fact that her Majesty's Government had introduced a Bill on their own responsibility, in many respects identical with the present one, and in some respects going still further; and that the bill so introduced had been read a second time in the House of Lords, he therefore asked Mr. *Watson* to postpone the further progress of his Bill.—Mr. *Watson* could not accede to the suggestion.—Sir *J. Graham* then recommended Mr. *Watson* to divide his bill into two parts, and to raise the discussion on the latter part only, which went to repeal certain provisions of the Act of 1829, which he still deemed wise and salutary. To this Mr. *Watson* assented. The House divided on Mr. *Colquhoun's* amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 110 over 67 voices. The House then went into committee; and, on the motion of Mr. *Watson*, all the clauses, except those which repealed certain provisions of the Emancipation Act of 1829, were struck out of the Bill.

May 8. The report of the Committee on the CORN IMPORTATION BILL was brought up, and the Bill, after some discussion, was read a second time.

May 16. The adjourned debate on the CORN BILL was resumed, and after a very long discussion the third reading was affirmed by a majority of 98, there being—For the third reading 327; against it 229: majority 98.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INDIA.

The treaty of peace between the British Government and Djuleep Singh, is comprised in 16 articles, and cedes all the territory south of the Sutlej, and also the hill country which lies between the Beas and the Indus, including the provinces of Cashmere and Husarah. The Maharajah is to pay 50 lacs (half a million sterling) on the ratification, and engages to disband all the mutinous troops of Lahore, and to keep 20,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry, and no more. The British armies are to be allowed to pass through the Lahore territories, and all the guns pointed against the British are to be surrendered, as in fact they have been. The control of the rivers Beas and Sutlej to the Indus is vested in the British. No European or American is to be employed by the Lahore Government without the sanction of the British. Rajah Golab Singh is to become an independent sovereign in the country lying between the Ravee and the Indus, including the valley of Cashmere, and the province of Husarah and Chumba, but excluding Lahool. He is to pay half a million on the ratification of the treaty, and a quarter in October next, and is not to employ any foreigners. In acknowledgment of British supremacy he engages every year to present a horse, twelve shawl goats, and three pair of Cashmere shawls. Sir Charles Napier, by a rapid march, reached the Governor-general at Lahore on the 3rd of March. General Sir J. Littler, at the head of 10,000 men, is to occupy Lahore for the remaining months of 1846; the Lahore Government has to defray the expense of the British troops there. The Governor-general was expected to quit the Lahore state on the 20th of March, and to proceed into the newly-acquired provinces to the east of the Beas, in company with Sir Charles Napier, where they will have to regulate the cantonments.

SPAIN.

The insurrection in Galicia is at an end, Lugo, Pontevedra, and Vigo having all surrendered to the Queen's troops. Nineteen captains and officers of superior rank have been shot at Corunna. The officers under the rank of captain are to

have their lives spared. Brigadier Ballo de Celis and the members of the insurrectional junta have succeeded in escaping. They embarked on the coast of Galicia.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection broke out on the 16th of April by a rising of the inhabitants in several small districts in the Minho, who, armed with lances, muskets, and scythes, proclaimed war against the authorities, and proceeded to the administrative department of the district, for the purpose of destroying the documents relating to the new assessment. Several thousands of the country people were in open rebellion, and many collisions had taken place between them and the troops, in which many had been wounded, and others killed. The insurrection was at length suppressed.

UNITED STATES.

The American Congress, after a discussion of more than four months, remarkable alike for the length and number of the orations delivered by senators and representatives, have at last adopted a resolution on the Oregon question by a majority of 40 to 14 votes. There is little or no difference between the joint resolution and that adopted by the Senate. They both contain the main points that affect this country, and not only omit every offensive term and insinuation, but, with commendable prudence, recommend a speedy and an amicable settlement of the pending differences. The resolution, as amended, is in these terms:—"With a view that steps be taken for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827, and that the attention of the governments of both countries may be more earnestly directed to the adoption of all proper measures for the speedy and amicable adjustment of the difficulties and disputes in respect to the Oregon territory, be it resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised, at his discretion, to give to the British Government the notice required by its second article for the abrogation of the convention of the 6th of August, 1827."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 2. St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The Rev. W. Harrison is appointed incumbent. The patronage belongs to the Marquess of Westminster, who was a subscriber of 5,000*l.* towards its erection. The building is from a design of Mr. Cundy, and is in the decorated Gothic style, with a stone spiral steeple. The communion table, of finely carved oak, is a present from Mr. S. Pratt, of Bond-street; it is carved by the machine of which he is the patentee. The free seats are in number 400, and the remaining seats in the pews are 800.

Curzon Chapel, May Fair, was reopened for Divine service on Easter Sunday, having been closed since Michaelmas last, during which period nearly 1,500*l.* has been expended by the noble proprietor (Earl Howe), not only in repairs and decorations, but also in affording the poor of the adjoining neighbourhood 300 free sittings on the side aisles. The Rev. Francis Fulford, M.A. has recently been appointed to the chapel by Earl Howe.

The old fishmonger's shop on the north side of the Strand, adjoining Temple-bar, which retained the ancient penthouse, and reminded one of the time before plate-glass was, when painstaking shopkeepers cried aloud to passers-by, "What d'ye lack?" has been taken down to give room for a modern erection. It bore a (modern) inscription, stating that it had been erected in the reign of Henry VIII. It may be added, that this shop was formerly kept by Mr. Crockford, afterwards proprietor of the magnificent club-house in St. James's-street.

The Commissioners of Sewers have completed a new sewer from Fleet-street to Whitefriars Dock. The whole length was tunnelled under the houses, an operation of considerable difficulty, at a depth of about twenty-three feet from the surface. During the excavation the workmen discovered a vault, which was found to be about eighty feet long, reaching almost from Fleet-street to the Thames, nine feet wide and seven feet deep; it was built of the most durable material, and the pavement was formed of Roman bricks of a beautiful red colour.

May 25. This day, at three o'clock, her Majesty was happily delivered of a Princess, at Buckingham Palace.

BERKSHIRE.

On the 22d April the Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new church at *Woodcote*; on the 23d that of St. Katharine, *Bearwood*. The latter stands upon the highest and most commanding point of the elevated range occupied by the mansion and demesne of Bearwood, and is situated on the borders of the two extensive parishes of Hurst and Wokingham. It is a pure and exquisitely-finished specimen of the decorated style of Gothic Architecture. The plan was designed by Mr. W. Good. jun. It consists of a nave and chancel; the former measuring 60 feet by 28½ feet, and the latter 20 feet by 18 feet. The west end is adorned by a tower of three stories, rising to the height of nearly 90 feet. The window in the organ gallery, which forms the lower story of the tower, and both the windows in the chancel, are filled with stained glass, by Mr. Wailes, of Newcastle. The floor both of the nave and the chancel is paved with encaustic tiles. The height of the nave to the apex of the roof, which is open, is 48 feet. The sittings are entirely free, and will accommodate 340 persons. The cost of the erection, the endowment, &c. has been little short of 9,000*l.*, towards which Mr. Walter, jun. contributed the rent-charge on his own property, and a pecuniary gift amounting to about 2,500*l.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The ancient city of *Ely*, which has hitherto been described as "situated on the river Ouse, navigable from Lynn for barges," having nothing of which to boast but its beautiful cathedral, is now rising to mercantile eminence. About three years since the first sea-going vessels, with a cargo of coals direct from the colliery, reached the Ely quay, and was reloaded with a cargo of wheat for the London market. A spacious dock has been recently made by Messrs. Grissell and Peto, and sold to the Eastern Counties Railway Company. It is capable of accommodating 18 or 20 vessels of 70 or 80 tons burden.

A fine stained-glass window, "the Resurrection and Ascension," at a cost of 700*l.* has been added to the decorations of King's college, *Cambridge*, by the Rev. W. A. Carter, Fellow of the college, and Assistant Master at Eton.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 31. Kirkcudbright and Wigton Militia, William Stewart, esq. to be Major.

April 1. Second Lancashire Militia, Capt. T. M. Seel to be Major.

April 16. Ambrose Poynter, esq. Architect, of Park-st. Westminster, and John Shaw, esq. Architect and Surveyor of Christ's Hospital, to be Official Referees of Metropolitan Buildings.

April 28. 10th Dragoons, Major H. F. Bonham, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—8th Foot, General Sir Gordon Drummond, G.C.B. to be Colonel; Capt. F. S. Holmes to be Major.—15th Foot, General Sir Phineas Riall to be Colonel.—24th Foot, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Brookes, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—49th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater to be Colonel.—74th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.C.B. to be Colonel.—Unattached, Major Robert Brookes, from 69th Regt. to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. Patrick Gordon, 11th Bengal N. Inf. to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

April 29. Royal Engineers, brevet Lieut.-Col. G. Phillpotts to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 1. 50th Foot, Capt. G. F. F. Boughey to be Major.—74th Foot, Major W. W. Crawley to be Lieut.-Colonel; Captain A. F. Ansell, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. W. H. Hare, 12th Light Dragoons, to be Major in the Army; Brevet, Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Leslie, of the Bombay Art. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, as Recruiting Officer at Newry; Lieut.-Col. H. B. Smith, late of Madras Cavalry, to have the local rank of Lieut.-Col. as Recruiting Officer at Bristol.

May 2. Robert Peel, esq. (now attached to Her Majesty's Legation in Spain), to be Secretary of Legation in Switzerland.

May 5. Lord Harris to be Lieut.-Governor of Trinidad.

May 6. Royal Wiltshire Militia, the Hon. F. H. P. Methuen to be Lieut.-Colonel.

May 7. Royal Engineers, Major-General F. R. Thackeray, C.B. to be Colonel Commandant.

May 8. Coldstream Guards, Major and Col. C. A. Shawe to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. and brevet Col. T. Chaplin to be Major; Lieut. and Captain Lord Frederick Paulet, to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—29th Foot, Major G. Congreve to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. A. T. Hemphill to be Major.—41st Foot, Major H. Astier, 62d Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major G. S. Montizambert, who exchanges.

May 9. Thomas Flower Ellis, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Thomas Bros. esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Commissioners for inquiring into the Criminal Laws now in force in the Channel Islands; Charles Clark, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be Secretary to the said Commission.

May 11. 1st West York Yeomanry Cav., Viscount Milton to be Lieut.-Colonel Commandant; Major J. E. G. Elmsall to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. G. Lumley to be Major.

May 12. Royal Artillery, Captain and brevet Major J. H. Freer to be Lieut.-Colonel.—The Rev. Augustus William Hanson to be Chaplain for Her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—William Whaley Billyard, esq. to be Chairman of Quarter Sessions, acting as Civil and Criminal Judge for North Australia.

May 19. 23d Foot, Capt. F. Granville to be Major.—47th Foot, Capt. W. O'Grady Halcy to

be Major.—69th Foot, Capt. Sir E. S. Thomas, bart. to be Major.—Brevet, Major A. Richardson, 23d Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army; Capt. H. M. St. Vincent Rose, 23th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

May 21. Brevet Major Thomas Forsyth Tait, of the East India Co.'s 2d European Reg. to be C.B.—Horatio Granville Stewart-Murray, a minor, of Broughton, co. Wigton, only child of the late Capt. Horatio Stewart, only son of Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart, G.C.B. second son of John Earl of Galloway, to have the designation of "Murray of Broughton," and bear the arms of that family quarterly with Stewart, in compliance with a deed of entail executed by James Murray, esq. of Broughton, Jan. 18, 1797.

May 22. 1st Dragoon Guards, Major Joshua Simmonds Smith, from the 5th Foot, to be Major *vice* Major J. S. Schonswar, who exchanges.—83th Foot, Capt. George Tennant to be Major.—Unattached, Major Manley Power, from 83th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet, Major Patrick Campbell, 93th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.—To be Majors in the Army, Capt. W. F. Williams, R. Art.; J. F. A. Symonds, R. Eng.; H. G. Ross, R. Art.; Collingwood Dickson, R. Art.; the Hon. R. C. H. Spencer, R. Art.; and Patrick Campbell, 93th Foot.

May 23. Sir Geo. Baillie Hamilton, K.C.H. (now Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Berlin,) to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.—Henry Francis Howard, esq. (now Secretary of Legation at the Hague) to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.—The Hon. H. G. Howard (now First paid Attaché at Paris,) to be Secretary of Legation at the Hague.

May 25. George Barney, esq. late Lieut.-Colonel in the Roy. Engineers, to be Lieut.-Governor of North Australia, and to administer the government of that colony, under the style and title of Superintendent thereof.—John Stephen Hampton, esq. Surgeon in the Navy, to be Comptroller-General of Convicts for the Island of Van Diemen's Land.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captain—William Smith (b.) of the *Syren*, 16.

To be Commanders—F. A. Campbell, James Cannon, W. Pretyman, and R. W. Twiss.

Appointments—Captains. G. Mowbray (1812), of Victory, to Greenwich Hospital, *vice* John Pasco, resigned and appointed to Victory; J. Kingcome (1838), to Belleisle; Sir B. W. Walker, K.C.B. (1838), to Constance; Owen Stanley to the Rattlesnake; J. H. Maxwell to the Dido, 20; Woodford John Williams, to Avenger, steam frigate.

Commanders—F. B. Montresor to Cynet, 6; Fred. Patten to Osprey, 12; Alex. Murray to Favourite, 18; H. Chads to the *Styx* steam-sloop; Gower Lowe to the Kingfisher, 12; Peter Fisher to the Coast Guard; F. H. Dyke (1844) to the Flying Fish; John Lunn (1844) to the *Virago* steam-sloop.

Member returned to serve in Parliament, Falkirk Burghs—Earl of Lincoln.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

- Hon. and Rev. G. Neville Grenville to be Dean of Windsor, and Registrar of the Order of the Garter.
 Rev. G. Dixon to be a Preb. of York.
 Rev. C. H. Aitkins, Castle Church P.C. Staff.
 Rev. J. Armstrong, New District of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, P.C.
 Rev. J. V. Austin, St. Nicholas, Coie Abbey, with St. Nicholas Olave, R.R. London.
 Rev. W. Baldwin, Mytholmroyde P.C. Halifax.
 Rev. F. Bourdillon, St. Benedict V. Hunts.
 Rev. T. Brayshaw, New District of Cullingworth P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. Brown, Wadsley P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. W. Chamberlain, St. John's, Little Bolton, P.C. Lancaster.
 Rev. W. Chawner, Trinity Church, Hursfield, P.C. Cheshire.
 Rev. G. B. Daubeny, Flaxley P.C. Gloucestersh.
 Rev. W. G. Davies, Brymbo P.C. Denbighsh.
 Rev. W. Fleetwood, Wicken P.C. Cambridgesh.
 Rev. R. A. Gordon, Avington R. Berks.
 Rev. C. W. Green, Nayland P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. H. Greenwood, Hurst P.C. Ashton-under-Lyne.
 Rev. J. Griffith, Aberdare R. Carnarvon.
 Rev. W. J. Groves, Cheyten Mendip V. Somerset.
 Rev. G. A. Hamilton, Denholme P.C. Cumb.
 Rev. J. Heysham, Lazonby V. Cumberland.
 Rev. E. I. G. Hornby, Ormskirk V. Lancash.
 Rev. J. Jenkins, New Church, Hazlewood P.C. Derby.
 Rev. W. B. Leach, Chailthorne Domes V. Som.
 Rev. S. Lee, Allhallows R. Exeter.
 Rev. J. L. Longmire, New District of Pendene P.C. Cornwall.
 Rev. Lord A. Loftus, Ballibay R. Ireland.
 Rev. Dr. Mallet, Manerivry R. Pembroke-shire.
 Rev. B. Marcus, St. Paul's, Bunhill P.C. Lond.
 Rev. P. W. Molesworth, Telcott R. Devon.
 Rev. F. H. Murray, Chiselhurst R. Kent.
 Rev. O. Nash, Throbley V. Kent.
 Rev. G. C. Orme, Edith Weston R. Rutlandsh.
 Rev. J. L. Prior, St. Peter's with All Saints, Maldon V. Essex.
 Rev. G. Purcell, New District Church of Charlesworth P.C. Derbyshire.
 Rev. F. Sims, West Bergholt R. Essex.
 Rev. T. R. Smyth, Charlrynk R. Somerset.
 Rev. D. D. Stewart, St. Bride P.C. Liverpool.
 Rev. J. H. Stewart, Limsfield R. Surrey.
 Rev. A. Vawdrey, St. Agnes P.C. Cornwall.
 Rev. E. S. Venn, Hackford R. Norfolk.
 Rev. E. H. Vernon, Grove R. and V. of Headon-cum-Upton, Notts.
 Rev. A. R. Webster, Bradninch P.C. Devon.
 Rev. W. Wheeler, Christ Church, Ainsworth P.C. Lancashire.
 Rev. G. F. Whidborne, Christ Church P.C. Plymouth.
 Rev. J. Williams, Camberwell V. Surrey.
 Rev. R. E. Willmot, New Church, Bearwood P.C. Berks.

CHAPLAINS.

- Rev. W. Bidwell, M.A. to Lord Ashburton.
 Rev. E. Kilvert, B.A. to the Hon. East India Company, Madras Presidency.
 Rev. R. W. Whitford, to Poonamalle, Madras.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. P. Freeman, to be the Principal of the Chichester Divinity College.
 Rev. H. G. Liddell, M.A. to be Head Master of Westminster School.

BIRTHS.

March 5. At Government House, Fort Thorton, the wife of His Excellency Norman William Macdonald, Governor of the colony of Sierra Leone, a son and heir.—22. At Chisholme House, the wife of W. R. Browne, esq. a son and heir.

April 8. The widow of Henry Iltid Nicholl, D.C.L. a dau.—11. At Montague House, Hammersmith, the wife of T. Griffiths, esq. a dau.—In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Evans, of Stoke Poges, a son.—12. At Tunbridge, the wife of Peter W. Barlow, esq. C.E., F.R.S., of a son.—At Somersal Herbert, the wife of W. Fitzherbert, esq. a son.—At Lampeter, the wife of the Rev. Harold Browne, Vice-Principal of St. David's college, a son.—At Woodley, Hampshire, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. T. Skeffington, a dau.—13. At Semington, Mrs. T. Bruges, a son.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Graves, a dau.—At Chichester, the wife of J. G. Cockburn, esq. a son and heir.—15. At Rowdell House, Sussex, the wife of Capt. Chester, 90th Light Inf. a son and heir.—17. At Matford-terrace, the wife of George Harriott, esq. 16th Lancers, a dau.—18. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of Edmund Pepys, esq. a son.—19. At North Creak Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas R. Keppel, a son.—In Cavendish-square, the wife of William Archer Shee, esq. a son.—At Chudleigh, the wife of Thomas Yarde, esq. a son.—21. In Belgrave-square, Lady Cecilia des Voeux, a dau.—22. At 8, Hyde-park-terrace, the wife of Thomas Dent, esq. a son.—At Hyde-park-gate, Kensington Gore, the wife of James Pratt Barlow, esq. a son.—23. At Exeter, the wife of W. H. Baillie, esq. Cavendish-square, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. J. Fox Strangways, a dau.—24. At 29, Wilton-crescent, Lady Georgiana Romilly, a son.—At Leonard-place, Kensington, Mrs. Hislop Clarke, a son.—25. At Hornchurch, Essex, Mrs. J. W. Gutch, a son.—At 18, Chester-square, the wife of G. E. Gilbert-East, of Woolley Hall, Berks, esq. a son and heir.

April 28. At Upper Clapton, the wife of Henry Masterman, esq. a son.—29. At Malta, the wife of Ponsonby Arthur Moore, esq. a son and heir.—30. At the Grove, Highgate, Mrs. George K. Smith, a dau.—At Hornsey, the wife of Henry Trower, esq. a son.—At Balbirnie, Fifeshire, the Lady Georgiana Balfour, of twins, a son and dau.—At Gibraltar, the wife of the Chevalier Longlands Cowell, Belgian and Ottoman Consul, a son.

Lately.—At Little Ormesby, Lady Lacon, a dau.—The Lady Vaux, of Harrowden, a dau.—At Fitaroy Farm, Highgate, Mrs. William Gladstone, a dau.—The wife of J. A. Tayler, esq. M.P. a dau.

May 3. At Knapton House, Norfolk, Lady Robinson, a dau.—4. At Hampton Grove, Surbiton, near Kingston-on-Thames, the wife of Captain F. Seymour Hamilton, R.A. a dau.—At Wardie Lodge, Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandlands, a son.—6. At Anglesey, near Gosport, the wife of George Bridge, esq. Captain 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, a son.—7. At the Grove, Highgate, the wife of William Bowyer Morgan, esq. a son.—At Hendon, the wife of Philip Hanbury, esq. a son.—At Marlborough, the wife of the Rev. John M. Brackenbury, a son.—8. At Homerton, the wife of Abraham De Horne, esq. a son.—9. At Collingwood, Hawhurst, the lady of Sir John Herschell, Bart. a dau.—12. In Berkeley-square, the wife of Le Marchant Thomas, esq. a son.—13. At Highgate, Mrs. Francis Rivington, a son.—

At 16, Lowndes-street, the Lady Winnington, a dau.—16. At Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, the wife of William Edmund Pole, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—17. At 17, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park, the wife of Frederick Pratt Barlow, esq. jun. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Koonunga, South Australia, William Maturin, esq. Auditor-Gen., to Charlotte-Owen, second dau. of Capt. C. H. Bagot, M.L.C. of Koonunga, formerly of co. Clare.

Nov. 6. At Swansea, Van Diemen's Land, Lieut. J. H. Kay, R.N., F.R.S., Director of her Majesty's Magnetic Observatory at Hobart Town, to Maria, dau. of George Meredith, esq. of Cambria, Great Swan Port.

Dec. 23. At Sidney, John Blaxland, esq. of Hunter's Hill, to Ellen, third dau. of F. H. Falkner, esq. of Lyncomb Vale, Bath.

March 3. At Goruckpore, Lieut. William R. Y. Haig, 52d Bengal N.I. to Caroline-Bevan, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Wilcox, M.A. Rector of Stonham, Suffolk.

10. At Chiswick, Alexander Dairs, eldest son of A. Cooper, esq. R.A. to Maria-Louisa, third dau. of the late Edward Stewart Cameron, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Thomas Hesketh, of Rufford Hall, Lancashire, Bart. to the Lady Arabella Fermor, eldest dau. of the late Earl of Pomfret.—At Chelsea, the Rev. Baden Powell, Savilian Professor of Geometry, Oxford, to Henrietta-Grace, eldest dau. of Capt. William Henry Smyth, R.N. President of the Royal Astronomical Society, &c.—At Hull, Mr. Thomas Earle, sculptor, of London, to Mary, eldest dau. of Frank Appleyard, esq. of Hull.—At Spreyton, John Skinner, esq. Jun. of North-Tawton, to Mary, only dau. of John Norrish, esq. of Fuidge House, Spreyton.

12. At Stoke Fleming, J. R. M. Cooke, esq. of Figueira, son of the late Capt. Cooke, of the 2d West India Reg. to Mary, dau. of the late John Eales, esq. of Warfield House.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, D. Peraton, esq. M.D. late 13th Light Drag. to Jane, dau. of the late Chas. Bottrell, esq. of Releith, Cornwall.—At Annan, the Rev. Charles Irving, Rector of Donaghmore, co. Donegal, eldest son of Capt. M. Irving, of Kirby-Stephen, Westmoreland, to Margaretta-Emelia, only dau. of the Rev. John Irving, of Bonshaw, Dumfriesshire, and Vicar of Llantrissant, Monmouthsh.—At Upper Chelsea, Allan, youngest son of the late John Dent, esq. M.P. of Hertford-st. May Fair, to Blanche, third dau. of Georges Lowther, esq. of Hampton Hall, Bath.—At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Edward, second son of Edward Loyd, esq. of Manchester, to Caroline-Louisa, eldest dau. of John Frederic Foster, esq. of Sale, Chesh.—At Paulers Perry, Northamptonsh. D. A. Cobbett, esq. of Stratford, Essex, to Frances, second dau. of the late Henry Elliott, esq. of Heathcote, Northamptonsh.—At Paddington, having been previously married at Gretna Green on the 24th of Nov. last, William Henry, son of Henry Haines, esq. of Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, to Mary-Ann, only dau. of the late P. Mullens, esq. of Acton.—At Poonah, Edward Wray, esq. Bombay Horse Art. to Ellen, third dau. of the late Captain John Stamford Pitts, 1st Bengal Eur. R.

13. At Kingston, John Garnham, esq. R.N. of Buxhall Vale, Suffolk, to Caroline, eldest dau. of Lieut. George Williamson, R.N.

14. At St. Mary's, Capt. John Seager, Madras Army, to Ann-Maria, youngest dau. of William Bloomfield, esq. Virginia-terr, South-west, &c.—At Northampton, William Wood, esq.

Superintendent of Bethlem Hospital, to Elizabeth-Tealby, second dau. of E. H. Barwell, esq.—At Hamburg, Francis, eldest son of the late Francis Cramer, esq. of Paston, Norfolk, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of J. Fisher Coesterice, esq. of Bradwell-house, Suffolk, and Yarmouth.

—At Moresby, Cumberland, John Stanley, esq. M.D. of Bellevue, to Jane, second dau. of the late Joseph Wheelwright, esq. of Stamford Hill.—At Madras, Browne Wood, esq. second son of Lieut.-Col. H. J. Wood, Bengal Art. to Elizabeth-Charlotte, only dau. of the late James Alexander C. de Terraneau, esq.—At Calcutta, Richard Dodd, esq. second son of Charles Dodd, esq. of Camberwell, to Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Moresby, Indian Navy.

15. At Bombay, W. C. Watson, esq. Bengal Civil Serv. to Barre-Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Major Latter, Bengal army.

16. At Paris, James Duff, esq. M.P. for Banffshire, son of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Duff, and heir presumptive to the earldom of Fife, to the Hon. Lady Agnes Georgina Elizabeth Hay, second dau. of the Earl of Erroll.—At Hove, near Brighton, the Hon. Arthur Schomberg Kerr, youngest son of the late Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Kerr and Charlotte late Countess of Antrim, to Agnes-Steuart, youngest dau. of J. H. Frankland, esq. of Eashing-house, Surrey.—At North Ferriby, Thomas Gibson, esq. of Langholme, Dumfriesshire, to Anne-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Hodgson, esq. Newington Villa, Hull.—At Byculla, Thomas Thornton, esq. Coroner of Bombay, to Miss Hudson.

17. Richard Broen, esq. youngest son of Charles Power Brown, esq. of Cobham, Surrey, to Maria-Sarah, fourth dau. of Charles Ammerschuber, esq. of Haywood, Cobham.—At Carlisle, T. Perronet Edward Thompson, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-law, to Ellen-Mary, eldest dau. of Edward James, esq. of Totnes.—At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Frederick William Irby, esq. of Bayland Hall, Norfolk, to Isabella-Harriet, only child of Robert Bruce, esq. Chester-sq.—At Clifton, Ormus, youngest son of the late John Bid-dulph, esq. of Ledbury, Herefordshire, to Caroline-Margaret, dau. of the late Sir John Godfrey Thomas, Bart. of Bodiam, Sussex.—At Pernambuco, George Paton, esq. merchant, third son of the late James Paton, esq. of Crailing, Roxburghsh. to Mary-Ann, second dau. of the Rev. Obey Nash, Vicar of Throbley, Kent.—At Clifton, the Rev. Charles Griffith, of Glyn-celyn, Brecon, to Mary, only child of the late Thomas Bold, esq. of Brecon.

18. At Poona, Capt. R. H. Wardell, 5th Bombay Light Inf. to Ethelreda, dau. of the late William Chester, M.A. Chaplain to the Hon. East India Co.'s Service, Madras.

19. At Jersey, James Matthew Simonet, esq. youngest son of the late J. Simonet, esq. of St. Helier's, banker, to Sidney-Hannah, widow of Alexander Draper, esq. of Crewkerne, Somerset, and dau. of Col. Thomas Purefoy, of Tipperary.—At Islington, Alfred Dew Harston, esq. of Islington, to Lucretia-Frances, youngest and only surviving dau. of the late James Hume Spry, esq. of Clapham.—At Upper Dept. Commander P. Fisher, R.N. son of the late Capt. P. Fisher, R.N. Superintendent of Sheerness Dock-yard, to Catherine-Alicia, dau. of the late T. Backhouse, esq. of Calbeck, Cumberland.—At Florence, Henry Bankes, esq. to Amelia, eldest surviving dau. of the late Peter Watson, esq. of Calcutta.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, George Barne Barlow, esq. of the Crown-office, Temple, son of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, Rector of Burgh, Norfolk, to Frances-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late John G. Maude, esq.

of Great George-st.—At Holbrook, Charles Deane, esq. of Belstead Lodge, to Catherine, only dau. of the late John Pytches, esq. of Groton House, and grand-dau. to the late John Revett, esq. of Brandeston Hall.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. James A. Hallett, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster, to Martha-Anne, youngest dau. of William Brookes, M.D., of Cork-st. Burlington-gardens.—At Paris, Henry Hugh O'Donel Clayton, second son of Col. Sir Wm. Robert Clayton, Bart. to Augusta, dau. of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. and niece to the Marquis de la Poer, Maubourg.—At the British Embassy, David Charles Cumby, Lieut. N.N. to Georgiana-Helen, dau. of the late Henry Ivie, esq. of Waterford.—At Derry, Marcus Dill, esq. Roy. Eng. to Margaret, eldest dau. of Isaac Colhoun, esq. of Londonderry.—At Dublin, Thomas Lindsay Bucknall, esq. second son of the late Samuel Lindsay Bucknall, esq. of Turin Castle, co. Mayo, to Jane, eldest dau. of Sir James Dombain, Inspector-Gen. of the Coast Guard.—At Brading, Isle of Wight, Capt. S. Tolfrey Christie, 80th regt. to Frances-Esther, dau. of J. Harrison, esq. of Hill House, Brading.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Henry Wells Giffard, R.N. son of Adm. Giffard, to Ella-Emilia, fourth dau. of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir Benjamin C. Stephenson, G.C.H.

20. At Dawlish, Charles Henry Harrison, esq. Madras Art. to Louise-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Barretto, esq. of London.

21. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Edwin Hearne, esq. M.P. of Southampton, to Sarah, third dau. of the late Charles Welch, esq. surgeon, of Taunton.

24. At St. Botolph, the Rev. John Taylor, of All Saints', Newmarket, to Catherine Anne Goss, of Kensington, dau. of the late John Weston Goss, esq. of Teignmouth, Devon.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Thomas Graves, esq. M.A., F.R.S. of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Amelia, eldest dau. of William Tooke, esq. F.R.S. of Russell-sq.—At Irtstead, Norfolk, the Rev. Walter M'Gillivray, of Glasgow, to Maria, eldest dau. of Sir William Hooker, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew.

25. At Plymouth, Capt. T. C. Brooke, 7th Bengal N.L., son of T. H. Brooke, esq. late Gov. of St. Helena, to Catharine-Anne, youngest dau. of Henry Drake, esq.—At Brighton, the Rev. A. Mason, Vicar of Great Broxted, Essex, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Keble, esq. of the Pavilion Colonnade, Brighton.—John Mocatta, esq. Gloucester-ter. Hyde Park, third son of Daniel Mocatta, esq. to Maria, third dau. of the late Alexander Goldsmid, esq.

26. At Kendal, Herbert Broom, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Ellen-Thornthwaite, eldest dau. of the late John Thomson, esq. M.D. of Leeds.—At Prestbury, the Rev. John Davies, M.A. Incumbent of Elsecar, near Wentworth, Yorksh. to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Martin Swindells, esq. Chesh.—At Burnet, near Bath, S. E. Casperson, of Birkenhead, M.D. to Lusitania, only dau. of the late Capt. John Murray Browne, 75th Reg.—At Camberwell, George-Arthur, second son of the late Rev. S. C. Frapp, of Bristol, to Mary, only child of the late T. W. Percival, esq. of London, and only grand-child of the late Rev. Lowthion Pollock, of Macclesfield.—At Iron Acton, Gloucestersh. Joseph Griffiths Swaney, esq. M.D. Bristol, to Georgiana-Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Gunning, Rector of West Deeping, Lincolnsh.

27. At Bombay, Alexander Kinloch Forbes, esq. Bombay Civil Serv. youngest son of the

late John Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston, Aberdeen, to Margaret-Moir, third dau. of Henry David Forbes, esq. of Balgownie, same county.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. C. R. Mackenzie, esq. to Madeline, third dau. of the late Rev. Sir William Murray, Bart. of Clermont, N.B.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. H.D. Sands, King's Dragoon Guards, to Georgiana-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George Whieldon, esq. of Springfield House, Warwickshire.

31. At Dulwich, George John Wood, M.D. of Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Mr. Garrett, and only sister of Thomas Garrett, esq. of Herne Hill, Surrey.—At St. James's, Paddington, F. W. Mackenzie, esq. M.D. Fellow of University Coll. of Chester-pl. Hyde Park-sq. to Mary, only child of the late Hon. Henrice Legge, of Stawell House, Richmond.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. W. C. Harrison Smith, eldest son of E. Smith, Esq. of Ramsgate, to Harriet-Anne, only child of Lieut.-Col. Austen, K.H. of Cheltenham.—At Cheltenham, Maj. Erskine, 45th Reg. eldest son of the late Col. Erskine, C.B. and nephew of the late Marquis of Winchester, to Augusta-Pratt, dau. of the late Hon. Sir William Oldnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.—At Brighton, the Rev. A. Mason, Vicar of Great Broxted, Essex, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late John Keble, esq. of Stroud House, Essex, and Pavilion Colonnade, Brighton.—At Bath, B. W. Godfrey, esq. son of the late Rev. Thomas Godfrey, Vicar of Melton Mowbray, to Anne-Maria, widow of J. H. Booth, esq.

April 2. At St. Marylebone, George Gray, second son of George Creighton, esq. of Dublin, to Marianne-Harriet-Maria-Johanna, eld. dau. of the late Alexander Baillie, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks, to Mary-Anne, relict of William Foster, esq. of Hazlehurst, and second dau. of the late Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbys.—At Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. Percival, late of the Grenadier Guards, to Catherine, dau. of the late J. R. Parker, esq. of Upper Harley-st. and Kermingham Hall, Chesh.—At St. Pancras, Ferdinand Slade, esq. of Norwood, youngest surviving son of the late Henry Slade, esq. of Battersea, to Harriet, youngest dau. of William W. Greenhill, esq. of Hunter-st.—At Brighton, the Rev. Richard N. Baker, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Letitia, dau. of John King, esq. of Brighton.—At Paris, Thomas Denson, esq. of London, to Mary, second dau. of the late Thomas Burwell, esq. of Bridgewater, D. P. G. M. for Somerset.—At Henley-in-Arden, Warwicksh. Lieut. Thomas Cull, R.N. of Totnes, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Lieut. D. Kennedy, R.N. of Stonehouse.

3. At Greenwich, Alfred, youngest son of John Myrie Holt, esq. of Hackney, to Anne, dau. of the late William Bartlett, esq. of the Hon. East India Co's. Ser.—At Bath, R. W. Carpenter, esq. to Susan, youngest surviving dau. of the late Benjamin Waterhouse, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

4. At Upper Chelsea, George Windsor Earl, esq. of Hampstead Heath and of North Australia, to Clara, eldest dau. of Capt. Siborne, of the Royal Military Asylum.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, George Webbe Dasant, esq. M.A. third son of the late John Roche Dasant, esq. Attorney Gen. for the Island of St. Vincent, to Frances-Louisa, third dau. of W. F. A. Delane, esq.—At St. Pancras, Euston-sq. Charles Bathurst Woodman, esq. of Edgbaston, Warwicksh. to Emma, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Corner.—At St. Mary's, Paddington,

Col. *Pereira*, Bengal Art. to Emily, youngest dau. of Barrett Wadden, esq. of Kingston, Surrey.—At St. James's, Dover, Archibald *Impey*, esq. Bengal Eng. son of Edward Impey, esq. of Cumberland-st. Hyde Park, to Harriot-Gladwyn, dau. of Baldwyn Duppa Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne House, Kent.—At St. Pancras, Frederic *Robinson*, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. John P. Potter, of Russell-pl. Fitzroy-sq.—At St. Marylebone, Philip Westley *Hardwick*, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of Mr. William Fox, engineer, of Compton-st.

7. At Islington, Edward *Ballard*, esq. M.D., of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Julia-Hannah, eldest dau. of Charles Huggons, esq.—At Paddington, Francis *Waugh*, esq. Lt. of the 47th Madras N. I. to Elizabeth-Maria, second dau. of the late Mr. Mori, of New Bond-st.

8. At Ryde, J. W. James Butler *Fellowes*, esq. 45th regt. eldest son of Sir James Fellowes, to Eustatia-Georgina Player, second dau. of Capt. Bridstocke, R. N. of Stone Pitts, near Ryde.

9. At Pannall, Yorksh. John Cass *Birkinshaw*, esq. of York, C.E. to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Thackwray, esq. of Harrowgate.—At Brading, Isle of Wight, Charles, eldest son of the late Charles *Meeres*, esq. of Islington, to Clara, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Cholwell Wilkins, esq. of Newport, and granddau. of the late James Powell, M.D. to the Forces.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Thomas *Heseth*, Bart. of Rufford Hall, Lancash. to Lady Arabella Fernor, eldest dau. of the late Earl Pomfret.

14. At Kingswear, Devon, the Rev. Andrewes *Reece*, of Kittery Court, Dartmouth, eldest son of the late Lieut. J. A. Reeve, R.N. of Clifton, to Susan, second dau. of the late J. Newman, esq. of Exeter.—At Sutton Montis, Somerset, the Rev. Thos. Holmes *Ravenhill*, M.A. of Worcester Coll. Oxford, to Mary-Frances-Vincent, elder dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Oldfield Bartlett, Rector of Swanage, Dorset.—At Louth, the Rev. John *Badcock*, LL.D. Rector of Little and Castle Carltons, to Harriet-Mary, dau. of the late Henry Chapman, esq. merchant.—At Horncastle, the Rev. W. Affleck *Peacock*, B.A. eldest son of Capt. Peacock, of Thorpe Tynley, to Isabella-Hannah, second dau. of the Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D. Rector of Martin and Sotby, and Head Master of the Horncastle Grammar School.—At Chester, the Rev. Lawrence Stuart *Morris*, M.A. Rector of Thornton in Craven, son of the late Col. Morris, Bengal Serv. to Charlotte, dau. of Samuel Pierce, esq. Brook House, Chester. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles *Baring*, youngest son of Sir Thomas Baring, bart. to Caroline, dau. of the late Thomas Read Kemp, esq.—At All Souls', Langham-pl. Col. Sir Robert Nickle *Knight*, K.H. to Elizabeth, relict of the late Major-Gen. Nesbitt, Hon. East India Co.'s Service.—At Starston, the Rev. George Lewis *Allsopp*, B.A. of Emmanuel Coll. Curate of St. Margaret's, Ilkeshall, to Caroline Jane, youngest dau. of Charles Etheredge, esq.—The Rev. B. C. *Kennicott*, B.A. of Oriol Coll. Oxford, and Incumbent of All Saints', Monkwearmouth, to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of Hartburn, Northumberland.

15. At Davenham, Capt. Henry H. *France*, of the Carabineers, to Emily, dau. of Richard Hosken, esq. of Carevick, Cornwall.—At Bourne, Lincolnsh. the Rev. Christopher R. *Andrews*, of Manea, Camb. second son of the late Rev. Robert Gordon Andrews, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late John Mawby,

esq. of Bourne.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Frederick Hand, eldest son of Thomas *Firth*, esq. banker, Hartford Lodge, Cheshires, to Mary, eldest dau. of Joseph Mallaby, esq. of Birkenhead.—At Biggleswade, Capt. T. S. *Knox*, 42d Bengal Light Inf. son of John Knox, esq. of Rushbrooke, Londonderry, to Caroline-Catherine, second dau. of Robert Lindsell, esq. of Fairfield, Beds.—At Kirkby Overblow, the Rev. William *Sinclair*, of St. George's, Leeds, to Sophia-Maria-Georgina, second dau. of the Rev. James Tripp, Rector of Kirkby Overblow.—At Woodwich, the Rev. Frederick Le Poer *Trenck*, M.A. to Matilda-Sophia, fifth dau. of the late John Ireland, esq. Lieut. R.N.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert Lough *Harriett*, son of George Wells Harrison, esq. of Eden Minster, Kent, to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Meates, esq. of Chapel-st. Belgrave-sq.—At Southampton, William *Stephens*, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. George Hope-well Stephens, esq. to Catharine-Saunders, second dau. of the late Capt. William Richard Smith, R.N. of Southampton.—At St. Pancras, William *Stone*, esq. B.A. St. Peter's Coll. Cambridge, eldest son of David Stone, esq. Glasgow, to Catharine, eldest dau. of Charles G. Bannister, esq. John-st. Bedford-row.—At Seend, the Rev. Alston William *Radcliffe*, M.A. Vicar of North Newton, Wilts, son of the Rev. George Radcliffe, D.D. Prebendary of Sarum, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Peter Awdry, esq.—At Bristol, Edw.-Bowles, eldest son of Edward Bowles *Fripp*, esq. of Ilfracombe, to Emma-Sophia, eldest dau. of Thomas Richard Sanders, esq. of Berkeley-sq.—At Keynsham, J. L. Arabin *Simmons*, Lieut. Royal Eng. to Ellen-Lintorn, only child of John Lintorn Simmons, esq. of Keynsham, Somerset.—At Chester, William Twanbrook *Hall*, esq. of Grappenhall Hall, to Anne, youngest dau. of the late Rev. John Collins, Frodsham, Cheshire.—At Leamington, the Rev. Piers C. *Cloughton*, Rector of Eiton, Fellow of University Coll. Oxford, to Fanny-Sarah Clarke, dau. of Henry Clarke, esq.—At Boxley, Kent, the Rev. John C. B. *Riddell*, Rector of Harriettsham, Kent, to Frances-Sophia, dau. of the late George James Cholmondeley, esq. and the Countess Dowager of Romney.—At Datchworth, Herts, Thomas *Pennyfather*, esq. to Louisa, second dau. of the late Thomas Haiton, esq. of Buckland, near Dover.—At Headley, Surrey, John George *Fleet*, esq. of Fenchurch-st. to Esther, second dau. of the Rev. Ferdinand Faithful, Rector of Headley.—At Leicester, Capt. Henry *Butler*, son of Col. the Hon. Pierce Butler, M.P. to Clara, eldest dau. of John Taylor, esq. of the Newarke.—At Newton Limavady, Derry, Edw. *Senior*, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Raven Senior, of Winterbourne, Gloucesters, to Theodosia Sidney, second dau. of Marcus M'Causland, esq. of Fruit Hill.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, Hugh *Statham*, esq. to Harriot-Batten, youngest dau. of the late John Russell, esq. of South Lambeth.—At Tottenham, John-William, only child of John *Robins*, esq. of Watford, Herts, to Emily-Mary, only child of Fowler Newsam, esq. of Stamford-hill.—At St. Pancras, Percy, eldest son of Ralph *Ricardo*, esq. of Champion Hill, to Matilda-Mawdsley, fourth dau. of John J. Hensley, esq. of Tavistock-sq.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, Thomas *Ogilvy*, esq. of the Hon. East India Co.'s Civil Serv. son of the late Rear-Adm. Sir William Ogilvy, Bart. of Inverquhar, to Georgiana, third dau. of the late Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Forest House, Essex, and of Dingestow-court, Monmouthsh.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF ERROLL, K.T.

April 19. At the residence of his son-in-law Viscount Campden, in Portman-square, aged 45, the Right Hon. William George Hay, seventeenth Earl of Erroll and Lord Hay, in the peerage of Scotland (1452), Baron Kilmarnock, of Kilmarnock, co. Ayr (1831), Hereditary Great Constable of Scotland (1315), and Knight Marischall, K.T., G.C.H. a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and a Lieutenant-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland.

Lord Erroll was born on the 21st. Feb. 1801, the second son of William the sixteenth Earl, by his second wife Alicia, third daughter of Samuel Eliot, esq. of Antigua. His elder brother James Lord Hay, an Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, was killed at the battle of Waterloo, in 1815.

His father died on the 26th Jan. 1819, and he consequently succeeded to the title when in his 18th year; and he had not attained the age of twenty, when he married on the 4th Dec. 1820, Miss Elizabeth Fitz-Clarence, third daughter of the Duke of Clarence and Mrs. Jordan.

After the accession of his Royal father-in-law to the throne, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, Jan. 31, 1831, and created a peer of the United Kingdom on the 17th June following. He was further honoured with a grand cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and was elected a Knight of the Thistle in 1835. He was a cordial supporter of the Whig party, and on the accession of the Melbourne administration in 1835, he was appointed Master of the Buckhounds, which office he vacated in Nov. 1839, for that of Lord Steward of the Household. The latter he resigned in Aug. 1843.

He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Aberdeen, on the death of the Duke of Gordon, in 1836.

The Earl of Erroll had suffered a long illness from the wasting effects of diabetes. He went to Paris last year for the benefit of his health, and had not long returned.

Lord and Lady Erroll had four children, one son and three daughters, all of whom are living, viz. 1. the Right Hon. Adelaide-Harriet-Augusta Viscountess Campden, who was married in 1841, to Charles-George Viscount Campden, son and heir-apparent of the Earl of Gainsborough, having previously officiated as one of the Queen's bridesmaids; 2. the Right Hon. William-Harry now Earl of Erroll, born in 1823, a First Lieutenant in the Rifle

Brigade; 3. Lady Agnes-Georgiana-Elizabeth, lately married, at Paris, to James Duff, esq. M.P. for Banffshire; and 4. Lady Alice-Mary-Emily.

The remains of this lamented nobleman were removed from Portman-square on the morning of April 27, at eight o'clock, for interment at Wimbledon, attended by the present Earl of Erroll as chief mourner; his widowed Countess, and her three daughters, Viscountess Campden, Lady Agnes Duff, and Lady Alice Hay; also by his sister, Lady Isabella Wemyss, Lady Mary Fox, the brothers and brothers-in-law, Earl Munster, and other near relatives. The service was performed by the brother-in-law of the deceased, the Rev. C. Wodehouse. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and the other branches of the Royal family, graciously offered their carriages to follow in the procession, and also many noblemen and friends of the deceased, which was respectfully declined, in consequence of his late lordship's express wish and direction that his funeral should be strictly private.

LORD VISCOUNT HOOD.

May 8. In Bryanstone-square, aged 38, the Right Hon. Samuel Hood, third Viscount Hood, of Whitley, co. Warwick (1796), and Baron Hood of Cotherington, co. Hants (1795), Baron Hood of Catherington, in the peerage of Ireland (1783), and a Baronet (1778).

He was born Jan. 10, 1808, the eldest son of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Francis Wheler Hood, (eldest son of the second Viscount,) who was killed in action on the heights of Aire in France in 1814, by Caroline, only daughter of the late Sir Andrew Jasper Hamond, Bart. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his grandfather, Jan. 25, 1836.

His Lordship married, June 27, 1837, Mary-Isabella, daughter of the late Richard Tibbits, esq. of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire, by Horatia-Charlotte, only daughter of Thomas Lockwood, esq. (afterwards the wife of the late Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward Stopford). By that lady, who survives him, he had issue, four sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. Francis-Wheler now Viscount Hood, born in 1838; 2. the Hon. Arthur Hood, who died an infant in 1839; 3. the Hon. Caroline-Mary; 4. the Hon. Albert; 5. the Hon. Alexander-Frederick.

SIR WILLIAM BOOTHBY, BART.

April 21. At Ashbourne-hall, Derbyshire, aged 64, Sir William Boothby, the eighth Bart. of Broadlow Ash in the same county (1660), a Deputy Lieutenant, Receiver-general of the Customs in the port of London, and Paymaster to the Hon. corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

He was born March 25, 1782, the elder son of Sir William Boothby, the seventh Baronet, by Rafela, daughter of Seigneur Miguel del Gado, of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca. He was for many years a Captain in the 7th Garrison battalion; and succeeded his father in the baronetcy, March 17, 1824.

Sir William Boothby married first, Jan. 19, 1805, Fanny, only daughter of John Jenkinson, esq. and niece to Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. By that lady, who died in 1838, he had issue two sons and four daughters: 1. Louisa-Maria, married in 1833 to the Hon. and Rev. Charles Dundas, youngest son of Lord Viscount Melville, and her several children; 2. Caroline-Mary; 3. Sir Brooke William Robert Boothby, born in 1809, who has succeeded to the title; 4. Fanny-Charlotte-Anne; 5. Cecil-Brooke; and 6. Maria.

Sir William Boothby married secondly in 1844, Mrs. Cranstoun Nisbett, the well-known actress, widow of Captain Nisbett, of the 2d Life Guards, who died from the effects of a kick from his horse received while driving from Richmond to the metropolis.

BARON BULOW.

Lately. His excellency Baron Bulow, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Prussia.

This nobleman was formerly representative of Prussia at the Germanic Diet, and from the year 1826 to 1841, he was the Ambassador of Prussia at this court. To the talents of this highly gifted nobleman were due several of the most important of those treaties which allayed the hostile spirit that menaced a general war after 1830. His mental exertions in these great conferences several times perilled his life. Called to the highest post under his King during the present crisis of affairs in Prussia, the feeling of responsibility weighed on his exhausted energies; the fear of the future, and the constant overstraining of his intellect, produced a mental alienation, under which he has just succumbed at his seat at Tegel, in Prussia—a fact the more remarkable, as his predecessor in office died of the same disease produced by the same causes!

ADMIRAL GREIG.

-Dec. 30, 1844. At St. Petersburg, Alexis Greig, an admiral in the Russian

navy, Member of the Imperial Council, Senator of the Empire, and Knight of all the Russian Orders.

This distinguished officer was ever anxious to promote the education of those under his command; and, aware of the advantages of a practical acquaintance with astronomy, he founded the well-known Observatory of Nicolajef, on the Black Sea. In his latter years, he was recalled from active service to St. Petersburg, where he was appointed a constant member of the Council of the Empire, and became very useful in forwarding the pursuit of knowledge. The Emperor named him President of the Scientific Commission, to which the founding of the great Observatory of Pulkowa was intrusted; and there is no question that the successful building and endowment of this establishment are mainly owing to his care and intelligent guidance. Admiral Greig has an additional claim to our regard in being the brother-in-law of Mrs. Somerville. He was one of the very first members of the Astronomical Society of London; and he ever expressed a lively regard for its welfare and proceedings. He presented to it the universal instrument by Reichenbach.

DR. BESSEL.

March 17. At Konigsberg, in his 62d year, Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel, Professor of Astronomy in that university, a foreign member of the Royal Society of London, &c. &c.

Perhaps no individual has contributed so much to the advancement of the science of astronomy, during the present century, as this distinguished and excellent man. His time was devoted unceasingly to the investigation of the heavens; and, by the immense number and accuracy of his observations, he laid down the exact position of tens of thousands of stars, for which he received, in the year 1829, the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society of London. Having obtained instruments of very great power and accuracy, he directed his attention to observing, with extreme care, the remarkable star, 61 Cygni, to endeavour, if possible, to ascertain the least apparent parallax; and, after a patient and continued series of observations, from the summer of 1837 to the spring of 1840, the result of his labours was crowned with so much success, that another gold medal was presented to him by the Royal Astronomical Society of London. From these observations, it appears that the distance of this star from the earth is nearly six hundred and seventy thousand times that of the sun; and it is the first star whose distance has been ascertained.

In the year 1842, by direction of the King of Prussia, he honoured this country with his presence, on the occasion of the British Association for the Advancement of Science holding its meeting at Manchester, where he was the visitor of Dr. Ashton. His presence at the meeting added greatly to its interest, and brought several eminent philosophers to meet him; amongst others, Sir J. F. W. Herschell and Sir William Rowan Hamilton; the former saying in a letter, that although his occupations were unceasing, he would nevertheless spare some days to go to Manchester, to meet so distinguished a philosopher.

CAPT. JOHN CLAVELL, R.N.

March 11. At Greenwich Hospital, aged 70, John Clavell, esq. the senior Captain on the list of the Royal Navy.

He was midshipman of the *Victory*, at Toulon, in 1793, when Sir G. Cockburn was lieutenant of that ship. He served on shore under Nelson at the siege and taking of Bastia and Calvi, in 1795; in Hotham's second action, in July of that year; in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in February, 1797; and in command of the jolly boat of the *Victory*, with six men, captured two transports laden with powder. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in July, 1797, and was senior of the *Royal Sovereign*, the flagship of Lord Collingwood, who spoke of him in a letter to Lord Nelson, as "indeed my right arm, and the spirit that puts every thing in motion." He was wounded at the battle of Trafalgar, and was promoted to the rank of Commander, his commission bearing date the day after the battle. He subsequently commanded the *Weazel* brig, in which ship he engaged for several hours, and captured, a Spanish privateer pierced for 20 guns. He also took part in numerous actions in the Adriatic, and on one occasion was again wounded. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, Feb. 4, 1808. He was appointed, in 1837, to the superintendence of Chatham Dockyard; and on the expiration of his term of service there was appointed to Greenwich Hospital. Captain Clavell received a pecuniary reward from the Patriotic Fund for his services.

COLONEL E. WILDMAN.

March 28. At Brighton, Colonel Edward Wildman.

He served in the Peninsula with the 4th Dragoons, from April 1809, to Sept. 1811, and again from July 1812 to the end of that war in 1814, including the battles of Talavera and Busaco, the action at Redinha, the battle of Albuera, the retreat from Salamanca to Portugal, and the

battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Tarbes, and Toulouse. The gallant Colonel served also throughout the campaign of 1815, and had three horses killed under him at Waterloo. He received two severe sabre wounds in the head and arm, and was made prisoner at Albuera. His commissions were thus dated:—Cornet, May 8, 1806; Lieutenant, May 14, 1807; Captain, Dec. 17, 1814; Major, Sept. 24, 1818; Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 25, 1823; Colonel, June 28, 1838. Colonel Wildman was placed on the half-pay list in March, 1839.

SIR WILLIAM MILLER, BART. LORD GLENLEE.

May 9. At Barskining, Ayrshire, in his 90th year, Sir William Miller, Bart. (1788), formerly a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Glenlee.

He was the son and heir of Sir William Miller the first Baronet, who was Lord President of the College of Justice of Scotland, by his first wife Margaret, eldest daughter of John Murdoch, esq. of Rosebank, provost of Glasgow. He succeeded his father in the Baronetcy in 1789.

He married his cousin Grizel, daughter of George Chalmers, esq. by Grizel, daughter of his uncle William Miller, esq. and had issue three sons and two daughters; 1. Sir Thomas, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. William; 3. Grizel, married in 1808 to William Macdonald, jun. of St. Martin's, advocate; 4. Margaret; 5. Lockhart.

R. N. LEAPER NEWTON, ESQ.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 71, Robert Newton Leaper Newton, esq. of Mickleover, co. Derby, a magistrate for that county.

He was born March 1, 1775, the eldest son of John Leaper, esq. of Derby, who assumed the name of Newton in 1789, by Anna-Maria, daughter of Philip Hutchinson, esq. of Risley, co. Derby, niece to the late Bishop of Killala, and cousin to Sir Francis Hutchinson, of Glanmore castle, co. Wicklow, Bart.

Mr. Newton had served the office of Sheriff of Derbyshire.

He married April 16, 1818, a daughter of Matthew Stephenson, esq. of Bath.

REV. THOMAS GISBORNE.

March 24. At Yoxall Lodge, Staffordshire, aged 87, the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, M.A. Prebendary of Durham.

Mr. Gisborne was born at Derby, October 31, 1758, the eldest son of John Gisborne, esq. of that town, by Anne, daughter of William Bateman, esq. He was for about six years under the tuition of the Rev. John Pickering, Vicar of

Mackworth, near Derby, and in 1773 was placed at Harrow school, of which the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Heath was then headmaster. In 1776 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in Jan. 1780, as sixth wrangler and senior Chancellor's medallist, and that of M.A. in 1783. He was ordained deacon in 1781, and priest in the following year. In the autumn of 1783 he was presented by the Rev. Dr. Proby, Dean of Lichfield, to the perpetual curacy of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire; and the same year he removed to Yoxall Lodge, near Barton, where he ever after resided. He was appointed to the 1st prebendal stall at Durham in 1826.

Mr. Gisborne was distinguished as an author by a long series of works, which appeared in the following order:—

The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated, and briefly applied to the Constitution of Civil Society; together with Remarks on the Principle assumed by Mr. Paley as the basis of all moral conclusions; and on other positions of the same Author. 1789, 8vo.; 4th edition, comprehending the succeeding article, 1798.

Remarks on the late Decision of the House of Commons respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade. 1792, 8vo.

An Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher Rank and Middle Classes of Society in Great Britain, resulting from their respective Stations, Professions, and Employments. 1794, 4to. Also, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

Walks in a Forest; or, Poems descriptive of Scenery, and Incidents characteristic of a Forest at different seasons of the year. 1794, 4to. 1797, 8vo, 7th edition, 12mo.

An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex. 1797, 8vo. 8th edition, 12mo.

A Familiar Survey of the Christian Religion and History, as connected with the Introduction of Christianity, and with its Progress to the Present Time. 1797, 8vo. 5th edition, 1811.

Poems, Sacred and Moral. 1798, 8vo. 3rd edition, 12mo.

Ode to the Memory of William Cowper, esq. 1800, 4to.

Sermons, 1802, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. 5th edition, 1812.

Observations on the Plan for Training the People to the Use of Arms, with reference to the subject of Sunday Drilling. 1806, 8vo.

Sermons; principally designed to illustrate and enforce Christian Morality. 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. 2d edition, 1812.

A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Christ's Church, in Needwood, Staffordshire, Aug. 15, 1809, 8vo.

A Sermon preached at Derby, Dec. 16, 1810, on occasion of the Death of the Rev. Jonathan Stubbs. 8vo.

The Love of Christ the Foundation of Christian Benevolence; a Sermon on the Anniversary of Derbyshire General Infirmary, 1811.

Substance of a Speech delivered at Stafford, April 8, 1812, at a Meeting convened for the purpose of forming a Staffordshire Auxiliary Bible Society, 8vo.

A Sermon preached at Walsall, at the Archdeacon's Visitation, 1813, 8vo.

A Thanksgiving Sermon, 1814.

Substance of the Speech at a General Meeting of the County of Stafford respecting the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1814

Sermons on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians. 1816, 12mo.

The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity. 1818, 12mo.

An Enquiry respecting Love as one of the Divine Attributes. 1838, 8vo.

In the death of Mr. Gisborne, the town of Stafford and its institutions have sustained a great loss. Many are the hearts that have been gladdened, and the anxieties that have been relieved, by his bounty through the medium of the Rector of the parish, though, at the time, he was never permitted to name the source from which such munificent and unobtrusive Christian benevolence flowed. His name was associated with some of the most eminent persons of the present and past generation such as Dr. Samuel Johnson, Mr. Wilberforce, Bishop Barrington, Mrs. Hannah More, the late Bishop Ryder, and various other persons distinguished by literary and moral excellence. Mr. Gisborne married in 1784, Mary, daughter of Thomas Bebbington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, by whom he had issue seven sons and two daughters. The former were: 1. Thomas Gisborne, esq. of Horwich house co. Derby, formerly M.P. successively for Stafford, Derbyshire, and Carlisle, and now M.P. for Nottingham; who married, first Elizabeth Fysche, daughter of John Palmer, esq. of Ickwell house, co. Bedford and sister to Charles Fysche Palmer, esq. M.P. for Reading; and secondly, in 1826 Susan, daughter of the late Francis Duckinfield, esq. of Duckinfield, Cheshire and has issue by his first wife. 2. Thomas John, who married Sally Krechner, of St Petersburg. 3. William, of the Ceylon civil service, who married in 1818 Mary Elizabeth, only daughter by his second marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas-James Twisselton, D.D. son of Thomas Lord Salisbury and Sele. 4. The Rev. James Gisborne appointed in 1820 Perpetual Curate of Barton under Needwood, and in 1831 Vicar of Croxall, Derbyshire. 5. Mat

threw Gisborne, esq. who married Anne, daughter of the Rev. David Browne, M.A. 6. Walter Gisborne, esq. of Horridge house, co. Derby. The daughters are Mary, married in 1820 to William Evans, esq. of Allestree hall, M.P. for North Derbyshire, and Lydia, married in 1824 to the Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorpe Green, co. York.

Mr. Gisborne's portrait was painted by J. Hoppner, R.A. and was engraved by H. Meyer, in Cadell's Gallery of Contemporary Portraits, published 1814.

REV. JONATHAN WALTON, D.D.

April 20. At the rectory house, Birdbrook, Essex, in his 72nd year, after an illness of some months, the Rev. Jonathan Walton, D.D., Rector of the Parish and Rural Dean.

Dr. Walton was the last surviving son of Nicholas Walton, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, many years Receiver for the Greenwich Hospital estates, and was born at Farnacres in the parish of Lamesley and county of Durham, on the 7th of October, 1774. He received his early education at Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School, Newcastle, under the two Moises, uncle and nephew, for both of whom he always retained feelings of affectionate regard. At Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799, and subsequently B.D. and D.D., he contracted lasting friendships with several men of worth and eminence, amongst whom may be particularized the learned and respected Dr. Wordsworth, recently deceased, to whom Dr. Walton dedicated two volumes of excellent sermons published in 1822. His first curacy was Gosforth, within the vicarage of Newcastle; from whence in 1802 he was preferred to the rectory of Birdbrook, together with which for some time he held also the curacy of Ridgewell, the adjoining parish. His long residence and useful labours amongst them had endeared him to his parishioners, whilst his zeal in the furtherance of every pious and charitable work which tended to promote the glory of God and the good of the Church had gained for him the respect and esteem of all the neighbourhood. As Rural Dean, an office for which from his judgment and experience he was admirably qualified, he was the channel of communication between the Bishop and the clergy in his Deanery, and annually visited the several parishes within his jurisdiction, inquiring into the state of the churches and parsonage houses. His own parsonage and church were not neglected; on both he laid out considerable sums in repairs and improvements which shew his excellent sense and

judicious taste. He restored the chancel in his church to its pristine state, opening out windows which the barbarism of a former age had either wholly or partially blocked up, and fitting it with stalls after the original pattern. Besides the sermons already alluded to, Dr. Walton was the author of a small volume, published in 1833, containing two sets of Lenten Lectures upon the Doctrine of Repentance, as set forth in the Gospel, and as illustrated in the parable of the Prodigal Son. In 1842, he also published "The Glory of the Latter House," a sermon preached shortly after the consecration of St. John's Chapel, Cornish Hall End, in the erection of which, upon the confines of his own parish, he had taken considerable interest. Dr. Walton's manner of preaching was earnest and impressive, and his style was characterized by simplicity and clearness, whilst his matter was excellent and in strict accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England. In private life, Dr. Walton was amiable, kind, and hospitable. He married Judith, daughter of Thomas Fenn, esq. of Ballington Hall, near Sudbury, who died some years ago leaving no issue.

JOSEPH LOXDAL, Esq.

April 2. At Abington Abbey, co. Northampton, aged 87, Joseph Loxdale, esq.

Mr. Loxdale was a native of Shrewsbury, and for many years held a prominent position in the municipal and judicial affairs of that town. He was born in the year 1759, and was admitted a member of the Corporation, May 7, 1781; elected an Alderman, July 18, 1792; he succeeded William Harris, esq. as Deputy Recorder, July 12, 1786; and on the resignation of John Langley, esq. was chosen steward of the Corporation, Aug. 31, 1787; and in the year 1797 he served the office of Mayor.

His extensive legal acquirements, comprehensive mind, and general acquaintance with local incidents, enabled him through a long series of years to guide the important affairs connected with the local government of the town, with firmness and moderation for nearly half a century; being at all times sincerely desirous of advancing its welfare—sustaining its honour,—and promoting those matters that were most conducive to its prosperity;—while as a magistrate, (pertaining to his office as steward and one of the senior Aldermen,) his sagacity,—his integrity,—and unremitting attention will long be remembered as fraught with zeal and extensive utility. At the same time it may be mentioned that his clear and succinct

charges to the jury, when presiding as Deputy Recorder at the Borough sessions, will not soon be forgotten by many of his contemporaries; and when, from advanced years and consequent infirmity, he retired from that office at the close of the year 1833, he carried with him a well-merited eulogium of the honesty and ability with which justice had been administered from the seat he had so long occupied in that court.

Soon after this time he resigned the office of Alderman, and on the passing of the Municipal Act, that of Steward.

In his political opinions, as far as they were exercised, he evinced a warm attachment to the British Constitution as established in Church and State; and as in public life, while energy permitted, he was esteemed for the readiness of access, and for the manner in which his various official occupations were discharged, so, in his domestic circle and among his numerous friends, his urbanity of manners secured him general respect.

The obsequies of this venerable gentleman took place on Thursday the 9th of April, his remains being deposited in the family vault in the cemetery attached to the Parish Church of St. Chad, Shrewsbury. H. P.

RICE WYNNE, Esq.

April 7. At Shrewsbury, aged 69, Rice Wynne, esq.

For nearly fifty years Mr. Wynne practised the medical profession in Shrewsbury, actively, extensively, and successfully. No man could have possessed more completely the unbounded confidence of his patients; and we have reason to believe that those who sought his medical aid, ever remained his attached friends. When called upon to take a part in the public business of the town, Mr. Wynne was always found equal to the undertaking; and was regarded by conflicting parties as a man of acumen, judgment, energy, and moderation.

Mr. Wynne was a native of Shrewsbury, and became a member of the ancient corporation of that town Jan. 9, 1801, and was elected an Alderman, Aug. 31, 1821, and in the following year he served the office of Mayor. After the passing of the Municipal Act he took an active part in corporate affairs, and was subsequently elected an alderman, an office which he held only for a short time, in consequence of increasing professional duties. In short, the loss of such an individual is greatly felt in the town; and, while it cannot be easily supplied, will never cease to be lamented by those who knew him best.

His remains were interred, April the churchyard of St. Alkmund's, Shrewsbury.

BARRON FIELD, Esq.

April 11. At his residence, Mill House, Torquay, in his 60th year, Barron Field, esq. late Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

Mr. Field was called to the bar Inner Temple, June 23, 1814. He was formerly Advocate Fiscal at Ceylon, afterwards Chief Justice of New South Wales, and finally Chief Justice of Gibraltar.

When only a student at the Inner Temple, he published, in 1811, an *Analogue to Blackstone's Commentaries*, in 8vo.

Since his retirement from his judicial functions, and return to this country, he had devoted considerable attention to literary pursuits. He was the editor of the works of the Shakespeare Society, as, *The True Tragedie of Richard Third*, printed by the Society in 1842, two Plays by Thomas Heywood, during the present year; and it was his intention to have completed, at the collection of Heywood's Dramatic Works, and to have introduced them by a biographical account of the author. The Council of the Society in their recent report have expressed their regret at his loss, and their sense of his great qualifications and accomplishments as an editor, and his disinterestedness to the cause of literature.

HUGH MURRAY, Esq.

March 4. In Wardrobe-place, Dr. Commons, London, aged 67, Hugh Murray, esq. F.R.S. Ed. and F.R.G.S.

The father, and grandfather, and grandfather of Mr. Murray were ministers of the parish and town of North Berwick in East Lothian; a living which his ancestors had held uninterruptedly from the period of the Revolution till the death of the last incumbent, his elder brother, in 1824. His mother was sister to the Principal Hill, of the University of Edinburgh. At an early age he was employed as a clerk in the excise-office in Edinburgh, where having at command considerable leisure from his official duties, he cultivated a literary taste, which he pursued with an ardour that can be appreciated by referring to the numerous and valuable works which he gave in contribution to the world. Mr. Murray's production, and when he was a very young man, was the "*Swiss Emigrants*," published anonymously, but containing proofs of a cultivated mind, and a strong turn for romance. A few years after he enlarged and completed Dr. Ley's "*Historical Account of Discoveries*"

"Travels in Africa," which appeared in 1817, in two 8vo. volumes; his next work was the "Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia," which was published in three vols. 8vo. in 1820: and in 1829, appeared his "Discoveries and Travels in America," in two vols. 8vo. These productions display very considerable research; they are written in a lively elegant style, and acquired for their author, at the time, a liberal share of popularity. Along with his more important labours, Mr. Murray had some connexion with the newspaper press, and was for a time editor of the Scots Magazine, published by the late Mr. Archibald Constable, who was at that time the great Mæcenas of Scottish literature. He also contributed to the Edinburgh Gazetteer; but it was his connexion with the magazine that procured for him a place in the celebrated Chaldee Manuscript, among the other rival heroes lampooned in that extraordinary satire. His great work, however, and that on which his fame will chiefly rest, was his "Encyclopædia of Geography," which appeared in 1834. It was a stupendous monument of reading, industry, and research. It seems like the employment of a lifetime, the united labours of a society of contributors, rather than the production of a single pen. During the latter years of his life, he was a frequent contributor to the "Edinburgh Cabinet Library," published by Messrs. Oliver and Boyd; and of that excellent and useful series no fewer than fifteen volumes were either partially or entirely written by him. The most elaborate of these productions are his "History of British India," three vols.; his "Account of China," three vols.; of "British America," three vols.; of the "United States," three vols. For the same publication he wrote the historical part of the "Polar Seas and Regions," the descriptive account of "Africa," and an enlarged edition of the "Travels of Marco Polo." Such diligence has not many examples, even in this age of literary industry. These works shew that he possessed talents and acquirements of a high order, but withal his manners were simple, retiring, and unassuming to an extreme degree. His extensive knowledge made him a valuable and entertaining companion; and while esteemed for the wide range of his information, he was beloved for the kindness and simplicity of his disposition. (*Edinburgh Advertiser.*)

MR. FRISELL.

Lately. In England, Mr. Frisell, our countryman by birth, though accident had made him a Frenchman by residence

and association for more than half a century.

Having gone into that country in 1792, at the age of eighteen, for the purpose of completing his education, he settled himself at Dijon,—which had then the reputation of preserving the best pronunciation of the French language; and became involved in the decree of the Convention for the arrest of suspected persons. In his prison in that town, were assembled the best company of the Côte-d'Or; and there Mr. Frisell formed friendships which tempted him to Paris when its doors were opened, and introduced him to the choicest circles of that capital. Here he became the friend of Chateaubriand (whose touching stanzas, so well known under the title of *Jeune Fille et Jeune Fleur*, were written on the occasion of the death of Mr. Frisell's daughter, at the age of seventeen), of M. de Fontanes, M. Joubert, and many other of the distinguished literary and learned men of France; by whom he was esteemed for his various acquirements. He published, in French, a short treatise on the English constitution; valued in that country as giving the clearest and most precise view of the subject, in a summary way, at which the general reader had been able to arrive. Mr. Frisell was on the point of returning to Paris, when death arrested him on his native soil.—*Athenæum.*

MR. JOHN LE KEUX.

April 2. Aged 62, Mr. John Le Keux, the eminent architectural engraver.

Such a man must not pass unrecorded, though of record he needs little beyond what he himself has written—that is, *grææ* in characters equally legible and durable, and in graphic language the most delightfully eloquent. If the life of artists in general be unproductive of biographical details, that of an engraver, especially of one always fully occupied, is more of a blank than others. In the present case, we may insert between the date of his birth and that of his death, the words "application to his profession, and devotion to his art," and we have nearly all the history of John Le Keux: for when diligently and uninterruptedly prosecuted as it was by him—and he often laboured sixteen hours a day, for some continuance—such occupation altogether insulates from the busy world, and compels an existence as unvaried as that of a recluse.

Mr. Le Keux was born, June 4, 1783, in Sun-street, Bishopsgate, where his father was a wholesale pewter-manufacturer. Destined by his father to the same business, he was at first apprenticed to him; but after a year or two, when he was

about seventeen, he spurned pewter, and took to copper as a metal more congenial with the artistic talent felt stirring within him. James Basire, the eminent architectural engraver of that day,—to whom John's youngest brother Henry was articulated as a pupil—had seen and praised some specimens of drawing by the former. Thus encouraged, he took the hardy step of transferring his allegiance from his father to Basire. With the latter he remained as pupil for four years; and imbibed a decided taste for architectural subjects, especially those in the Gothic style. Refining upon the manner of his master, he formed for himself one combining both truthfulness and taste of delineation in a degree almost unprecedented—one equally removed from dry mechanical and mere painstaking correctness on the one hand, and from that sort of freedom which is more spirited than scrupulous on the other. In almost every production of Le Keux there is striking evidence both of his perfect intelligence of, and his sympathy with, the subject; and, without them, mere exactness of imitation will accomplish comparatively little in architectural drawing—will at the most give only approximations to what is professed to be described. Such engravers and draftsmen as John Le Keux and his brother, as Mackenzie and Cattermole, all at once advanced architectural illustration to a rank in Art which it had never before reached in this country. The beauties of Gothic buildings previously seen—as far as regards the representation of them upon paper—chiefly through the mists and fogs of prosaic engravings, burst forth to view in their real splendour when lighted up by the warming as well as illuminating rays of taste so flung upon them.

John Le Keux's peculiar talent has certainly mainly contributed to the deserved celebrity of many architectural publications that have themselves been instrumental in diffusing a taste for the study of the Gothic style, not only here at home, but upon the continent also—at least in Germany. His works may be briefly recorded by merely enumerating nearly all the best publications illustrative of Gothic architecture that appeared in his time; Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, *Cathedrals*, &c.; the elder Pugin's *Antiquities of Normandy*, *Gothic Specimens*, and *Gothic Examples*; Neale's *Westminster Abbey* (in which the interior of Henry VII.'s Chapel is a wonderful performance). The plates in the first volume of Neale's "*Churches*" are also by him. To these may be added the "*Memorials of Oxford*," and the similar work on Cambridge, both which are chiefly

after drawings by Mackenzie, and are two most charming works of their kind.

The honour of the name of Le Keux will be, if not advanced—which would be next to impossible—no doubt ably supported by the talent of his eldest son, Mr. J. H. Le Keux, whose plates of the *Travellers' Clubhouse* amply satisfy the demands of the most *exigeant* and fastidious taste.—*Art Union*.

DRAGONETTI.

April 16. Aged 91, Domenico Dragonetti, the eminent double-bass player in the Opera orchestra.

This well-known instrumentalist was the son of Pietro Dragonetti, a Venetian musician, and at an early age gave proof of possessing extraordinary ability—holding the situation of first double bass at the Opera Buffa, and at the Grand Opera Seria, while yet in his teens. At the age of twenty-four he was engaged for the Italian Opera in London. His physical command over the colossal instrument he played was enormous, his personal strength being of an unusual kind; and this, conjoined with his musical sensitiveness, exhibited a combination of requisites as yet unrivalled. His facility in fingering the cable-like strings of the double bass was such that few violoncello passages were beyond his reach; and it was often a matter of wonder, no less than of admiration, how he managed to execute rapidities upon an instrument of such large bodily dimensions, with so much charming delicacy and finish, and with such unflinching exactitude. His personal manners were eccentric, and his habits penurious; and it is presumed, from the parsimonious way in which he lived, and his notoriously ungriving disposition, that he had accumulated considerable property. Anecdotes are plentifully told as to his personal traits and characteristics. His conversation was an unintelligible jargon of three or four tongues; for, although he resided in this country considerably more than half a century, he did not speak the language—either through inability to acquire it, or through the impulses of an affected oddity. He was childishly fond of dolls, a collection of which he had by him, dressed up in the costume of various nations; and instances are adduced of the waggish exemplifications of manual strength which he was prone to give—such as calling for pots of beer in public houses, and crumpling up the pewter with his herculean gripe when he had drank it. He has left behind him a curious assortment of musical instruments, among them an *amati* double bass, which, it is believed, he has bequeathed to the chapel of St. Marco, at Venice.

Dragonetti was a composer of no mean ability, and in early life the concertos and sonatas he wrote to exhibit the hitherto unknown powers of the double bass, obtained great commendation. His place in the orchestra of her Majesty's Theatre is now filled by Anfossi, a performer of distinguished excellence.

The last honours were paid to this great artist on Friday, April 24, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields, where he was buried in the vaults. The funeral service was performed by priests, by torch light, and some disappointment was expressed that a great musical performance had not been got up for the occasion; but the regulations of the chapel prohibit the execution of a grand requiem mass with full band. The mourners were—in the first coach, Count Pepoli, the Italian poet, author of the libretto of *I Puritani*; J. B. Heath, esq. Governor of the Bank of England; and Mr. Novello, the composer—these three gentlemen being left executors; and Mr. Appleby, Dragonetti's solicitor, a well-known amateur. The veteran Lindley, who played with Dragonetti for half a century, Lablache, Signor Costa, the conductor of the Philharmonic orchestra, and Mr. Salamon, one of the best amateur contra-bassi, for many years a pupil of the deceased, were in the second coach. In the third were Signor Sivioli, the violinist; M. Tolbecque, the first violin of the opera band; Anfossi, now the principal double bass; and Mr. Pigott, the principal second violin, and one of Dragonetti's oldest professional friends. Some private carriages completed the cortege.

MR. JOHN WILKS.

Jan. 17. At Chelsea, Mr. John Wilks, formerly M.P. for Sudbury.

This extraordinary adventurer was the son of another gentleman of the same name, an attorney in Finsbury square, and F.R.S. who sat in Parliament for Boston from 1826 to 1837, and who was chiefly distinguished as an agent of the dissenters, being for many years Hon. Secretary to "The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Freedom." The son was brought up to the same profession. In 1825 he made himself notorious by the concoction of a variety of joint-stock companies, whereby he received the distinction of "Bubble Wilks." These outrageous projects ruined thousands, and did not appear to enrich Mr. Wilks, for he was constantly in hot water with hosts of creditors, and lived in a state of siege in consequence of the Sheriff's officers. Shortly after his achievements in the "Panic Year," he contrived to get himself

self returned as Member of Parliament for Sudbury, at the general election of 1826, after standing a contest which terminated as follows:

John Wilks, jun.	610
Bethell Walrond, esq.	490
W. Ogilvy, esq.	203

He professed Whig politics; but seldom showed his face in the House of Commons; and in April 1828 he resigned his seat.

He shortly after appeared before the Lord Mayor on a charge of forgery. He was the agent for a legal house in Scotland, and was accused of signing the names of that firm to a bond for a considerable sum, which he obtained and appropriated to his own uses. He was remanded to the Giltspur-street Compter; and when he was again taken before the Lord Mayor, no prosecutor came forward. England, however, became too hot to hold Mr. Wilks, and he proceeded to Paris, where he obtained the situation of correspondent to the *Standard*. He took a beautiful villa at Auteuil (near Paris), and entertained his friends with much hospitality. But he could not "leave well alone." He dabbled in the funds, and to aid his schemes, spread false rumours on the Bourse to influence their prices; and one fine morning the Prefect of Police sent him orders to leave the French capital in 48 hours, and France in four days. His friends interceded with the Minister of the Interior and with the English Ambassador in Paris; and the orders were recalled. The syndicate of stock-brokers, however, gave directions that he should not be allowed to set foot in the Bourse any more.

He afterwards promulgated a famous scheme for establishing the *London and Paris Courier*, by means of a joint-stock company, the capital being 200,000 francs (8000*l.* sterling.) The journal appeared, and in three or four months all the capital was spent, and Mr. Wilks bolted. An English gentleman, with some fortune, was induced to take up the enterprise; the debts of the journal were paid by him, and Mr. Wilks was enabled to return to Paris. In a short time he founded a joint-stock company to establish *La Revue Protestante*, a monthly magazine. This scheme failed; and the only gainer was Mr. Wilks. His plan of operations was now the formation of a "Paris Parcels' Delivery Company." This project also fell; and Mr. Wilks was once more the only gainer. Paris had now become an unhealthy atmosphere for a man of his active mind; and, as he lost the foreign correspondence of the *Standard*, he had no means of carrying on the war. He accordingly honoured London once more with

his presence, and settling himself in Surrey-street, Strand, attempted to found an "Authors' Institute." The hollowness of this scheme was exposed, and the enterprise was consigned to the usual fate of Mr. Wilks's numerous projects. He was then lost sight of for some time, but latterly Mr. Wilks had been engaged in the establishment of a Clerical Office. He issued a prospectus, stating that a thousand clergymen had subscribed to it, and held out the most glorious prospects to all who would do business with him. But his real source of gain was this:—He advertised for clerks who must deposit each 200*l.* in his hands, as a guarantee of honesty and good behaviour; and by these means he entrapped no less than twenty young men—thus appropriating no less a sum than 4000*l.* In the midst of this nefarious proceeding he was taken suddenly ill and died. He has left comparatively no property behind him, and the young men who deposited their money in his hands, have not a chance of ever recovering one fraction.—(*Weekly Dispatch.*)

THOMAS TEGG, ESQ.

April 21. Aged 70, Thomas Tegg, esq. of Cheapside, Bookseller.

Mr. Tegg's early career was one of struggling and difficulty, and his life presents a striking illustration of how much can be accomplished by perseverance and earnestness of purpose. He was born in 1776 at Wimbledon, in Surrey. During his boyhood Horne Tooke was a neighbour of his parents, and frequently noticed him. His father dying, he was left to the care of some friends, who sent him to Galashiels, in Selkirkshire, where, for the sum of ten pounds per annum, he was boarded, lodged, clothed and educated, by a Mr. Graham, with whom he remained four years. At the end of that time he set out, on a cold November morning, to walk to Dalkeith, with nothing in his pockets but a letter of introduction to a party in that town, and a sixpence. There he obtained a situation. Removing to Edinburgh a short time after, he first saw Robert Burns, Hugh Blair, and Henry Mackenzie, in the shop of Creech, which those worthies were in the habit of frequenting. From Edinburgh Mr. Tegg found his way successively to Berwick, Alnwick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Durham. After many privations and trials he obtained employment in the last city. From thence he removed to Sheffield, and worked in Mr. Gale's printing office. He next set out for London, where he arrived broken in spirits and low in purse. As he did not immediately obtain employment his sufferings were great; but per-

severance overcame them, and he entered the service of the then well-known publishers, the Messrs. Arch, of Cornhill, with whom he remained nine years. His care and prudence during that time placed him in a position to think of commencing business on his own account, and he took a shop in Aldersgate-street, whence he afterwards removed to 111, Cheapside. In the former Mr. Tegg laid the foundation of his fortune; commencing a system of evening book-auctions, which he continued for many years. By means of these, and by entering largely into trade, either in issuing reprints or buying remainders of books at a low price, he rapidly increased his fortune. At length his trade increased so much, that he found extensive premises essential, and transferred his business to No. 73, Cheapside, known as "the old Mansion House." Here his transactions were as large, perhaps, as those of any single bookseller.

In 1843 Mr. Tegg was elected Sheriff of London, but his declining health prevented him from serving that important office, and he not only paid the fine of 400*l.* to the City of London, but presented an additional hundred to found a "Tegg scholarship" at the City of London School, together with a valuable collection of books.

Mr. Tegg had been particularly successful in some of his late purchases. Among others he bought about 100,000 volumes of Murray's Family Library, at one shilling each, and reissued them again at more than double the price.

He also made a little fortune out of Dr. Adam Clarke's Family Bible; he stereotyped the work, and such was the avidity with which it was received, that edition after edition quickly succeeded, to Mr. Tegg's great profit.

Mr. Tegg was a man who combined powers of endurance under misfortune with determination of purpose, in a remarkable degree. To use his own recent words:—"Truly I can say that, passing through life, whether rich or poor, my spirit never forsook me so as to prevent me from rallying again. I have seen and associated with all ranks and stations in society. I have lodged with beggars, and had the honour of presentation to Royalty. I have been so reduced as to plead for assistance, and by the goodness of Providence I have been able to render it to others." He was generally believed to have been the original of Twigg, in Hood's "Tynley Hall."

Mr. Tegg had several sons bred up to his own profession; who went to distant settlements to seek their fortune, backed by their father's reputation, and valuable

stock of books. One has recently died abroad; a second is just returned from Sydney, New South Wales; and a third, his youngest son, Alfred-Byron (aged 20), on whom his father's fondest hopes were placed, was a scholar of Pembroke college, Oxford; and was so affected by the shock of his father's death, that his own followed shortly after, and their bodies were deposited on the same day on the grandfather's coffin in Wimbledon churchyard.

MR. CHARLES EWART.

March 23. At Davyhulme, near Manchester, in his 77th year, Mr. Charles Ewart, a distinguished Waterloo veteran.

He was born at Kilmarnock, and enlisted in the Scots Greys in 1779. He served with that regiment in the Low Country campaigns, under the Duke of York, in 1793-94, and shared in all the victories and defeats which the allied arms experienced. It was at this period, if we are not mistaken, that the Scots Greys made an unprecedented charge, breaking a solid square of French formed upon ice! With the exception of a small portion of the Greys, who took part in the Peninsular war, the regiment was not again abroad until 1815, when it was called, along with the household troops, to meet the enemy at Waterloo. Upon that ever memorable field, the Greys, who, alone with the First Royals and Enniskillens, formed Ponsonby's cavalry brigade, performed a distinguished part. Two standards were taken by the brigade—one by the First Royals,* and the other by the Greys—the gallant captor of the latter being Serjeant Ewart. The eagle belonged to the 45th Regiment of Invincibles, and was superbly gilt and ornamented with gold fringe. It was inscribed with the names of the following battles: *Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Eylau, Friedland, &c.* The capture was made in the first charge of the brigade, when two columns of French infantry, 5000 strong each, were broken, and about 2000 men taken prisoners. Ewart had a severe contest for the eagle. The bearer of it aimed at his groin, but he parried the thrust and cut him down. He was next assailed by a lancer, who hurled his lance at him; but he dexterously threw off the weapon, and, before he could recover himself, cut him upwards through the chin. He was then attacked by a foot soldier, who, after firing, charged him with the bayonet; but he soon lost the

combat, and shared the fate of the other two. This finished the contest for the eagle. Ewart then rode on—"eagle and all"—with the view of following his comrades, who had gone forward in the charge. He was, however, immediately stopped by General Ponsonby, who called to him—"You brave fellow, take that to the rear; you have done enough until you get quit of it." He was thus reluctantly compelled to retire. He afterwards rode into Brussels with his trophy, amidst the acclamations of thousands.

The gallant conduct of Ewart was greatly applauded, abroad as well as at home; and shortly after his return he was promoted to an ensigncy in the 5th Royal Veterans, and had a retiring pension of 5*s.* 10*d.* per day. Nor was this gallant act without its reflected honour on the regiment. The Scots Greys, in reference to Waterloo, have an eagle on their standard. A few years ago the then reigning sovereign (we believe William IV.), in commemoration of this brave exploit, granted to the Scots Greys the privilege of having a French eagle upon their buttons. At that time, it is believed, they were quartered somewhere in Ireland; and the officers, justly proud of the honour conferred upon them, determined to bestow a substantial proof of their feelings upon Mr. Ewart, and accordingly sent him a silver cup, worth 40 guineas. Of this the old veteran was naturally proud; but he only retained it a few weeks. Early one evening, during the temporary absence of himself and his wife, his house was broken into, and on their return they found that the cup and several other articles which he highly prized were stolen. A young man in the neighbourhood, who was strongly suspected of being the thief, was apprehended, but, for want of evidence, he was discharged. Some time afterwards this individual, whose name was Reddish, being convicted of another felony, was sentenced to transportation; and, before leaving the Salford New Bailey, he confessed that it was he who had committed the robbery at Mr. Ewart's house. The loss of this valuable token of respect was a source of grief to Mr. Ewart as long as he lived.

When in Edinburgh, in 1816, Ewart was invited to a public dinner, and had his health proposed by the late Sir Walter Scott. He was also, about the same time, entertained in Kilmarnock, the place of his nativity. After retiring from the army, he lived chiefly at Davyhulme, near Manchester, where he died. He visited Ayrshire for the last time, as he himself predicted, in September 1841.

* Corporal Stiles, of the First Royal Dragoons, captured the other eagle; it belonged to the 104th regiment, and had been presented to it by Maria-Louisa.

Before Waterloo, Ewart had been distinguished as a swordsman in the Greys, of which regiment he was master of fence. Like Shaw, the Lifeguardman, he was a man of Herculean strength, and more than ordinary stature. He was about six feet four inches in height. Among many anecdotes he was wont to relate of his adventures in war, one was to the following effect: the particular engagement is not distinctly remembered, but it is believed to have been Waterloo:—A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Manchester, having purchased for his son a cornet's commission in the Scots Greys, recommended him to make the acquaintance of Ewart,

then a sergeant in that gallant corps, and considered one of the first swordsmen in the service. In a charge made by the Greys upon a body of the enemy, a single French officer alone escaped destruction. Mr. Ewart was about to cut him down, when the young cornet ordered him to be spared, and to fall into the rear as a prisoner. No sooner did the treacherous Frenchman see the back of the generous officer who had thus spared his life, than he pulled a pistol from his breast and shot his deliverer, who fell dead from his horse. "Seeing this," said Ewart, "I rode up till the scoundrel, and sent him to his account, cutting him down at once."

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. XXIII. p. 557. The late *Miss Linwood's* celebrated pictures, worked in worsted, have been brought to the hammer, at the Exhibition Gallery, Leicester Square, where many principal subjects, after eminent masters, had been for the last half century an object of great curiosity to the sight-seeing country visitors to London; but they realized very low prices, in many instances the frames alone being worth the money; 37 lots of the matchless productions of her needle producing very little more than 300*l*.

VOL. XXIV. p. 76. The will of the late *Lord Carbery* was proved in Ireland, and its validity has been contested in Doctors' Commons. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Lady Carbery, the rents of his English and Irish estates, money at bankers, and "the picture of Viscountess Sudley," and gives her a power to dispose by will of 6000*l*. To his nephew G. E. Freke (now Lord Carbery), 4000*l*. per annum while unmarried; but if he marry with consent of trustees, the annuity to be increased to 5000*l*. His plate, jewels, pictures, &c. in Ireland to descend as heir-looms. Plate, &c. in England, and "the ring given by Queen Anne to George Evans, who was created Lord Baron Carbery," to go with Laxton-hall, Northamptonshire, as heir-looms. The possessor of his estates to obtain the royal license to use the name and arms of Freke. To nephews, legacies varying from 500*l*. to 5000*l*. To Rev. Joseph Stopford, one of his executors, 500*l*. The possessor of Castle Freke to reside there six months every year, and to forfeit 2000*l*. each year of non-residence, such sum to be laid out in improving his estates. The possessor "to see that my

seat in the cathedral church of Rosscarbery be at all times kept in a seemly and becoming state of repair." Gives 1000*l*. towards improving Laxton church. To servants who have lived with him five years, the amount of one year's wages. Gives real and freehold estates and residue of property to his eldest nephew. He directs that any person taking "an interest under the will," who shall become a "Papist or Roman Catholic, or intermarrying with a Papist or Roman Catholic," shall forfeit such interest. The executors are Joseph Stopford, James Freke, and Lady Carbery. The will, which is dated April 26, 1845, is very long.

P. 90. In science, the *Rev. Henry Coddington*, F.R.S. devoted his attention principally to optics; on which subject all his publications treated, except, we believe, a small anonymous tract which he wrote on the principles of the Differential Calculus. His first work on optics was an elementary treatise, the first in our language which introduced the Cambridge student to modern methods: it was published in 1822; and, though useful, did not exhibit much originality either of matter or manner. His second work, published, in two parts, at Cambridge (1829 and 1830), is that by which his name as an investigator in mathematical physics will be preserved. The second part treats of optical instruments in an elementary manner; but the first is the most complete investigation of the geometrical laws of reflexion and refraction in the case of mirrors and lenses which exists in our language. Taking for his basis the then recently published investigations of Mr. Airy on the path of a ray, whether of a direct or oblique pencil, Mr.

Coddington exhibited this complicated subject in a manner which renders it accessible to any student of moderate mathematical attainments and sufficient industry.—*Report of Astronomical Society.*

P. 103. The remains of *Major Hovenden*—who appears, after for years fighting his country's battles, to have reached New South Wales, to find, not an asylum where he might end his days in peace and plenty, but to perish by the most horrible of deaths, absolute starvation—were found in the Bungarabee Brush, on the Western Road. The bones were disjointed and scattered, and not a single particle of flesh remained. The discovery was made by a party who were bee-hunting. On pursuing the search, a variety of articles and a leather valise were found there, two cloth body-coats, a cloth cloak, a blue cloth cap with a peak, a boot, two tooth-brushes, and shaving and nail-brushes, the remnants of a black-silk stock, a handkerchief, and also a quantity of bones. When the peak of the cap was first found it was covered with dirt, but on cleaning it, there was found written, apparently with a penknife, "Frederick Hovenden died of hunger." The second boot could nowhere be found, nor could any razor. The major had been missing about 18 months, about which time he left Sydney, and when he neither said where he was going, nor did he leave word with his agent, Mr. Nicholas James, where he could be found; and although he had been advertised, no trace could be obtained of him. The major had been about three or four years in the colony, and when he left Sydney, he had been heard to remark that he would rather go into the bush as a shepherd than be dependent on his friends. He had recently brought a considerable sum of money with him to the colony, but had lost it.

P. 192. The will, with twenty-four codicils appended, of *Sir Philip Durham*, G.C.B., has been proved by two of his executors, John Macdonald and John Anderson, esqrs., power being reserved to James Dennistoun, esq., the Earl of Elgin having renounced. The funded and personal property in England was sworn under 12,000*l.* He bequeaths the swords presented to him by the Patriotic Fund of the City of London and merchants of Trinidad, together with his service of plate, to his niece, Mrs. Lillias Dundas, and the heir of the Largo estate, and leaves to her the diamonds which were his late wife's, Lady Durham, and entails them as heir-looms. Also 10,000*l.*, under her contract of marriage with Robert Dundas, esq., and leaves his watch and seals to him as the representative of his

family. To his niece, Mrs. Isabella Murray, 5,000*l.*, and to her daughters, 2,000*l.*, and leaves her all the furniture at Polton House; to Captain Murray, 5,000*l.*; to Mrs. Ironside, 2,000*l.*; to Mrs. Dennistoun he leaves his Brougham and grey horses, and other bequests; and to Mr. James Dennistoun, 500*l.*; to Thomas Murray, Royal Engineers, all his shares in the United Cornish Mines and General Steam Navigation Company; to Mrs. Nathison, 100*l.* a-year, and the house in Keir-street, Edinburgh; and many other bequests to his relatives and acquaintance. The spy-glass recovered from the wreck of the Royal George he bequeaths to the United Service Museum. The snuff-box given to him by the King of Naples, he leaves to James Wolfe Murray, as also the small gold ship the Anson, and all books, and silver plate in Fordel House, bearing his arms, the service of china, all books on navigation, sea pictures, portraits, and swords not otherwise disposed of, and appoints him residuary legatee. Amongst his plate is a silver tea-kettle, given to him by Queen Charlotte; also a mother-of-pearl gilt dish. His four stars, one gold and three silver, he gives to his valet, together with his wardrobe, and a legacy of 1,200*l.* To each male servant of seven years' service, 100*l.*; and females, 50*l.* each; a less period, 20*l.* and 10*l.*; and other bequests to some of them.

P. 304. The late *Earl Grey* has devised his real estates to his son Henry the present earl, subject to annuities, viz. to his wife, the countess, 4,000*l.* a-year, and to his daughter Lady Georgiana, 200*l.* a-year, to be increased to 1,000*l.* on the death of her mother; to his daughter Lady Caroline Barrington, 200*l.* a-year, to assist her in educating her children. His lordship, under the respective marriage settlements of his sons Charles, John, and Francis, secured to each of them and their wives an annuity of 200*l.*, and by his will gives to each of his other sons a like annuity. Leaves to the countess for life any house in London he may die possessed of, together with the furniture, and that she may also select plate, the same at her decease to go to the present earl or the possessor of the estate, and may select books, musical instruments, pictures, and other articles of furniture or ornament for herself and daughter Georgiana. To his land agent, Mr. R. Robson, he gives a year's salary, and to all his servants a year's wages. The residue he leaves to the present earl. A sum of 8,000*l.*, secured by the countess for younger children under marriage settle-

ment, and to be left as his lordship might by will direct, is to be divided as follows:—To Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Lady Caroline Barrington, and Lady Mary Wood, who each received marriage portions, and to Lady Georgiana 200*l.* each, as marks of his affection, the remaining sum, 7,200*l.*, among his seven younger sons, equally. The will is dated Jan. 1842, and was first proved in Durham by the present earl. The personal estate in that diocese was sworn under 30,000*l.* The personality within the province of Canterbury was sworn under 14,000*l.*

P. 432. The *Hon. and Rev. William Chafe Henniker* has by his will left to his wife all his freehold estates and everything else he possessed, trusting to her to give something in token of his affection and regard to his brother and five sisters, and to his sister-in-law, Lady Henniker, and to Mrs. Farnham and family, and a legacy of 200*l.* to his man-servant, together with a suit of mourning. The personality is sworn under 9,000*l.* There being no direct appointment of an executor in the will, the probate has been granted to the *Hon. Mrs. Henniker*, the widow, as the executrix according to the tenor thereof.

P. 546. The late *Major-Gen. Philip Le Fevre*, of the Bengal service, has left personal property in England to the amount of 18,000*l.* and appointed his brother, William James Le Fevre, his general executor, and Lieut.-Col. Christopher Godby, of the Bengal establishment, his executor in India. To his wife he has bequeathed the life interest of 7000*l.*, and the principal to the children of his brother William. All securities and money in India he leaves equally among all his nephews and nieces; and 100*l.* to each of his god-children, in addition to any other legacy. To his brother, John Le Fevre, he leaves all his books and plate, and other specific bequests. All the real estate, and the residue of his personal estate, to his brother William absolutely. The General for some time had resided at Southampton, but latterly at Cheltenham.

P. 638. The late *Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.* has devised all his manors, lordships, lands, advowsons, &c. in trust, to the use of his eldest son, Sir Charles, and male issue; and in default, to his own daughters, equally amongst them; and leaves his leaseholds in the counties of Somerset and Wilts, in trust, for the like uses as other estates of inheritance: bequeaths all books, pictures, plate, and furniture, at Walton Hall, to the Earl of Kinnoul and Hugh Holbeck and Evelyn Philip Shirley, esqrs., the trustees of his marriage settlement, to become heir-

looms, and be held with the mansion of Walton; appoints his wife, Lady Mordaunt, and her brothers, the Rev. G. E. Murray, and Rev. F. H. Murray, of Christ Church college, Oxford, as the executors of his will and guardians of his children; and leaves to Lady Mordaunt, for her own use, pecuniary and specific bequests, with suitable provisions for his children during minority; and to each of his brothers-in-law a legacy, in consideration of their acting as guardians; the residue in trust for children, with provision in case of their not acquiring a vested interest, then equally amongst his wife and mother and two sisters. The personal estate on which duty is payable was valued at 45,000*l.* The will was made in 1840, and two codicils were added last year.

P. 639. *Sir W. W. Pepys, Bart.* devised all his freehold to his brother Lord Cottenham, and entailed them on his eldest son Charles E. Pepys, and issue male. Bequeaths to his brother the Bishop of Worcester, a legacy of 12,000*l.*; charges his estates with annuities for the respective lives of his three sisters, and to such of them as may be unmarried the use of his residences, with the furniture, &c., and at their decease, the same to Lord Cottenham, and his books to be considered as heir-looms. The personality was sworn under 120,000*l.*

P. 646. *Sir John Chestham Mortlock* has left his property in the hands of his trustees and executors, the Rev. Edmund Mortlock, of Christ's college, Cambridge, his brother; the Rev. J. A. Roberts, Rector of St. Alban's, Wood Street, Cheapside; and Thomas Paynter, esq. of Lincoln's Inn; in trust, for the benefit of his five daughters, after investing a sum of 1500*l.* for the life of his step-daughter, Harriet Beevor, and retaining for themselves 100*l.* each. The personal estate was estimated at 16,000*l.*

P. 647. The late *Sir Gregory Allnutt Lewin* had made his will in 1833, and republished the same in 1836, after making various alterations therein, and on the 19th of November, 1837, added two codicils thereto; the whole of the instruments were entirely in his own handwriting, but unattested. He appointed as his executors John Abel Smith, esq., and Lady Lewin; but they both renounced the grant, and the Court decreed letters of administration, with the will and codicils annexed, to Mr. W. Loaden, who had a claim on the estate. The personal property is sworn under 2,000*l.* In his will Sir Gregory expressed a wish to make up Lady Lewin's income 600*l.* a year, as she would be entitled to 300*l.* from her father's estate, 130*l.* under their marriage settlement, and 50*l.* as the

widow of a lieutenant in the navy, and would also receive 90*l.* a year on the death of her mother; he had also left her a legacy of 750*l.* His freehold at Eltham he had devised to his son Granville, for his life, with power of making the same his own in fee-simple on payment of 1,000*l.* to his next brother, and 250*l.* to each of his other brothers and his sisters; but should he decline to accept the freehold estate on these terms, then he devised the same to his son Reginald, with the like conditions. The residue he had bequeathed in equal portions amongst his children.

P. 648. The late *John Ramsbottom, esq.* had sketched out his will roughly on a scrap of paper in his own handwriting, on the 2d March, 1844, which was duly signed and witnessed, whereby he gave to his two sons the whole of his property, but appointed no executor; at the conclusion there was an obliteration of some half dozen lines, which, from that part of the will being turned down at the time of signing, was not observed by the witnesses. The opinion of the Court was taken. The will was to this effect:—"I hereby declare that in case of anything occurring to me, and I should be unable to make a regular will, this is my disposition—I give my two silver salvers which were presented to me, to my son John; my silver tea-kettle and appurtenances to my son Somerville; the silver trowel to my daughter Mary—her fortune places her above any necessity for assistance from me; the silver teapot, formerly belonging to the Duke of Wellington, to my daughter Susan; 1,000*l.* to Mrs. Sarah Townsend for life, and at her death to her daughter Sarah absolutely; the residue to my sons equally. [The remainder was obliterated.] The Judge, observing that it being expressly declared to be a temporary or provisional will, in case the testator made no other, and from the appearance of the signatures it would seem that the obliteration and signing were contemporaneous acts, decreed administration with the will annexed as it now stands with the lines expunged; and the same was granted to the deceased's eldest son as one of the residuary legatees.

Ibid. At the sale of the oil pictures, finished and unfinished, numerous drawings, and an extensive series of sketches made in Lycia, by the lamented *W. J. Müller*, the competition to possess them passed the "bounds of hope." The Lycian water-colour sketches sold at prices varying from 20*l.* to upwards of 60*l.* each. The sale was continued for three days, and the homage paid to the genius of the deceased artist amounted altogether to the large sum of 4,600*l.*

VOL. XXV. p. 91. Probate of the will and four codicils of the late *Lady Holland*, was granted on the 16th of March to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Mr. B. Currey, Old Palace-yard, and Mr. W. A. Loch, of Edinburgh, the executors. The personality in England was sworn under 80,000*l.* The will is dated 31st of Aug. 1845, and the last codicil on the 20th of October, a month before her death. Her first bequest is to the Queen, if her Majesty will condescend to accept it, of the picture of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, surrounded by the British residents and other English gentlemen when his Royal Highness was at Florence. To Lord John Russell the portrait of his grandfather, John Duke of Bedford, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the vase of French china having the portrait of Francis Duke of Bedford, painted upon it in Paris by her order; and she bequeaths to his Lordship the net proceeds of the Kennington estate for life, and the residue of her property not specially disposed of. To the Speaker of the House of Commons, to complete his set of portraits, that of the Hon. James Abercromby, now Lord Dunfermline. To the Earl of Carlisle, the portrait of the Duke of Devonshire. To the Earl of Aberdeen, certain specific bequests in token of gratitude for his kindness towards her. Also bequests to the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, and many other of her personal friends. To the Hon. W. Cowper, her set of H. B.'s caricatures; to Mr. Cornelius Babington, 1,500*l.*, and an annuity of 50*l.*; to Lady Caroline Babington, 200*l.*; to Mr. B. Currey, her executor, 200*l.*; to her godson, the Hon. T. A. Powys, 300*l.*; to Mr. Thomas Doggett, 550*l.*, and an annuity of 150*l.*; and to Mr. W. Doggett, 200*l.*, and 40*l.* a year; other small bequests and legacies and annuities to her servants; to the poor of Milborne, 200*l.*; and mourning to the 10 girls she annually clothed. All her property, real and personal, in the island of Jamaica, she leaves to her son, Lord Holland, her Britannic Majesty's Minister at the Court of Tuscany, for his use absolutely, also an annuity of 500*l.*, and should Lord Holland die in the lifetime of Lord John Russell, to continue the annuity to her daughter Lady Lilford, to whom she has left some specific bequests. In her Ladyship's disposition of the Kennington estate in favour of Lord John Russell, she has expressed it as entirely emanating from her sincere affection for his Lordship, and that it was also an intention formerly entertained by the late Lord Holland to make a similar disposition of the reversion of

the Amphill estate in his favour, and hopes his Lordship will accept the gift as a token of affection from both. She has empowered his Lordship to charge the estate at Kennington with a sum of 7000*l.* for the benefit of his children, Georgiana-Adelaide Victoria, and John, as his Lordship may direct; the estate after his Lordship's death to be held in trust for Lord Lilford, and at his decease for such three of eight persons named in the first codicil as may become entitled thereto, being six of the children of Lady Lilford, and the two daughters of Lord John Russell. To the British Museum she bequeaths a box given to her by Napoleon: the bequest forms a principal part of her second codicil, and is to the following effect:—"Amongst the things which I chiefly value, is the box bequeathed to me by the Emperor Napoleon, and a card originally enclosed in it, bearing on one side a memorandum, from which it appears that the cameo which forms the lid of the box was presented to Napoleon by Pope Pius VI., at Talentino, in 1797, and on the other side are these words in the Emperor's own handwriting, '*L'Empereur Napoleon à Lady Holland, témoignage de satisfaction et de estime.*' These relics I bequeath to the British Museum, and desire that the box and card may be enclosed in a glass case and kept locked up, so that they may not be handled, and to be deposited in a room of the library of the Museum in which the autographs of distinguished persons and curiosities are kept." Directs her executors to expend 300*l.* in a monument in Milborne Church, to be placed beside that executed by Sir Richard Westmacott to the memory of the late Lord Holland, and leaves a legacy to Sir Richard.

P. 99. "A Sketch of the Life, and some Account of the Writings, of the late *Dr. James Johnson*," has been published by his son, H. J. Johnson. Dr. Johnson (or rather Johnstone) was a native of Ireland, the youngest son of a small farmer. He was educated at the grammar school of Ballinderry, and, at fifteen, apprenticed to a surgeon-apothecary. At nineteen he came to London, without money or friends: where, however, he acquired a situation with an apothecary, and, by hard study and irregular attendance on lectures in anatomy and surgery, contrived to pass the College of Surgeons in 1798. In the same year he was appointed surgeon's-mate in the Navy. In the *Caroline* he made a voyage to India and China, and in 1807 published particulars of it, under the title of "*The Oriental Voyager*." In 1814 he served with the Duke of Clarence in

the *Impregnable*, and secured the friendship of the future monarch, on whose accession Dr. Johnson was appointed Physician-Extraordinary to the King. In 1816 he established the *Medico-Chirurgical Journal*, in a monthly form; in 1819 Dr. Johnson changed it to a quarterly, and gave it the character and name of a Review; in the next year the system of analysis was adopted, for which the work became remarkable. He continued to edit this periodical till October, 1844. His biographer remarks, that "to settle in the capital, and to publish the Journal, were simultaneous events. It was on that Journal he relied to procure for him a position in London, practice, reputation, everything. A man who could make so bold a venture would not be likely to flinch in the conducting of it. Nor did he. Early tastes, a lively fancy, an enthusiastic temperament, the prize in front, the abyss behind, stimulated to the utmost his natural industry. So ready was his pen, that he rarely or never read the copy of his articles before they went to press—so accurate, that the cost of corrections after their return seldom exceeded a few shillings a quarter—so easy and so vigorous, that never has there been a Journal less infected with dullness. Yet facility of composition was, in his case, the reverse of copiousness of words, for terseness and conciseness stamped every line. * * * For ten or twelve years almost every article was written by himself, a circumstance, we imagine, unexampled in periodical literature. * * * His industry, indeed, was not only indomitable, but it can have rarely been surpassed. He conducted the Journal, built up an extensive private practice, read all that was worth reading in medical, not a little in classical, and extensively in general literature; composed, at short intervals, a series of popular works of by no means inconsiderable bulk, revised new editions of former ones, and took his annual tours of two or three months' duration. To effect this, there must be natural ability as well as industry, the power to do a thing quickly and well, with the resolution to do it punctually." "Liberality was a prominent feature of his character, and was stamped in every thought and act. It was not merely that he did not amass wealth with greediness, and hoard it with tenacity,—he was liberal in money-matters, liberal in sentiment, liberal in every relation of life." Among Dr. Johnson's published tours were, besides his "*Pilgrimages to the German Spas*," a volume entitled "*Excursions to the principal Mineral Waters of England*," and a "*Tour in Ireland, with Meditations and Reflections*."

P. 102. *Miss Mary Flaherty*, after leaving charitable bequests and a few legacies, has appointed the Right Hon. Henry Lord Brougham and Vaux her residuary legatee, "out of respect and admiration for his unequalled abilities, public conduct and principles." The amount coming to his Lordship, from the funded and personal property alone, will considerably exceed 20,000*l.*, the personal estate being valued for probate duty at 30,000*l.* To his Lordship's brother, William Brougham, esq. a Master in Chancery, she has left a legacy of 500*l.*; to the Rev. N. Conway, a Chaplain of the Benedictine Convent at Hammersmith, 500*l.*; to the Associated Catholic Charities, 500*l.*; to the Benevolent Society for the Relief of the Aged and Infirm, 500*l.*; to the Society for the Houseless Poor, 500*l.*; legacies to her executors, and to Mrs. Lee and daughter, and a few other friends. Christopher Flaherty, the father of the deceased, a hatter in Little Russell-street, Covent-garden, died in the year 1805, leaving the bulk of his property to a charitable purpose which has never been fulfilled. After bequeathing 2,000*l.* to his daughter, and some other legacies, he left the rest of his property in trust, "for the establishment or institution of a charitable receptacle, if the same can be done, for 27 poor old men of England and the same number of Ireland, to be under the management of the Roman Catholic Bishop of London and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Dublin; but if no such institution can be conveniently established, I request that the same may be disposed of in charitable donations to persons of the above description, of 6*l.* each, and whenever an opportunity offers that it may be added to any contributions for a similar purpose,—30*l.* of which sum I give to my executors." The executors renounced probate, and administration with the will annexed was granted to his daughter, Mary Flaherty, and his personal estate sworn under 7,500*l.* Mary Flaherty possessed the whole of his estate and effects, and the legacies were all paid by her; but the charitable bequest was never carried out. To this circumstance we may evidently trace the lady's desire to contribute the like sum, though apparently disproportioned to her means, to the London University. Since her death the matter of her father's bequest has been brought before the Vice-Chancellor, who has pronounced his opinion that it was within the statute of mortmain, and therefore impracticable. The executors to Miss Flaherty's will are Mr. Henry Pouncy, Long-acre, and Mr. Hodgson, a stockbroker, to whom Miss Flaherty has bequeathed

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ed respectively the sum of 2,000*l.* and 10*l.*

P. 103. The will of the late *James Goding*, esq. of St. George's-place, Hanover-square, formerly of the Cannon Brewery, Knightsbridge, has been proved by his executors and nephews, James, William, and Charles Goding, who have sworn to the personal property for probate duty under 120,000*l.*; this is exclusive of the freehold, which is very considerable. He directs his executors to invest the sum of 35,000*l.*, and to apply the interest and dividends for the support of his niece, Elizabeth Goding, whom he had adopted, and who resided with him, and from her being afflicted with delusion of mind, she had been the object of his tenderest regard and solicitude. He has expressed himself most anxious that she should continue to dwell in the house in St. George's-place, and that nothing should be disturbed or removed therefrom while she is living, and entreats his nephew William, in whom he reposes the greatest reliance, to fulfil his wishes, and, together with his nieces, will often visit her and see to her comfort, and that she is treated with tenderness and kindness; and at her death he desires she should be buried in the vault with him, at the cemetery, Kensal-green. To Dr. Fuller, of Piccadilly, her medical attendant, he leaves a legacy of 200*l.* To St. George's Hospital, Knightsbridge, 200*l.* To his nephews, William, Henry, and Charles Goding, he leaves his licensed houses, as specified in his will, as well as other property, freehold and leasehold. To his nephews James and Thomas Goding, 5,000*l.* each; liberal legacies to his other nephews and his nieces, and others of his family and friends. Legacies also to his servants, and to two of them he has left the interest of 1000*l.* each for life. The 35,000*l.* on the death of his niece, to be divided into five parts of 7,000*l.* each, for his nieces, Margaret and Susanna, and nephews William, Henry, and Charles. His brother, Thomas Goding, whom he had appointed one of his executors, and had left to him several houses, died in the lifetime of the testator. The residuary legatees, both of his real and personal estate, are his nephews, William and Charles Goding, esqrs. The will, with a codicil, was made in 1841. It was the nephew William who married Lady Jane Emily Coventry, named in p. 103.

P. 107. The will of the late *Mr. Richard Fortnum* (the principal of the firm of Fortnum, Mason, and Co., Italian warehousemen, grocers, and wine-merchants, Nos. 182 and 183, Piccadilly) was proved in Doctors' Commons, on the 8th ult., by his executors, Frederick

4 P

Keats, a nephew and partner, and William Urwick, of Great Tower-street, wine-merchant. The personal estate sworn under 100,000*l.* He wishes the firm to retain the same name for the next 13 years. Leaves to his nephew nine-sixteenths of the share in the business, and the remainder of the lease, and the whole of the furniture, he consenting to his sister Anne Fortnum continuing to reside in the house, and leaves her a legacy of 10,000*l.* To his niece Mary Fortnum, 10,000*l.* To his niece Fanny Keats, 20,000*l.* To Mrs. F. Keats, 5,000*l.* To Mr. J. F. Selot and wife, 5,000*l.* To Miss Emily Maynard, 2,000*l.*; and many other legacies of the like and smaller amounts. To his co-partners, 400*l.* and 300*l.*; and directs 400*l.* to be divided among his clerks, assistants, porters, and servants, free of legacy duty. To his executor, Mr. Urwick, 500*l.* for his trouble. The residue, real and personal, to his said nephew, Frederick Keats, absolutely. The will was made in Oct. 1845.

P. 108. Mrs. *Elizabeth Jaffray* left personal property amounting to nearly 80,000*l.* She made her will about a fortnight before her death, bequeathing her property as follows:—To Dr. M'Cabe, physician, Hastings, 2000*l.*; to her manservant, 2000*l.*; to two female servants, 1000*l.* each; to her god-daughter, Blanche, the daughter of the late Mr. J. Cox, 2000*l.*; to his widow, 500*l.*; and his son, 500*l.*; to Mrs. H. M. Orme, 500*l.*; and to the testatrix's nephew, Henry N. Nugent, of the Hon. East India Company's Medical Service, 200*l.* The residue, between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, she leaves to her executors, Mr. Francis Smith, banker, and Mr. Eli West Stubbs, chemist, both of Hastings, for their own absolute use. The will is dated Nov. 11, 1845, and witnessed by J. G. Shorter and John Phillips, solicitor, Hastings.

P. 310. Probate of the will, so far as regards the property in England, of the late *Earl of Belmore*, was granted on the 6th of April to his brother the Right Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry, who had previously administered in Ireland. By a deed of marriage settlement, executed in 1834, in the lifetime of his father, a sum of 20,000*l.* was appointed for younger children of the marriage of the late Earl, which, by his will, he has increased to 30,000*l.* He devotes all his estates in the county of Fermanagh and Tyrone to his eldest son, Somerset, the present Earl, subject to the payment of 1000*l.* to the Countess, and leaves her all his carriages, horses, plate, books, and effects, which he possessed at the decease of his father, as also a service of china for her own use

absolutely. The residue of estates, real and personal, he leaves to the present Earl. The will is dated in 1842. The late Earl died on the 17th (not the 24th) of December. There was duty payable on funded and personal property in England to the amount of 3000*l.*

P. 315. The will of *Sir John Chetwode, Bart.*, has been proved in London by his executors and trustees, W. A. Mackinnon, esq. M.P. for Lympington; W. C. Norcop, esq., of Botton Hall, Salop; and the Rev. E. Neale, Vicar of Binsted, near Bognor. To the latter is left a legacy of 500*l.*, and to the two former nineteen guineas each. The personal estate was valued at 35,000*l.* The will, together with four codicils, occupied 54 sheets of paper. The will and first codicil are dated in Oct. 1843; the last codicil in Aug. 1845. He bequeaths all the tithes of Agden and Bollington, in Cheshire, to such son as, at his decease, shall first succeed to possession of all or the greater part of his real estates, comprised in his marriage settlement with his first wife, Lady Henrietta, and resettled on the marriage of his eldest son, whereby divers manors, &c., being the settled estates of his family, were conveyed to uses of strict settlement, subject to provisions for raising portions for younger children. And leaves to such son all the furniture, plate, &c. in the mansion at Oakley, not otherwise bequeathed to his widow, Lady Elizabeth. To younger sons and daughter 10,000*l.*, charged upon the settled estates. The inappropriate rectory and tithes of Harwell, and certain hereditaments which were purchased by the testator, and were commuted at 670*l.* per annum, he leaves to trustees for his sons Richard and Frederick, and the wife of Frederick and their children, and to his daughters Elizabeth and Louisa, for their respective lives, and then to the uses of settled estates. And leaves to trustees all manors, farms, &c. at, or near to, Harwell; also the advowson of the vicarage. Two Tontine annuities of the first class, to which he was entitled for the lives of two of his daughters, Lady Boughy and Anna, he leaves to his sons Richard and Frederick, and daughters Elizabeth and Louisa. And any residue of his personal estate he leaves to Richard, Elizabeth, and Louisa equally. To his wife Lady Elizabeth Chetwode, he leaves the house and furniture at Montagu-square. Also a life interest in 13,000*l.* Leaves to trustees 15,000*l.* in trust for the Misses Burfords, 5000*l.* to each, besides specific bequests of furniture, &c. Legacies are left to all his servants. A policy which he effected on his life in the Equitable, originally for

5000*l.*, had increased in value to nearly 19,000*l.*

P. 316. *Sir James Carnac*, during his Governorship of the Presidency of Bombay, was presented by the inhabitants with a valuable service of plate; this he has particularly directed by his will shall, upon the demise of his wife, be considered in the nature of an heirloom by the person enjoying his title and dignity of a Baronet, which was granted to him in 1836. He leaves to his wife, Lady Carnac, all his jewels and plate, balance at his banker's, as well as a pecuniary bequest, and such carriages and horses as she may select; also his Guatemala Bonds, of the value of 2500*l.*, and his Spanish Bonds valued at 5000*l.* His funded property and personalty in England was valued for probate duty at 4000*l.* To his executors, John Rivett Carnac, esq. his brother, Lieut.-Col. Robert Barnewall, and John H. Forbes, esq. he leaves 200*l.* each; and bequeaths the residue to his eldest son, Sir John Rivett Carnac, Bart.

P. 321. *The Rev. Dr. Wordsworth* has left the following bequests, free of legacy duty:—To the Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, or Repairing of Churches and Chapels, 500*l.* To the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, 500*l.* To the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 500*l.* His freehold estate he has devised to his eldest son, the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, M.A., Second Master of Winchester College, and has bequeathed his funded property, canal shares, policies on his life, and the residue of his property, to his two sons, the said Rev. C. Wordsworth and the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., late Head Master of Harrow School. The latter is the acting executor. The personal property was estimated at 25,000*l.*

P. 324. The late *Ven. Henry John Todd*, M.A., Archdeacon of Cleveland, has left to St. Bees' college his copy of Walton's Polyglott Bible, in six folio volumes; to the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Registrar of the University of Oxford, his copy of the Lambeth Catalogue of Manuscripts, unpublished; and to Mr. R. Gilbert, of Euston-square, the volume unpublished of Lady Strafford's Views in Orkney. Leaves to his unmarried daughters many volumes from his library, and the family pictures in the rectory, and directs that they carefully examine all manuscript sermons as well as letters and papers dispersed about his study, not being family papers, preserving such as they think proper, and to burn the remainder, but not to publish any. To his son-in-law, Dr. Kelk, some books, and the two paintings of the Monkeys. 50*l.* to the poor of Settring-

ton. Legacies to his executors, Mr. Rayson, of Stockton-upon-Tees, and Mr. Sherwen, of Whitehaven. The residue equally between his daughters. The will was made in August, 1844, and has been proved both in London and York.

P. 326. The late *Rev. George Moore*, Canon of Canterbury, married in 1795 Lady Maria Elizabeth Hay, seventh daughter of James 14th Earl of Erroll. She died on the 3d of June, 1804. The will of the deceased has been proved. His personal estate was valued for probate duty at 70,000*l.* He had purchased, just before his death, a valuable freehold estate, which, together with the other freeholds he possessed, are considered to be worth between 300,000*l.* and 400,000*l.* Besides his church preferments, he had held for half a century the lucrative appointment of one of the principal Registrars of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which had been presented to him by his father, Archbishop Moore. By his will he has left in trust for his two unmarried daughters 10,000*l.* each, and an annuity of 600*l.*, and to each a legacy of 500*l.*, and a part of his furniture and books, prints, pictures, &c. To his daughter Caroline, wife of the Rev. John Manley, a sum that will, together with her marriage portion, make up 10,000*l.*, and an annuity of 100*l.*; and to the Rev. Mr. Manley 500*l.* He has left to his son George Bridges Moore his Woodland estate. To his son Edward the next presentation to the rectory of Fritten-don, Kent. Directs his shares in the ship Herefordshire may be offered at a valuation to his son William, or if he refuses to purchase, to his son Henry. The residue of his estates, real and personal, to be divided among his four sons, subject to certain charges; and charges his real estate, in aid of personal estate, with payment of bequests. The trustees and executors are John Deeds and Richard Lambert, esqrs., to each of whom he has left a legacy of 200*l.* To the Rev. Arthur Onslow, Rector of Crayford, 1000*l.* To his godson, George Moore Lambert, 500*l.*

P. 333. The late *Mrs. Partis*, of Bath, in addition to 30,000*l.* and the freehold with which she endowed Partis College, as a retreat in age for thirty decayed gentlewomen, subsequently transferred to the trustees a further sum of 4,000*l.* and conveyed two other pieces of freehold for its use, and by her will has left for the same object, free of legacy duty, a sum of 11,000*l.* to which she is entitled under the will of her late husband, Fletcher Partis, esq. of the same city. She also leaves to the trustees a legacy of 2,000*l.* the dividends to be annually applied for the repairs of the college and the expenses of

the anniversary dinner of the trustees, the surplus to be appropriated in extending the pensions of the objects of her benevolence; bequeaths to the college her dining-table and fourteen of her parlour chairs, to be placed in the committee-room; and two marble figures, one representing Night, the other Day, to be placed in the chapel of the college; directs her executors to present each of the trustees and the chaplain with 19 guineas for a ring, and to give each female member 5*l.*; leaves 500*l.* to each of her executors, W. B. Ramsay, esq., Sir C. Price, Bart., and the Rev. Dr. Holland; and appoints her nephew, the said W. B. Ramsay, residuary legatee. The funded and personal property of which she died possessed was estimated at 40,000*l.*

P. 424. *General Sir William H. Clinton, G.C.B.*, late of Cockenhatch, Herts, and of Audley-square, London, formerly of Fletching, Sussex, and of Foley-place, Marylebone, has, by his will, bequeathed to his eldest son, Henry, the sword given to him by the Court and British Factory at Madeira, and also the brace of pistols presented by the 84th Regiment to his late father, when Commander-in-Chief in America. These presents he desires his son to keep and preserve in the family, and that they be handed down to such of his descendants as may be in possession of the estate at Cockenhatch. He leaves to his son Frederick all his other swords and firearms. To his wife, Lady Louisa Clinton, a life interest in his funded property, as well as the rents of his freeholds and leaseholds and the use and enjoyment of his estate and effects generally, the furniture and property in the house on Queen's Parade, Bath, which came to him on the death of her father, the late Earl of Sheffield, as also the plate, which he leaves at his decease to his daughter Louisa; and the furniture and effects in Audley-square, or elsewhere in London, and all jewels and plate, to his four daughters, in equal shares, together with certain funded property. To his son Henry certain other stock, and his interest in property under the will of Lady Willes; also the house in Foley-place, and his shares in the Regent's Canal, and the farming stock in Herts. Devises his freeholds in Hertford, subject to his wife's life interest, to his son Henry, for his life, and then to his next son Frederick, and entailed on his issue; and leaves to Frederick, absolutely, the furniture and effects at Cockenhatch, and at Ashley, near Lymington. By the will of his late brother, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, who died in 1830, Sir William became possessed of the freeholds

and hereditaments in Ashley for life, and of other estates belonging to his said brother, as heir-at-law, the whole of which he has bequeathed to Frederick, who was appointed in the will the next in succession. Also bequeaths to him all real and personal estates of which he shall be seized, and not by him otherwise disposed of. There are a few other bequests to his executors, and others of his family and acquaintance. By a codicil made a few days before his death he has left to the widow of the Rev. J. G. Ackland an annuity of 50*l.*, and a legacy of 25*l.* The personal estate was sworn under 25,000*l.* by his executor, Frederick Clinton, esq., his son, and Colonel Henry Dawkins, his nephew.

P. 438. The late *Mr. Carpué* made his will so far back as the year 1825, dividing his property into six parts, one to his wife for life, and the rest amongst his five daughters, who, at their mother's death, will take amongst them her share. The executors are Mrs. Carpué, the relict, and Mr. Alfred Turner, who have proved the will. The personal estate was taken under 9000*l.*

P. 544. The late *J. F. Gwyn, esq.* has, by his will, amongst various other pecuniary bequests, left the following:—200*l.* for the poor of the parish of Combe Florey, Somerset, his native place, the interest to be distributed every Christmas by the minister and churchwardens; 200*l.* for the poor of the parish of Thorncombe, Devon, where he died, to be distributed in like manner; 200*l.* for the National School for boys of the three consolidated parishes of Cowbridge, Llanbethian, and Welsh Saint Donat's, Glamorganshire, the interest to be applied as the minister and churchwardens of Cowbridge shall direct; and 10*l.* 10*s.* to the Taunton and Somerset Hospital.

P. 548. *Mr. Liston's* will has been proved, and his effects valued for duty at 40,000*l.* He has left his plate, jewellery, pictures, books, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. to his wife, absolutely. The residue of his property, which he directs to be invested in the funds in the names of trustees, he has left to be enjoyed by her for life, and gives a power of appointment over the same by will or otherwise; and in case so much as 6000*l.* is by her unappointed, he gives such sum to his daughter, Mrs. Rodwell—the dividends for her own use, and the principal at her death to her two daughters, Emma and Elizabeth, or to the survivor; and in case his wife does not make any disposition of the residue, he gives the same, or so much thereof as remains unappointed, to his son, Captain John Terry Liston. He

appointed as his executors, his relict, and J. R. Durrant, of the Stock Exchange, C. Turner, of Brompton, and W. Taylor, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square. The will is dated in April, 1842; and he made a codicil in January last. His age was 72.

P. 549. The personal estate of the *Rev. Henry Campbell, M.A.*, late of Cowley, Middlesex, and curate of Ruislip, near Uxbridge, who has left the residue to the charities already named in p. 549, was sworn under 25,000*l.* His freehold he leaves to his wife for her life, and to Mr. William Rose, jun., of Wycombe, his heirs and assigns for ever. He leaves to his wife the sum of 6000*l.* absolutely, and the furniture and effects at Cowley, which at her decease he has specifically disposed of, leaving to Mr. William Rose, sen., his small cabinet, made of amber and ivory, also his favourite horse, with a pledge to use it kindly and not to part with it, but when it dies he shall receive 100*l.*, provided the horse has been humanely treated by him. To Miss Ann Rose, his daughter, a quantity of plate, books, &c. To Mr. Philip Rose, the silver ornament, in a case, given to him by his late congregation at Glasgow, and all plate not otherwise bequeathed; also his turning lathes, &c., and all the books in his study not selected by Miss Rose. He bequeaths a legacy of 100*l.* to each of his executors and trustees, Mr. Thomas Dagnall, of Cowley; Mr. Robert Bamford, of the Lammas, Gloucestershire; and Mr. Charles Webster, of Uxbridge. To his medical adviser, Mr. D. Macnamara, 200*l.*; to Mr. Rose, sen., 200*l.*; to the parish clerk of Ruislip, 60*l.*; and a few other legacies. Mourning and legacies to all his servants. He made his will in Sept. 1844.

P. 641. The late *Rev. T. Gisborne* has directed his executors to apply the clear sum of 1000*l.* to religious and charitable purposes within the diocese of Durham. A portion to be expended in the building, enlargement, and endowment of village and district churches and chapels, another portion in aid of public infirmaries for the sick and lunatic; and the remainder for the encouragement of societies and associations formed for the purpose of circulating the Holy Scriptures at home and abroad in the fundamental principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society. He has also bequeathed to the Stafford Auxiliary Bible Society, the Stafford Church Missionary Society, the Lichfield Church Building Society, and the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews—100*l.* each. To the poor of Yoxall, the poor of Barton, the poor of Rothley—20*l.* to each place; and 10*l.* to the poor of Cossington.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Feb. 13. In his 80th year, the *Rev. Robert Hathaway, M.A.* Rector of Stretton Sugwas and Bullingham, Herefordshire. He was presented to the former church in 1810 by the Governors of Guy's Hospital; and to the latter more recently.

Feb. 23. At Cheam, Surrey, the *Rev. Charles Mayo, B.D.* late Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, and Professor of Anglo-Saxon in that university. He was educated at Merchant-Taylors' school, and thence elected a Fellow of St. John's college in 1785, was admitted M.A. 1793, B.D. 1798. In 1795 he was appointed to the Anglo-Saxon professorship founded by Dr. Richard Rawlinson, which he held for the allotted period of five years. Mr. Mayo was formerly resident at Cheshunt.

Feb. 28. At sea, on board the *Malacca*, the *Rev. Donald Macduff Mackintosh*, Assistant Chaplain in the East India Company's Bombay Establishment; second surviving son of Dr. Mackintosh, of Exeter.

March 5. On board the *Southampton*, on his passage from India, aged 29, the *Rev. George Fleming Lamb*, Chaplain in the East India Company's service. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1839.

At Ingleby Greenhow, Yorkshire, aged 82, the *Rev. John Dixon*, fifty years Incumbent of that place, in the gift of Sir William Foulis, Bart.

March 6. At Thorverton vicarage, Devonshire, aged 57, the *Rev. Thomas Wadon Martyn*, Rector of Lifton. He was son of a clergyman of the same name, who was for thirty-five years Curate and four years Rector of Lifton, and died there in 1837 (see our vol. VII. p. 440).

March 9. At Girton, near Cambridge, aged 82, the *Rev. Ambrose Alexander Cotton*, Rector of that place. He was the last surviving son of Sir John Hynde Cotton, the fourth Bart. of Landwade and Madingley, in the same county, by Anne, second daughter of Humfrey Parsons, esq. twice Lord Mayor of London, by Sarah, third daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, Knt. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789; and was presented to Girton in 1807 by his brother, the late Baronet.

At Torryburn cottage, Kinton, the *Rev. Theodore Rainy, M.A.*

At Hitchin, Herts. aged 75, the *Rev. Richard Lucas*, formerly incumbent of Holwell, Beds. and for many years Rector of Little Birch, Herefordshire, eldest son of the late *Rev. W. Lucas*, of Llangattock house, Monmouthshire.

March 14. At Mount Ararat Lodge, Richmond, Surrey, the Rev. *Wm. Allan*.

March 15. At Leeds, the Rev. *Henry Fenton*, M.A.

At Glinger Bank, aged 88, the Rev. *John James*, Perpetual Curate of the chapelry of Nichol Forest, Cumberland.

March 17. Aged 66, the Rev. *John Fallowsfield*, late Incumbent of the parish church, Oldham, to which he was presented in 1818 by the Rector of Prestwich.

March 18. At Anwick, near Sleaford, the Rev. *Samuel Hazelwood*, M.A. Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Brauncewell. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1823; was presented to his united livings in 1826 by the Marquess of Bristol.

At Weston-super-Mare, the Rev. *John Twiston*, M.A. of Magdalene Hall, Oxford, incumbent of Blackford, in the parish of Wedmore, Somerset.

March 20. At St. Mawgam-in-Pydar, Cornwall, aged 76, the Rev. *Philip Carlyon*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1806. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, as 15th Senior Optime, and M.A. 1795.

At Treton, Yorkshire, aged 68, the Rev. *George Chandler*, Rector of that parish, a rural dean, and magistrate of the West Riding. He was son of the late H. J. Chandler, esq. of Upham, Hants, was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1802, and was presented to Treton in 1809, by the Duke of Norfolk.

At Wigton Hall, Cumberland, aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Matthews*, formerly of St. Catherine's Hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, as 16th Wrangler, M.A. 1797.

March 20. At Cheltenham, aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Bradley Paget*, Vicar of Evington, Leicestershire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1809. He was formerly incumbent of Long Acre episcopal chapel. He was father of the Rev. *Thomas Bradley Paget*, Vicar of Welton, the well-known author; and was presented to the vicarage of Evington by the Bishop of Lincoln, the patron, in Feb. 1842.

March 22. The Rev. *Samuel Wright*, Rector of Drayton Parslow, Bucks, to which he was instituted in 1836. He married Jan. 15, 1839, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. *Thomas Howard*, Rector of Hoggeton, Bucks, and Bittering Parva, Norfolk.

March 25. At Plymouth, aged 82, the Rev. *Richard Kennah*, M.A. F.G.S. for thirty-seven years Chaplain of the Garrison. He was of Pembroke college, Cambridge, M.A. 1799.

At Carmarthen, the Rev. *R. Holliday James*, Curate of St. David's Church in

that town, and Second Master of the Carmarthen Grammar School.

March 26. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, aged 42, the Rev. *Samuel Byrdell Be with*, B.A. of St. John's college, Oxon, Rector of Holywell with Needingham Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented in 1843 by the Dean of Manchester.

March 28. At Lampeter, the Rev. *Daniel Evans*, B.D. of Moonevrydd, Cardiganshire, senior fellow of Jesus college Oxford. He was well known to Welsh readers by the bardic name of *Daniel Ddud*, and to the majority of Englishmen resident in South Wales as one of the most eminent Welsh poets of the Principality, and author of a volume of poems entitled "*Gwylan y Beirdd*," in addition to several minor compositions. He was fastened by a silk handkerchief, which had been drawn tightly round his neck, means of a slip-knot, and fastened to the bed-post. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned,—"*That the deceased hung himself whilst in a state of insanity.*"

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 12. In Woburn-place, aged 88, Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, a well-known and highly popular writer. Mrs. Wilson was the authoress of some very clever poems. In 1837 she gained the prize offered by the Melodists' Club for the words of a song, although there were upwards of two hundred candidates. She also was awarded the prize for a poem on the Princess Victoria (now our most gracious Queen), at the Cardiff Bardic Festival, in 1834: and she wrote the words in the third volume of Mr. Parry's *Welsh Melodies*. She has left a family and a numerous circle of friends to lament her loss.

March 10. At the residence of his father, Henry Garland, esq. surgeon, Islington, aged 29, Harriet-Frances, wife of Capt. J. C. Hillman.

March 11. In London, General David Hunter, of Burnside, North Britain. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Angloman 1794, Colonel in the army 1802, Major-General 1809, Lieut.-General 1811, and General 1837.

April 8. In Pimlico, aged 29, C. W. Cobb, esq. solicitor, of Paternoster-row, London.

April 9. Aged 37, Carolina, youngest dau. of John Stackhouse, esq., the Grove, Camberwell.

April 10. In Alfred-place, Bedford-square, aged 80, Joseph Hawker, esq. F.S.A. Clarenceux king of arms. He entered

the Heralds' College as Rouge Croix pursuivant 19 April, 1794, and was promoted to the office of Richmond herald in 1803, to that of Norroy king of arms in July, 1838, and Clarenceux, 4 Feb. 1839. Mr. Hawker was a zealous and active officer. During many years he held an appointment as a clerk in the Bank of England, from which he retired in July 1834, being at the time one of the principals of the Accountant's Office. His remains were, agreeably to his wishes, deposited in a vault of the church of St. Marylebone, near those of his old and intimate friend James Northcote, esq. the Royal Academician, of whose will he was the executor.

In Albemarle-st. aged 77, Louis Eustache Ude, the celebrated *chef de cuisine* at Crockford's, and author of a popular cookery-book, to which his portrait is prefixed.

April 11. At Camberwell, aged 31, Annie-Matilda-Wilkinson, dau. of the late Col. Alexander Bryce, who was many years in the service of the Hon. East India Company.

At Herne Hill, Henry Kidd Jones, esq. late of the Board of Control.

April 12. In Hanover-sq. Lady Elizabeth Macgregor, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Evan John Murray Macgregor, Bart. K.C.B. and K.C.H. formerly Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and youngest dau. of the late John Duke of Atholl. She was married in 1808, and left a widow in 1841.

In his 72nd year, Mr. John Frederick Setchel, bookseller, of King-street, Covent Garden. His father, Mr. Henry Setchel, was originally a grocer, but from a love of books, in the year 1774, changed his profession to that of a bookseller, establishing himself in King-street, Covent Garden, where he carried on the business for forty-five years, and died Nov. 2, 1819, in his 80th year. Jointly with his father and on his own account, Mr. J. F. Setchel had been in trade as a bookseller upwards of fifty years. He was highly respected by his professional brethren, and the young beginner in his trade knew where to find the best advice and liberal assistance. He was a warm-hearted and kind friend to the poor, and was greatly respected through life for his unvaried integrity, urbanity of manners, and benevolence of disposition. His name is also connected with the arts, from his daughter's eminent talents, which, encouraged and directed by his unfailing judgment, have attracted public admiration. Her "Momentous Question" has excited much expectation for her future success as a painter.

In Cleveland-row, St. James's, Lieut.

Francis Edward Woodhouse, of the 1st Bombay European Regt. (Fusiliers), youngest son of the late Olyett Woodhouse, esq. Advocate-Gen. of Bombay.

At Peckham, aged 46, Miss Elizabeth M'Mullen.

In Brocknook-pl. Camden Town, Maria, relict of Christopher Jones, esq. of Winchmore Hill.

At Bayswater, aged 41, Mary, wife of Comm. Burrigge, R.N. and dau. of the late Thomas Hurd, esq. of Ewell-court, Surrey.

April 15. Aged 18, Joanna-Aldworth, only dau. of T. W. Laroche, esq. of Bolton-row, May Fair.

In Stanhope-pl. aged 46, Jane-Sarah, wife of Edmund Packe, esq.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 68, Samuel Dendy, esq. also of Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.

April 16. Aged 65, James Brand, esq. Blackman-st. Borough.

April 17. Aged 63, Isaac Walton, esq. of Mark-lane.

April 18. At Islington, Fanny, relict of T. Stirton, esq.

At the residence of his mother, Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 27, Joseph Peckover Oridge, second son of the late James Oridge, esq. of Kentish Town.

April 20. Suddenly, aged 60, Mr. Francis Wilson, Secretary to the Royal Maternity Charity.

At Burwood-pl. James Thompson, esq. of Billiter-sq.

Aged 57, Archibald Richard Francis Rosser, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In Southwick-st. Hyde Park, aged 48, Elias Goldsmid, esq. youngest son of the late Abraham Goldsmid, esq.

April 21. At St. John's Wood, William-Jackson Hone, esq.

In Bedford-pl. Kensington, aged 77, Lady Sweedland, relict of Sir Christopher Sweedland, who died Dec. 26, 1836.

At Brixton Rise, aged 82, William Mason, esq.

April 22. In Cannon-st. East, aged 77, William Garrick, esq. Commander R.N. (retired 1830).

In Crescent-pl. Burton-crescent, aged 74, John Reid, esq.

At Highbury Grove, Harriet, relict of John Fearn, esq. and dau. of the late P. W. Thomas, esq.

In Old Broad-st. aged 46, William Eccles, esq. surgeon.

At Kennington, aged 79, William Stread, esq.

April 23. Eleanor, relict of William Say, esq. of Weymouth-st.

Aged 75, Mary, last surviving dau. of the late Coles Child, of Lower Thames-st. and Grove-lane, Camberwell.

At Notting-hill, aged 62. Dandeson Costen, esq. Secretary of the Church Missionary Society.

In Devonshire-st. aged 56, Miss Gordon.

In Rye-lane, Peckham, aged 72, Henry Richard Millett, esq.

In Hyde Park-sq. aged 75, Henry de Bruyn, esq.

April 24. At Peckham Rye, aged 26, Adolphus, eldest son of the late Paul Mallett, esq. of Guildford-st.

At Camden Town, aged 79, Robert Pounds, esq.

Aged 55, Capt. George Lawton, formerly of the 12th Regiment of Foot, and late of the 2d or Queen's Royals.

Isaac Milner, esq. of Chichester-pl. Wandsworth-road, and Stock Exchange.

April 25. In Lower Grosvenor-pl. Henry Ford, esq. late of Calcutta.

At Hampstead, Mary, relict of Edward Butcliffe, esq. of Queen-st.

Aged 23, suddenly, Jacob Henry, second son of William Burnside, esq. of Lansdowne-pl. and of Fleet-st.

April 27. Aged 52, Ludee-Elizabeth, wife of W. B. Chadwick, esq.

April 28. At Brompton, aged 25, Henry George Smith, R.N. late of her Majesty's yacht William and Mary, youngest son of Samuel Smith, esq. of her Majesty's Dockyard, Malta.

At his son's residence, Dalston, aged 72, John Marsh, esq. late of Clapton.

April 29. In Gower-st. aged 64, David Hunter, esq. late of Calcutta.

In Gower-st. Catharine, wife of William Corrie, esq. Barrister at Law.

April 30. Aged 57, Joseph Janson, esq. of Church-st. Stoke Newington.

At Fulham, aged 34, Angelina-Mary, relict of E. M. Crossfield, of Brasenose College, Oxford, and wife of D. W. Imes, of Welbeck-st. late proprietor of the Royal Adelaide Gallery.

Lately. In Beaumont-st. Marylebone, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. William Nicholl, late of the Bengal Army.

Thomas Firth, esq. M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.A., M.S.A., &c.

May 1. At his chambers in Lincoln's-inn, aged 55, David James, esq. Barrister at Law. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 1815.

At Wandsworth, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Robert Barker, esq.

In Upper Gower-st. Sarah, relict of Laurence Hare, M.D.

May 2. At Camberwell, aged 76, John Spicer Fisher, esq.

James William Turnley, esq. of Harp-lane, Tower-st.

May 3. At Hackney, aged 69, Eleanor, eldest unmarried dau. of the late Mrs. Frampton, of Bush Hill, near Enfield.

May 4. In Old Quebec-st. aged 39, Georgiana-Mary, eldest dau. of the late John English, esq. of Parcham, Hants.

In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 82, Frances, relict of James Lamb, esq.

At Clapham, at the house of her grandson. A. H. Burkitt, esq. Jane, widow of Thomas Burkitt, esq. of Kensington.

May 7. Aged 82. Mr. Benjamin Flight, of King William-st. Strand, formerly of St. Martin's-lane.

At George-st. Portman-sq. aged 67, Miss Wismelord Bird, a lady of fortune. It appeared that in consequence of being exceedingly deaf she was knocked down by a butcher's cart as she was crossing George-street; and the injuries about the head and other parts of the body were of so extensive a nature that she expired in about three hours. Verdict, "Accidental death."

May 11. In Harley-pl. Regent's Park, aged 71, Miss Ann Martin.

May 12. At Brompton, aged 53, Thomas Harper, esq. late of Alexander-sq.

May 13. In Park-terr. aged 86, Mrs. Rose, widow of the Rev. Joseph Patten Rose, of Islington.

May 14. In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 2, Mary-Louisa-Olivia, eldest dau. of the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird.

In Portman-st. Portman-sq. Henry Adolphus Gwyn, eldest son of Robert Gwyn, esq.

BRANKS.—May 3. At Reading, aged 96, Mary, relict of James Tompkins, esq.

At Carswell, aged 71, Miss Jemima Tinney, formerly of Salisbury.

BUCKS.—April 18. At Swanbourne Cottage, Harriot, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Howard, Rector of Hoggeston.

April 29. At Great Missenden, aged 47, Thomas Squires Perry, esq. formerly of Dassoan, in Java.

CAMBRIDGE.—April 4. At Cambridge, aged 31, Jane, wife of R. J. Cooper, esq. of Park-hall, Finchley.

CHESHIRE.—April 11. At the rectory, Eccleston, near Chester, Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. Massie.

April 18. At Hyde, Mr. John Ashton. He was a younger brother of the late Mr. Thos. Ashton, and a man of large property and somewhat eccentric character. His will, we believe, was made some years ago, when, after giving a number of specific legacies to different individuals, he bequeathed the residue of his property, which he then estimated at 30,000*l.* to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be applied in diminution of the national debt. Since that time his property has so far

accumulated that the residue which will pass by this bequest is estimated at 150,000*l*.

April 28. At the Residentiary House, Chester, Susanna, wife of the Venerable Archdeacon Clarke, and only dau. of the late John James Majendie, D.D. Canon of Windsor.

CORNWALL.—May 1. At Poughill, aged 86, Mrs. Agnes Jerwood.

CUMBERLAND.—April 8. Aged 89, Mr. John Barnes, of the Howe, near Keswick.

DEVON.—April 5. At Torquay, Elizabeth-Ann, dau. of the late W. Duberly, esq. of Dursley, Glouc.; and on *April 15*, after attending her funeral, Mr. H. Duberly, her brother.

April 10. Aged 36, Amy, wife of P. Pearce, esq. of Teignbridge House, and of Newton Abbot, solicitor.

April 19. At Plymouth, Rebecca, wife of W. McDonald, esq. R.N.

April 20. At Torquay, aged 21, Georgiana-Arabella-Caldecott, wife of Capt. G. L. H. Gall, 5th Madras Cav., and only dau. of the late Bishop James, of Calcutta.

April 23. At Torquay, aged 28, Margaret, wife of W. Cook, esq. of Roydon Hall, Kent.

Lately. At Hazeldon, Tavistock, aged 49, George Kinghorne Downes, esq.

May 4. At Devonport, in her 9th year, Charlotte, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Warren, C.B. 55th Reg.

May 12. At the Rock Vale, near Dartmouth, in his 12th year, the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, second son of Lord Godolphin.

DORSET.—April 5. At Howe Lodge, near Wimborne, John Way, esq.

April 23. At Grosvenor House, Weymouth, Brooke-Ogden, aged 4 years; and on the 24th inst. Isabella-Rebecca, aged 20 months, only surviving children of Major Samuel Parlbay, late of the Bengal Art.

Lately. At Sherborne, aged 62, Russell, second son of the late Samuel Scott, esq.

May 4. Anne-Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of John Cree, esq. of Ower Moigne.

May 8. At the residence of Mr. Brittan, Castleton, aged 78, Mrs. Wicks, relict of John Harris Wicks, esq. of Englefield Green, Surrey.

ESSEX.—April 6. At the Vicarage, Helions Bumpstead, aged 13, Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hodgson.

April 7. At Upton, West Ham, aged 45, Robert Foster Reynolds, esq. son-in-law of Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart. To the various schools and other charities he was a liberal donor.

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April 19. Aged 84, Mrs. Pryer, of Great Baddow.

April 26. At Brentwood, aged 76, Thomas Wright, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—April 11. At Frenchay, Bristol, Susan, dau. of the late Thomas Shapland, esq. of Marshfield.

William Pitt, esq. late of Cheltenham.

April 24. Suddenly, aged 57, Janet Dickson, wife of Richard C. Hanson, esq. Park-st. Bristol.

April 25. At Gloucester, aged 71, Col. Hans Allen, of Claremont House.

April 26. At Cheltenham, aged 19, Emma, dau. of John William Carrington, esq.

April 28. At Aylesmore House, aged 63, Harriet-Ann, wife of Samuel Bayley, esq.

April 29. At Sandford Lodge, Cheltenham, Catherine, wife of Samuel Walker Parker, esq.

At Tewkesbury, aged 75, Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of the Cross.

April 30. At Chipping Sodbury, Miss Brooke, aged 79; and, *May 4*, at Clapham Rise, aged 77, Maria, wife of H. J. Brooke, esq. sister of the above.

April 30. At Curton, aged 73, Letitia-Catharine, relict of Col. Lawrence, Governor of Upnor Castle.

Lately. At Willsbridge-house, aged 55, Cherrie-Adelaide, relict of P. H. Crampton, esq. of Fassaro, county of Wicklow, and sister to the dowager Viscountess Glentworth.

At Bencomb, Uley, aged 90, Miss E. Dorney, the last descendant of the male branch of a family long settled in Gloucestershire.

Mary-Ellen, wife of J. Lovegrove, esq. solicitor, Gloucester.

May 2. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Edmund Haynes, esq. of Summerland-pl. Exeter, and formerly of the island of Barbados.

May 3. At Cheltenham, suddenly, aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of the late Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel.

May 4. At Bristol, aged 49, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Were, esq.

May 6. Aged 84, Mrs. Ann Dawson. She was the mother of 14 children, 6 of whom, during the Peninsular war, served in the 96th Rifle corps.

May 7. At Clifton, aged 83, Mrs. Lane.

May 8. At Bristol, aged 81, Catherine, relict of Jacob Selwood Riddle, esq.

May 10. Aged 23, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Wm. Baynton, esq. of Clifton Vale.

HANTS.—April 11. At Botley, aged 66, the widow of Edward Guillaume, esq.

April 14. At Moorhill, near Southampton, Sophia, widow of Edward Richard Barwell, esq. formerly of the Beau-

gal Civil Service. She survived her husband only five weeks and one day.

April 15. At Bournemouth, aged 76, Henrietta, relict of L. D. G. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne Lodge, Dorset.

April 20. At Southampton, Jemima-Clara, wife of O. C. Edmond, esq. of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, late of Malta.

April 25. At Mount Pleasant, aged 59, the Rev. N. T. Burnett. He was twenty-four years pastor of the Baptist church and congregation meeting at Lockerly Chapel, Hants.

April 26. At Otterborne, aged 72, John Knight Hinton, esq.

April 30. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 17, Mary-Emma, seventh dau. of Major-Gen. A. Aitchison, of Ryde.

Lately. At Portsea, Geo. Godden, esq. At Shanklin, James, son of Thomas Jackson, esq. Kingston, Surrey.

May 4. At Bartley Manor House, Totton, Southampton, Ellen-Sarah, wife of William Robert Preston, esq.

May 5. At Bournemouth, aged 20, Matthew Humphrey esq.

May 6. At Southsea, from the effects of injuries caused by her dress accidentally taking fire, Susan, wife of Dr. Charles H. Scott, and dau. of the Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe, Rector of Loxton, Somerset.

May 10. At Westport, Wareham, Anna-Maria, relict of Joseph Freeland, esq. of Chichester.

HEARS.—April 10. At Bengoe, aged 81, Eleanor, wife of Joseph Woodwards, esq.

April 12. At Beechwood, the seat at Col. Mudge, R.E. aged 3, Richard, eldest son of the Rev. J. R. Bogue, of Denbury, Devon.

April 16. Aged 17, Mr. Philip Weld, a student of St. Edmund's Roman Catholic College, near Ware, and nephew of the late Cardinal Weld, was accidentally drowned while engaged in the amusement of boating with some of his fellow collegians at the Rye House, near Broxbourne.

April 23. At Markyate-street, aged 66, Mary, wife of James Pickford, esq. and eldest dau. of the late James Grant, esq. of Thoby Priory, Essex.

HEREFORD.—April 21. At Weston-under-Penyard, aged 82, Anne, relict of Thomas Baynton, esq.

KENT.—April 6. Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Helps, esq. at their residence, Sydenham-hill,

Jane, wife of Capt. John Humby, R.M. of Prospect-pl. Deal, youngest dau. of the late John Winter, esq.

April 10. At Dover, aged 48, Francois Onalow Trent, esq.

April 13. At the residence of her uncle,

John Cobb, esq. Hawkhurst, Harriet, wife of Thomas Edmund Le Blanc, esq. late Capt. 37th Reg.

At Tunbridge Wells, aged 71, Lieut.-Col. James Lewis Higgins, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel on the Continent of Europe in 1826.

April 15. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 10, Alice-Fredrica, youngest child of the late A. F. Dobros, esq.

April 16. At Milton next Gravesend, aged 68, Adam Park, esq. surgeon, brother of Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 60, Thomas Baldock, esq.

April 21. At Rose Hill, Sydenham, Marianne, wife of Thomas Williams, esq.

April 25. At Lower Hardres, widow Howel, aged 94. Some years since, her mother died in the same parish, aged 101; and a brother a short time ago, aged 101. A sister is now living at Lower Hardres, aged 92.

April 26. At Tunbridge Wells, Alfred William Macgregor, youngest son of J. D. Powles, esq. of York-pl. Portman-sq.

April 28. At Dover, aged 37, Jane Dalrymple, wife of Capt. Luke Smythet, of Her Majesty's packet service, and youngest dau. of Sir John Hamilton.

April 29. At Deal, aged 82, Judith, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Tims, formerly Curate of Walmer.

April 30. At Dover, Mrs. Way, relict of the Rev. W. Way, of Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq. and of Glympton Park, Oxfordshire.

May 3. At Beckenham, aged 78, Meliscent, widow of Thomas Drinkwater, esq.

May 12. Off Dover, aged 36, Alfred Fector Bazely, esq. He went off in his pleasure-boat, for a short trip to sea; the wind at the time was blowing strong from the N.E. and very squally. In the evening, the boat was found bottom upwards, and the body of Mr. Bazely was shortly afterwards perceived lying on the rocks, under the Castle, quite dead. He tried to put to sea earlier in the morning, but was prevented by the boat swamping. He was the son of the late Captain Henry Bazely, Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and nephew to the late Rear-Admiral John Bazely.

LANCASTER.—April 11. At Lancaster, aged 83, John Stout, esq. for 22 years a magistrate of Lancashire.

April 17. At Preston, aged 78, Septimus Gorst, esq.

May 4. At Little Bolton, aged 64, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Thomas Benckroft, A.M. Vicar of Bolton.

May 5. At Everton, aged 23, Frederick

William, only son of Frederic Lapage, esq. Everton, Liverpool.

At Longton, aged 22, Mr. Henry Parker Jolly, B.A. of Queen's college, Cambridge.

LEICESTER.—*May 5.* At Humberstone, Mary, fourth dau. of the late John Pares, of the Newarke and Grooby, Leicestersh. and of Hopwell Hall, Derbysh.

May 13. Aged 76, William Paget, esq. of Southfield, Loughborough.

LINCOLN.—*April 9.* At Belmingtonthorpe, near Stamford, aged 74, Edward Knowlton Hare, esq. only son of the late Edward Hare, esq. of Castor, near Peterborough, where his remains were interred on the 16th.

Lately. At Spalding, aged 46, Janet, wife of B. A. Mossop, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 19.* At Brentford, aged 77, Frederick, the last surviving child of the late Thomas Hodgson, esq. of Upnor Castle, Kent.

April 22. At Sudbury Park, near Harrow, aged 67, William Attree, esq. R.H.A., F.R.C.S. &c. late of West Hill Lodge, Brighton.

April 30. At Hanwell, Mary, elder sister of the Rev. Dr. Emerton, curate of that place.

NORFOLK.—*March 27.* At Mergate Hall, Bracon Ash, aged 65, Mary Ann Thirkill, widow of Francis Thirkill, esq. of Boston, and only dau. of Robert Pulvertoft, esq. late of Gedney, Lincolnshire, where her remains have been interred.

April 21. At Southtown, Great Yarmouth, aged 50, Anna-Maria, wife of Richard Ferrier, esq. of Burgh Castle.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 25.* At Dayentry, aged 44, John Lee, esq. M.D.

April 29. At Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, Catharine, wife of Edward Bouverie, esq. She was the only daughter and heir of William Castle, esq. was married in 1788, and was mother of Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert, and other children.

May 2. At Brock Hall, Susannah, wife of Thomas Reeve Thornton, esq.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*April 26.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Anne, eldest surviving dau. of the late Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq. of Gateshead, and sister of the Venerable Archdeacon Headlam and Thomas E. Headlam, esq. M.D. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

May 10. At Benton, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 26, John Fenwick Taylor, esq. of the Coal Exchange, London.

NORF.—*April 19.* At Wellon House, Rufford, aged 21, Alan, youngest son of J. A. Brackenbury, esq.

SALOP.—*April 8.* Marianne, wife of the Rev. T. Rogers, of the Home, near Bishop's Castle.

April 19. Suddenly, at Broadwood Hall, Rebecca, wife of John Watts, esq.

SOMERSET.—*April 5.* At Clevedon, aged 83, Susanna, relict of Richard Cobham, esq. of the island of Barbados.

April 14. At Bath, aged 75, Jane, widow of John Awdry, esq. of Notton House, Wilts. and dau. of the late Loveless Bigg Withers, esq. of Manydown Park, Hants.

April 19. At Croford, near Wiveliscombe, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Bruton, of the North Devon Militia.

Lately. At Bath, aged 27, Effie-Sophia, second dau. of J. Slight, esq.

At Combe-down, near Bath, Thomas Tanner, esq.

At Wells, aged 51, H. Brookes, esq. solicitor, Secretary to the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and only son of H. Brookes, esq. of the same city, lately deceased.

At Bath, aged 20, T. Musgrave, jun. esq.

May 2. At Chard, Harriet, eldest dau. of the late William Bruorton, esq. of Salisbury, and sister of Mr. Bruorton, surgeon, of the former place.

May 7. At Bath, Capt. Thomas Pratt Barlow, late of the 11th Lancers, after some years of severe suffering, from an accident which broke many of his bones.

May 9. Sophia-Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. Edward Edgell, of East Hill, near Frome.

May 11. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 77, Susannah, widow of John Barber, esq.

STAFFORD.—*April 15.* Aged 33, Georgina, wife of Peter Potter, esq. of Walsall.

April 25. Anna-Maria, fourth dau. of John Mott, esq. of the Close, Litchfield.

SURREY.—*April 15.* At Bury St. Edmund's, Major George Darby Griffith, Chief Constable of the West Suffolk Rural Police, late Major of the 90th Foot (1840).

May 1. Aged 21, Thomas Henry, only son of Thomas Pochin, esq. of Waddingfield.

SURREY.—*April 3.* At Croydon, Elizabeth-Sanders, wife of William Beebe, esq. of Walthamstow.

April 7. At the house of her son, the Parsonage, Merton, aged 79, Mary, widow of Essex Henry Bond, esq. of Ditchleys, Essex.

April 8. At Haywood Lodge, Cobham, G. F. C. Ammerschuber, esq.

April 11. Aged 79, John Gale, esq. of Upper Tooting, and of Bouverie-st. Fleet-st.

April 13. Betty Hood, wife of Charles Cox, esq. of Cedar Lodge, Stockwell Park.

April 14. At Chertsey, aged 88, Susanna, relict of Charles Pembroke, esq.

April 16. At Chenn, of water on the

brain, aged 12, the Right Hon. Henry Thomas 4th Earl of Carrick, co. Tipperary, Viscount Ikerrin, and Baron Butler, of Lismallon, in the peerage of Ireland. He succeeded his father Feb. 4, 1838, and the dignities now devolve on his next brother, Somerset-Arthur, born in 1835.

At Norwood, aged 24, Arthur, youngest son of Robert Hoggart, esq.

April 21. At Kingston, aged 28, Alfred, only son of John Souter, esq. Thurlow Park, Knight's Hill, Streatham.

At the Rectory House, Stoke D'Aulbourne, near Cobham, Isabel, last surviving dau. of the Rev. Philip Vaillant.

April 30. At Esher, Surrey, Miss Frances Burdett, sister of the late Sir Francis Burdett, bart.

May 1. At Chertsey, aged 73, Thomas La Coste, esq.

At Richmond, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Allen Blizard, esq.

May 4. At Epsom, Ann, relict of John Sabb, esq.

May 13. At Roehampton, aged 24, Frederick-Seymour, second son of Sir George Larpent, Bart.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 9.* Aged 61, Mr. Robert Armour, of Brighton, formerly of Crown Court, Old Change, last surviving brother of Jean Armour, the wife of Robert Burns.

April 9. At Brighton, aged 82, Richard Beecher, esq.

April 11. At Hastings, aged 62, William Thorpe, esq. many years a solicitor of that place.

At Brighton, aged 48, John Scott, esq. of Park-lane, formerly of New Broad-st. surgeon, and only son of James Scott, esq. the very eminent surgeon and medical practitioner, of Clay Hill, Bromley, Kent. He was member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons; Surgeon to the London Hospital, and the London Ophthalmic Hospital; and author of a Treatise on Diseased Joints, and works on *Tie Douloureux* and Cataract.

April 16. At Lindfield, aged 33, Samuel, second son of Thos. Compton, esq.

April 18. At her mother's residence, Brighton, Katherine, wife of George Anthony Smith, esq. Madras Civil Service, and dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Hallett Batten, D.D.

April 20. At Uckfield, aged 83, Isabella, relict of Thomas Kilgour, esq. of Bethelnie, Aberdeenshire.

At Lewes, aged 75, Mr. William Davies. His love for the old English sports was equalled only by his pursuit of them. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Davies, formerly Rector of Glynde, and brother-in-law of the late John Ellman, esq. of that place.

April 22. At Hastings, aged 22, Frederic Richard, eldest surviving son of the late Col. Crewe, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Carrington.

April 23. At Brighton, aged 61, Harry Blaker, esq. for many years one of the leading medical practitioners of that town.

April 26. At Brighton, aged 58, the Right Hon. Charlotte Countess of Beauchamp. She was the only dau. of John first Earl of Clonmel and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, by Catharine-Anne-Maria Mathew, sister to the first Earl of Llandaff, and was aunt to the present Earl of Clonmel. She was married in 1814 to John-Reginald present and third Earl of Beauchamp, but had no issue.

At Stanstead, aged 67, Harriet-Amelia, wife of Charles Dixon, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Wilder, of Parley Hall, Berks.

May 4. At Worthing, Thomas Martin Cocksedge, esq. eldest son of the late Col. Cocksedge, of St. Edmund's Hill, Suffolk.

At Brighton, Mary, wife of Sir Martin Archer Shee, President of the Royal Academy. She was the eldest dau. of James Power, esq. of Youghal, and was married in 1796.

May 11. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 68, Charles Worthington, esq. late of Eversley, Hants.

WARWICK.—*April 8.* Margaret, wife of William Sharp, esq. of the Larches, near Birmingham.

April 9. At Leamington, Elizabeth-Catherine, eldest dau. of Capt. William Harris, of Yealmpton, Devon.

April 11. At the vicarage, Kenilworth, a fortnight after the birth of her third son, aged 26, Frances-Ann, wife of the Rev. Edward Eardley Wilmot, and last surviving dau. of the late Rev. Charles Ekins, Canon of Salisbury.

At Birmingham, Mr. William Radclyffe, jun. an excellent portrait-painter, second son of Mr. William Radclyffe, and brother to Mr. Edward Radclyffe, both engravers of considerable reputation.

April 13. At Leamington, aged 74, Lætitia, wife of John Clarke, esq.

May 7. Aged 74, Thomas Townshend, esq. of Heath, near Birmingham.

WILTS.—*April 15.* At Devizes, aged 76, Miss Lewis.

April 25. By a fall from his horse, James Fry Henly, fifth son of A. Henly, esq. Calne.

April 26. Aged 65, William Kemm, esq. of Avebury House.

At Salisbury, aged 74, Wm. Dyke Whitmarsh, esq.

Lately. At Warrens, Catherine, youngest dau. of G. E. Eyre, esq.

WORCESTER.—*April 19.* At Great Malvern, aged 45, Harriet, fifth dau. of the late Thomas Papillon, esq. of Acrise Place, Kent.

Lately. Anne, relict of S. Brampton, esq. late of Worcester.

At Stourbridge, aged 74, Ann, fifth dau. of Hungerford Oliver, esq. late of the Grange, Oldswinford.

YORK.—*April 19.* At Hull, aged 54, Catherine, wife of Capt. E. T. Weale, Royal Navy.

At Yarm, aged 77, Benjamin Flounders, esq. Justice of the Peace for the co. of York, Durham, and Salop.

April 21. At Beverley, Charles Vavasour, esq. second son of Sir Edward M. Vavasour, of Haselwood, Bart.

At Thornton, near Barrow, aged 78, John Chapman, esq.

April 22. At Kirkella, aged 84, Mary, relict of Anthony Wilkinson, esq.

April 28. At North Cave, aged 67, Mrs. Foster, relict of Charles Foster, esq.

April 29. At Bridlington, aged 91, Eleanor, relict of William Coverley, esq. of Bridlington, and mother of Francis Coverley, esq.

April 30. At Hull, aged 85, Miss Mary Lee, formerly of Beverley, and sister of the late John Lee, esq. of Gardham.

May 1. At Leeds, Rebecca, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Kirshaw, Vicar of Leeds, and Rector of Ripley.

May 3. At Leeds, aged 77, Joseph Ingham, esq. Joshua, his younger son, died at Marsala, Sicily, on the 22d April, aged 34.

WALES.—*April 26.* At Llandovery, aged 43, Henry Lloyd Harries, esq. solicitor.

Lately. Aged 26, J. Evans, esq. of the Goitre, Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND.—*April 13.* At the Royal Bank, Glasgow, aged 43, Euphemia, wife of Edward Fairley, esq. and fourth dau. of the late John Galloway, esq. of Tanfield, Edinburgh; and at Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 24th of Feb. aged 21, Edward, second son of the above.

April 14. At Carlisle, aged 77, Sir Simon Heward, Knt., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and formerly senior member of the Medical Board at Madras. He entered the service of the company as assistant-surgeon in 1795; was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1803; appointed superintendent or head-surgeon in 1819, and a member of the Medical Board in 1826; and retired from the service June 17, 1831.

April 18. At Strathaven, near Glasgow, aged 64, Margaret, relict of Dr. Vallance.

April 21. At Inverness, Catharine wi-

dow of the late Thos. Warrand, esq. of Warrandfield.

Lately. At Kennet, Clackmananshire, Anne, wife of Robert Bruce, esq., late M.P. for that county, and daughter of William Murray, esq. of Polmais and Touchadam.

May 13. At Cupar, aged 100, Miss Huguina Leslie, the last representative of the ancient and distinguished house of Leslie of Lindores. In the rebellion of '45 her father took a very prominent part in the army of the Royalists under William, Duke of Cumberland, and long survived that eventful period. A number of years ago, on the death of Lord Lindores, the brother of Miss Leslie, the title became extinct. He left the whole of his effects to a friend resident in England, who, as soon as he became aware of the existence of this sister of the deceased Lord, settled an annuity upon her, which she continued to receive until her death.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 6.* At Lamberton Park, Maryborough, aged 82, the Right Hon. Arthur Moore, late a Justice of the court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was appointed Third Serjeant 1801, First Serjeant 1803, a Judge of the Common Pleas July 1816, and resigned in Feb. 1839.

April 29. At Cavan, aged 40, Thomas Heslop, M.D., late of Stepney.

Lately. At Limerick, aged 112, Mrs. Mary Mackey, who till within a few days of her death preserved her faculties unimpaired. She had survived three generations of her family.

May 7. At his residence, Castletown, co. Kilkenny, in his 42d year, Sir Richard Cox, Bart. of Dunmanway, co. Cork (1706).

JERSEY.—*April 6.* Aged 19, John William Ewen, only son of William Ewen, esq. of Buxted, Sussex.

EAST INDIES.—*Feb. 10.* Whilst storming the intrenchments at Sobraon fell, mortally wounded, surviving but an hour afterwards, aged 19, Lieut. C. H. G. Tritton, 31st inf.

Mortally wounded at Sobraon, Ensign Gordon Hugh Davidson, 1st Eur. light inf., son of Alex. Gray Davidson, esq. and great-grandson of Dr. Alex. Bruce, of Gartlet, co. Clackmanan, and the Island of Barbados.

Feb. 28. At Ferozepore, from wounds received at the battle of Sobraon aged 36, Capt. Thomas Smart, 53d Reg., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Smart, late of the corps of Royal Eng.

At Muctull, Lieut. Henry R. G. Dallas, of the 33d Madras Native inf. youngest son of the Rev. Alexander Dallas, Rector of Wonston, Hants.

Aged 30, Staff-Sergeant John Vernon, son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Vernon.

March 10. At Palmanair, Lieut. J. F. Erskine, 2d Regiment N. Inf.

WEST INDIES.—*March 5.* At Hampton, in Jamaica. Charles Henry, fifth son of the Rev. J. Thomas Lawton, Rector of Elmwell, in Suffolk.

At Monymusk, Jamaica, aged 34, Edward Symptom, esq. late of the Royal Navy.

April 16. At Etingdon estate, Tre-lawny, Jamaica, aged 18, Herbert, fifth son of Isaac Westmorland, esq. of Camberwell Green.

Lately. In Jamaica, Mr. John Imlah. Mr. Imlah was a pleasing poet, and some of his simple lyrics have been set to music by eminent composers, and are sung occasionally by the most distinguished Scottish vocalists. Mr. Imlah was cut off in the vigour of life, while performing a duty of affection which he had long looked forward to with pleasurable anticipations. Two brothers—the one resident in Nova Scotia, the other in the West Indies, had been separated from him for a period of thirty years. At length an opportunity occurred of meeting them together at Halifax. Having spent some time in Nova Scotia, he accompanied one of his brothers to Jamaica, where he was seized with his fatal disease.

ABROAD.—*Nov. 28.* At Sydney, New South Wales, Anne-Elizabeth, wife of Adolphus William Young, esq. High Sheriff of that colony.

Dec. 8. At Hobart Town, Thomas, only son of the late Thomas Cracroft, esq. of Keal, Linc.

Jan. 28. At Khiva, the Khan Delhivi Ratim Khoul, while on a hunting excursion. On the 30th his brother was proclaimed his successor. The change took place in the most orderly and regular manner.

Feb. 19. Off Madeira, on board the brig Michael Williams, of Swansea, on his passage to Cuba, William Leach, youngest son of the late Hugh Leach, esq. of Hull.

March 15. At Paris, Jane-Elizabeth-Nora, second dau. of the late, and sister of the present Sir William Maxwell, of Monreith, Bart.

At Revel, aged 58, the celebrated navigator Otto de Kotzebue, son of the dramatic writer. He had been three times round the world, making several important discoveries; but in 1839 retired from service, and lived in his family circle at Kan, in Esthonia.

March 16. At Hudson, New York, United States, aged 84, Anne, widow of George Cadogan Morgan, esq. late of Southgate, Middlesex.

March 20. At Marseilles, aged 70,

Mary, wife of Edward Hayes, esq. late of Smyrna.

March 23. At Malta, in her 37th year, Lady Charlotte, wife of Christopher Rice Mansel-Talbot, esq. M.P. for co. Glamorgan, and sister to the Earl of Glengall and the Marchioness of Donegall. She was the second dau. of Richard first Earl of Glengall, by Emily, youngest dau. of James St. John Jeffreys, esq. of Blarney castle, co. Cork, by Arabella FitzGibbon, sister to the first Earl of Clare. She was married to Mr. Talbot in 1835.

March 24. At Dresden, a week after the birth of a dau. who survived her two days, Margaret, wife of S. G. Langton, esq. and second dau. of the late Walter Learmouth, esq. of Russell-sq.

At Venice, aged 70, Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Stephen Sorrell, K.H. her Majesty's Consul-Gen. to the Austrian Italian States. He was knighted Oct. 3, 1834.

March 25. At Madeira, aged 38, Christina-Wilson-Paddock, dau. of the late Capt. Carruthers, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

March 26. At Cairo, on his way to Syria, John L. Philipps, esq. barrister-at-law, Registrar of the Supreme Court, &c. Bombay, eldest son of the late Capt. Levi Philipps, of Cheltenham. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 20, 1828.

March 28. On his passage home from Madeira, aged 21, Richard-John, eldest son of Capt. Saumarez, R.N., K.L.

April 4. Edward Atley, esq. brother to Lord Hastings. He was found drowned in the Ourthe.

April 5. At Paris, Margaret, widow of Walker Ferrand, esq. of Harden Grange, Yorkshire, M.P. for Tralee. She was the daughter of John Moss, esq. of Otterspool, and second wife of Mr. Ferrand, who died without issue in 1835.

Lately. A woman at Tolosa, in Spain, at the extraordinary age of 150 years. She leaves a daughter in her 22d year.

In Belgium, aged 106, Jean Joseph Dinsart. He preserved his intellectual faculties to the last, read without spectacles, kept his own accounts most accurately, wrote with a firm hand, and in fine weather took regular exercise.

In Africa, the eldest and only surviving son of Thomas Moore, esq. the poet, of Sloperton Cottage, Wilts.

At Paris, aged 90, the Marquis de Beauharnais, brother-in-law of the Empress Josephine.

At sea, on his passage home in the Apollo troop-ship, Surgeon William Chartres (1841) invalided from the Philomel. Capt. Sullivan. He jumped overboard in a fit of delirium, and was drowned.

Near Boulogne, aged 67, Charles Apperley, esq. formerly of Bilton Hall, near Rugby, where he resided for nearly twenty years. He was a favourite writer on field-sports, under the signature of "Nimrod," principally in the *Sporting Magazine*, and he was also the author of some striking articles on field-sports published in the *Quarterly Review*. He was the second son of Thomas Apperley, esq. of Plasgronow, near Wrexham, Denbighshire, and was admitted a scholar of Rugby school, July 26, 1789.

April 7. At Paris, aged 33, Captain John A. Light, 3d M.N.I.

April 10. At Gross Winnigstedt, near Schoppenstedt, duchy of Brunswick, aged 18, William-Locke, seventh son of the late John Barkworth, esq. of Tranby House, near Hull.

April 14. At Funchal, Madeira, William Goolden, esq. of Maidenhead, Berks.

April 19. At Marseilles, in the South of France, aged 17, Thomas Powel Farmer, son of Thomas Adwick Farmer, esq. iron-merchant, Gainsborough. His remains were interred in the Protestant burying-ground.

At Leghorn, aged 22, Thomas A. Carmichael, esq. third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Carmichael.

April 23. At Ostend, Col. F. Campbell, aged 38, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.

April 24. At Montpelier, Quintin Rhodes, esq. jun. of Wetherby, Yorkshire, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

April 28. At Naples, aged 16, John Talbot, esq. nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and heir presumptive to that ancient earldom. He was only son of the late Hon. George Henry Talbot, and Augusta, daughter of Sir Horace St. Paul, Bart. re-married to the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P. The next male heir of the Talbots is Bertram-Arthur, born 1833, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Thomas Talbot, descended from the 10th Earl, and he is the only one intervening between the Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl Talbot, who is descended from the second earl.

Lately. At Bucharest, Prince George Ypsilanti, the last of the brothers of that illustrious family whose name is historically bound up with the regeneration of Greece.

At Phillipsburgh, Canada East, Edmund Peel, esq. only son of the late John Peel, esq. of the Abbey, Burton-upon-Trent.

TABLE OF MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

(Including the District of Wandsworth and Clapham.)

From the Returns issued by the Registrar General.

DEATHS REGISTERED FROM APRIL 25, TO MAY 16, 1846, (4 weeks.)

Males	1738	} 3366	Under 15.....	1479	} 3366
Females	1628		15 to 60.....	1261	
			60 and upwards	623	
			Age not specified	3	

Births for the above period..... 5663

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, May 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
59 0	30 5	24 0	34 5	34 5	37 7

PRICE OF HOPS, May 22.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 2*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 9*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, May 22.

Hay, 3*l.* 0*s.* to 3*l.* 18*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 15*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 14*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*b*s.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 18.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 2651 Calves 98
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 25,590 Pigs 310
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, May 22.

Walls Ends, from 12*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 0*d.* to 15*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 44*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26 to May 25, 1846, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
Apl.	•	•	•	in. pts.		May	•	•	•	in. pts.	
26	48	45	48	29, 78	cl. hy. shy. cl.	11	58	65	57	30, 11	cl. f. hy. sh.
27	45	50	43	, 88	do. fair.	12	60	63	52	29, 88	do.
28	49	56	43	, 90	do. do.	13	60	55	53	, 77	cl. hy. sh.
29	48	51	47	30, 16	fair, cl. fair	14	55	58	43	, 82	fair
30	48	56	50	, 28	do. do.	15	50	59	43	, 83	cloudy, fair
M. 1	49	56	53	, 30	do. do.	16	50	55	47	, 74	do. do. sh.
2	54	64	60	, 23	cloudy, fair.					, 23	do. do. fair
3	58	66	54	, 12	fair, cloudy	17	50	55	45	, 23	hvy. rn. cl.
4	58	61	54	29, 82	do. do.	18	50	55	50	, 22	sh. fair
5	58	63	52	, 68	do. do. sh.	19	59	61	52	, 55	do. do.
6	56	61	52	, 56	cldy. fr. do.	20	55	58	48	, 48	do. do.
7	58	62	53	, 71	fine	21	58	63	50	, 83	cloudy, fair
8	58	64	57	, 80	do.	22	56	66	50	30, 14	do. do.
9	60	68	55	, 23	cl. f. hy. sh.	23	62	65	58	, 22	do. sh. sh. fair
10	60	66	47	, 87	do. do.	24	63	70	58	, 23	fine
						25	65	69	63	, 19	do. cloudy.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

Apt. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	205	95½	96½	97½	10½				33 pm.	25 27 pm.
28	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½	93½	106	261		26 23 pm.
29	205½	95½	96	97	10½				29 33 pm.	23 26 pm.
30	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½	93½		261	32 33 pm.	23 27 pm.
1	205½	95½	96	97½	10½		107	262	30 pm.	23 26 pm.
4	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½					24 26 pm.
5	205½	95½	96	97½	10½		106	262		27 23 pm.
6	205½	95½	96	97½	10½			263	29 33 pm.	24 27 pm.
7	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			264	33 pm.	24 27 pm.
8	204½	95½	96	97½	10½	93½				24 27 pm.
9	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			265	34 pm.	27 24 pm.
11	206	95½	96½	97½	10½				32 pm.	27 23 pm.
12	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½					26 23 pm.
13	204½	95½	96	97½	10½				28 33 pm.	25 22 pm.
14	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			267	33 29 pm.	21 24 pm.
15	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			264	33 28 pm.	24 20 pm.
16	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			264		23 20 pm.
18		95½	96½	97½	10½	93½		265½	29 pm.	20 23 pm.
19	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½			264		22 pm.
20	206	95½	96½	97½	10½				25 30 pm.	22 15 pm.
21	206	95½	96½	97½	10½			264	28 pm.	18 15 pm.
22	206	95½	96½	97½	10½	93½				13 18 pm.
23	206	95½	96	97½	10½			267	20 pm.	21 17 pm.
25	205½	95½	96½	97½	10½				30 25 pm.	22 17 pm.
26	206½	95½	96½	97½	10½	94½	107½	264½	28 20 pm.	12 15 pm.
27	206½	95½	96½	97½	10½				27 pm.	17 12 pm.

ARNULL and ALLENDER, Stock and Share Brokers,

6, Bank Chambers, London.

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ERRATUM.

At p. 615 (June) col. 1, line 31. The paragraph "On the latter point personal ones," belongs to the note in col. 2, after the word *writings*.

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